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### Holland City News, Volume 4, Number 37: October 30, 1875

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IV.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 193.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
G. VAN SCHELVEN, 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 yr.
1 Square	.....	\$50	\$90	\$100
2 "	.....	50	80	100
3 "	.....	50	100	170
4 Column	.....	10	17	35
5 "	.....	17	25	40
6 "	.....	25	40	65

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 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, Sept. 12, 1875.

Trains	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	6.20 a. m.	7.20 a. m.
" "	10.40 " "	8.30 " "
" "	3.15 p. m.	12.30 p. m.
" "	5.10 " "	6.20 " "
" "	† 9.42 " "	† 9.33 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	7.25 a. m.	10.28 a. m.
" "	† 8.40 " "	† 3.00 p. m.
" "	" "	* 6.03 " "
" "	3.25 p. m.	† 9.40 " "
" "	6.30 " "	† 11.00 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	19.15 a. m.	6.10 a. m.
" "	12.50 p. m.	3.15 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	† 4.50 " "
Grand Haven.	7.25 a. m.	10.35 a. m.
" "	" "	* 6.00 p. m.
" "	6.25 p. m.	† 9.40 " "

\* Runs Sundays only.  
† Daily except Saturdays.  
‡ Daily except Saturdays and Sundays.  
§ Mixed trains.  
All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, including the Grand Haven trains, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.  
Taken Effect, Sunday, June 22, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO GRAND RAPIDS.		Express.		Mail.		STATIONS.		Express.		Mail.	
Exp. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	4 15	8 00	Grand Rapids.	10 00	7 50	
4 29	8 14	Grandville.	9 40	7 32							
5 33	9 15	Allegan.	8 35	6 25							
6 00	9 40	Otsego.	8 08	6 00							
6 14	9 50	Plainwell.	8 00	5 51							
6 30	10 08	Cooper.	7 40	5 35							
6 45	10 15	Kalamazoo.	7 15	5 20							
P. M.	A. M.	White Pigeon.	5 50	3 45							
8 30	11 50	"	5 50	3 45							
A. M.	P. M.	Chicago.	10 40	9 20							
6 50	6 30	"	10 40	9 20							
A. M.	P. M.	Toledo.	11 25	10 55							
9 30	5 35	"	11 25	10 55							
A. M.	P. M.	Cleveland.	7 20	7 00							
7 05	10 10	"	7 20	7 00							
P. M.	A. M.	Buffalo.	12 20	12 55							
1 10	4 05	"	12 20	12 55							

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.  
Taken Effect, Monday, July 19, 1875.

Going North.		STATIONS.		Going South.	
No. 4	No. 3	No. 3	No. 4	No. 4	No. 3
7 40	12 15	Muskegon	2 00	7 30	
7 00	11 45	Ferrysburg	2 35	8 20	
6 40	11 40	Grand Haven	2 38	8 35	
6 05	11 15	Pigeon	3 03	9 30	
5 25	10 50	Holland	3 35	11 00	
4 42	10 30	Fillmore	3 52	11 30	
3 40	9 40	Allegan	4 45	1 05	

## Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.		Wood, Staves, Etc.	
Apples, bushel	..... 60	Cordwood, maple, dry	..... \$ 3.00
Beans, bushel	..... 1.50	" " green	..... " 2.00
Butter, bushel	..... 85	Hemlock Bark	..... 50@5.50
Clover seed, bushel	..... 6.50	Staves, pork, white oak	..... 10.00
Eggs, dozen	..... 20	Staves, Tiers	..... 12.00
Honey, bushel	..... 18	Heading bolts, soft wood	..... 3.00@3.50
Hay, ton	..... 13.00	Heading bolts, hardwood	..... 4.50
Onions, bushel	..... 40	Stave bolts, softwood	..... 3.50
Potatoes, bushel	..... 30	Stave bolts, hardwood	..... 4.00
Timothy Seed, bushel	..... 4.00	Railroad ties	..... 12
Wool, lb.	..... 20		

Grain, Feed, Etc.  
(Corrected by the "Flugger Mills.")  
Wheat, white bushel ..... \$ 1.10  
Corn, shelled bushel ..... " .75  
Oats, bushel ..... " .40  
Buckwheat, bushel ..... " .75  
Rye, bushel ..... " .80  
Feed, ton ..... 22.00  
" " 100 lb. ..... " 1.75  
Barley, 100 lb. ..... " 80  
Middling, 100 lb. ..... " 1.50  
Flour, 100 lb. ..... " 8.00  
Pearl Barley, 100 lb. ..... 6.50

## Business Directory.

**Attorneys.**  
HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.  
MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.  
ORT, F. J., Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; Office, in Nibelink's building, West of Post office.  
TENNEYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.  
VISSCHER A., Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Kenyon's building, Corner of Eighth and River street.

**Bakers.**  
BINNEKANT, J., Proprietor of the Pioneer Bakery; baking done to order; 8th street.  
DESSINK, Mrs. L., Proprietress of City Bakery; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; 8th street.

**Banking and Exchange.**  
KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

**Barbers.**  
DE GROOT L., Fashionable Barber and Hair-cutter. Rooms one door east of City Hotel.

**Books and Stationery.**  
BINNEKANT, Miss A. M., Dealer in Books & Stationery; Confectionery, Toys, etc.; River street.  
KANTERS, L. T. & CO., Dealers in Books, Stationery, Toys, Notions and Candles; opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

**Boots and Shoes.**  
ELFERDINK W. & H. General dealers in Boots and Shoes; repairing neatly done; River street.  
HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

**Drugs and Medicines.**  
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.  
VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of J. W. Van Den Berg's Family Medicines; River St.  
WALSH HEBBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business See advertisement.

**Dry Goods.**  
BERTSCH, D. General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

**Flour and Feed.**  
SLOOTER & HIGGINS, Dealers in Flour and Feed, Grains and Hay, Mill-stuff, &c., &c. in Vennema's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

**Furniture.**  
MEYER H., & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.  
REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

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

**General Dealers.**  
DUURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.  
FIELD, J. J., Dealer in Groceries, Dry Goods, Flour and Feed and Produce, Liquors and Cigars at Wholesale and Retail. Eighth street.  
THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

**Hardware.**  
HAVERKATE, G. J., First Ward Hardware Store; sell cheaper than any other; 8th street.  
VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.  
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

**Hotels.**  
AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.  
CITY HOTEL, J. W. MONDEBOUR, Proprietor. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.  
PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVICAR Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

**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 Kaugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

**Merchant Tailors.**  
BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.  
VOEST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.  
WURE, C. G., Merchant Tailor. Full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods kept in stock. Corner Eighth and Market street.

## Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.  
KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.  
KUIE, 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.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.  
PAUOLS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flugger Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.  
SCOTT, W. J., Planing, Matching, Scroll-sawing and Moulding; River street.  
VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of building material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.  
WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

**Notary Publics.**  
POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.  
VAN SCHELVEN, G., Notary Public, Justice of the Peace and Conveyancer. Office *Holland City News*, 8th street.  
WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, *City Drug Store*, 8th street.

**Painters.**  
HOEK, J. C., House, Sign and Carriage Painter; Shop, over Baert's Wagon Shop, River Street.

**Photographers.**  
LAUDER GEORGE, Photographs and Gems in all the various styles and sizes; Gallery on Eighth Street.

**Physicians.**  
ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.  
LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.  
MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. HEROLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.  
SCHOUTEN, R. A., Surgeon, Physician Obstetrician, Regular graduated and Licensed. Office at residence, corner 9th and Fish street.

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

**Sewing Machines.**  
KANTERS, L. T. & Co., Agents for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.  
KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at this residence, Eighth street.

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

**Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.**  
DUKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.  
FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

**Watches and Jewelry.**  
ALBERS & WYNN, Jewelers and Watchmakers. The oldest establishment in the city; Eighth street.  
JOSLIN W. H., Watchmaker, Jeweler, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Bank-building, River Street.

## Special Notices.

**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, November 10, at 7 o'clock.  
GEO. LAUDER, W. M. 47-17.  
J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

**I. O. of 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 brothers are cordially invited.  
R. K. HEALD, N. G.  
N. W. BACON, R. S.

**Special Notice.**  
The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.  
HEBER WALSH, Proprietor.  
HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

**Sewing Machines.**  
Mr. A. J. Clark of this city has secured the agency of the Weed Sewing Machine. The machines will be kept on hand at his residence on Market Street. Every machine purchased is warranted and buyers are instructed in the use of them. Call and examine.  
REMEMBER that Messrs. Roost & Son, have on hand a fine stock of Boys' Clothing Suits from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.  
LYING is trying to hide in a fog; if you move about, you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as soon as the fog blows off, you are gone anyhow.

## Michigan University.

Ann Arbor can be considered as fairly awakened after the doze experienced during the long, hot months of vacation. The merchants of this old town, as their copy of Ayer's almanac heralds the approach of October 1st, watch for the coming of the first student with all the eagerness of a maiden awaiting her lover or—a bullfrog expecting a visit from a blue bottle fly.— For the first two or three weeks after the doors have been opened, that lead to the 'pinnacle of Fame,' or recitation rooms just as suits you, gentle reader, the good citizens seem to be oppressed with a sense of their new responsibilities, and growl at the disturbance of their sleep by the tramp of feet and sweet voices chanting "Law freshman's leg off," or some other equally artistic ballad. This has, however, worn off and even the disappearance of gates is received with perfect equanimity.  
Facts are stubborn things (please state to your readers that the above is not patented) and this is becoming apparent in regard to the education of the young. We shall not venture to enlarge upon this theme; but merely mention incidentally that one of these facts is that the student requires something to vary the monotony of his daily doses of the languages and sciences. During the past summer a building has been erected near the campus, which is being well patronized by the youngsters in quest of recreation and exercises. It consists of a fine billiard-hall another room devoted to a bowling alley and in various parts of the building opportunities for engaging in all gymnastic sports, from putting on the gloves to the flying trapeze. A fine dancing hall is also found in the third story, where votaries Terpsichore can engage in threading the giddy mazes of the dance. It need hardly be said that no liquor is sold upon the premises nor within a half a mile of them for that matter, the place being devoted to "sensible amusement."  
With this establishment, the fine library and a first-class entertainment almost every week in University Hall, the student need not leave the vicinity of the campus for want of the rest from communion with textbooks, that so often leads him into the haunts of vice.  
The Student's Lecture Association have made their usual preparations for the coming season. The Theodore Thomas Orchestra of over sixty performers gave us an entertainment a short time ago, under the auspices of this association. The affair proved the very *creme de la creme* of music; and the large audience was enthusiastic in its appreciation of the greatest musical manager in America. One thousand dollars were paid for the music, with incidental expenses, printing, lights, etc., of perhaps one hundred and twenty five dollars. To show that the association is not on the verge of bankruptcy, as the reader might imagine after reading the above, it cleared about \$750 last winter from the various entertainments.  
This season we are to have two more fine concerts; and lectures from John B. Gough, Carl Schurz, Robert Collyer, Jas. T. Fields, E. E. Hale, Bradlaugh, Conway and other eminent speakers.  
Prof. Watson delivered a lecture on Friday evening last. The professor is a man of whom the institution may feel proud.— Comparatively young, he is to-day the greatest astronomer in America. The choice by the Government of Prof. Watson to take charge of the most important expedition sent out to view the transit of Venus was a fitting compliment to him. It was of his trip to China and Japan that he spoke. The audience numbered upwards of three thousand and manifested their appreciation of the lecture by frequent applause. Since Prof. Watson's return, about a week ago, he has discovered a new star.  
While in the library soon after my return, I was accosted by Toyama, who had not forgotten my acquaintance with him last year nor the fact that I came from Holland. He inquired particularly about his friends at Hope College and wished to be remembered to them. Toyama is perhaps the finest Japanese scholar in America. In addition to his knowledge of his own language, he has progressed rapidly in his studies here and writes the best of English. He has recently finished the translation of a Japanese novel into our language.  
JARPER.  
Ann Arbor, October 24, 1875.

## Touchings.

TOUCHING conclusion of an obituary notice in an Indiana newspaper: "He was a deacon in the Baptist church and the leader of the brass band in the village."  
"Bless you," said John Henry, with tears in his eyes, "she takes her own hair off so easy that perhaps she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."  
VALUABLE deposits of rock salt have been found in the bed of the Grand Rapids plaster company. Many pieces of pure salt as large as hen's eggs have been taken out.  
An old edition of Morse's geography says: "Albany has four hundred dwelling houses and twenty-four hundred inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the street."  
GENERAL Beaugard has been staying for several days in Louisville, Ky., and is reported as likely to accept the position of superintendent of one of the railways having its terminus in that city.  
THE Springfield *Republican* thinks that there is increasing reason to believe that the Republican candidate for Centennial President will be either Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, or Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky.  
A BOAT containing a man and two women capsized off River Point, R. I., the other day, when a couple of men, who were fishing near by, with great exertion got them ashore. The rescued man was profuse in his thanks, and invited his rescuers home, where, as a reward for their services, he presented them with a water-melon.  
EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON, during his life, received a twig taken from the willow which bends over the grave of Napoleon Bonapart on St. Helena, which he planted in the garden of his late residence, and which has now grown to a stately tree. A twig from this tree has been planted over the grave of Andrew Johnson.  
CAPTAIN John Norris, aged eighty-four years, a citizen of Petersburg, Kentucky, and the only survivor of the American sailors who fought with Commodore Perry in the battle of Lake Erie, has promised to be present at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition next year. The veteran has a gold medal, voted to him by Congress in 1860 for his services in the battle.  
A JAIL chaplain, finding a prisoner exhibiting, as he thought, signs of true religious conviction, gave him a Bible, and afterward, exerted himself to procure a commutation of his sentence. Succeeding in the latter effort, he informed the man of his approaching liberty. His gratitude knew no bounds. He called him his deliverer, and grasping his hand at parting, added: "Here is your Bible. I may as well return it to you, for I hope I shall never want it again."  
OLD Winston was a negro preacher in Virginia, and his ideas of theology and nature were often very original. A gentleman thus accosted the old preacher one Sunday: "Winston, I understand you believe every woman has seven devils; how can you prove it?" "Well, sah, did you never read in de Bible how seven devbles were cast out'er Mary Magalin?" "Oh, yes! I've read that." "Did you eber hear of 'em bein' cast out of any oder woman, sah?" "No I never did." "Well, den, all de odders got 'em yet!"  
IN regard to the body found on the lake shore last week, and which is supposed to be one of the hands of the ill-fated steamer *Mendota*, Squire F. L. Souter, of the township of Holland, under whose supervision the body was buried, furnishes us the following details: He was found on Thursday evening by Mr. E. Nichols, and was badly decomposed, having apparently been in the water some six weeks. He must have been some forty years of age; was five feet and nine inches long; dark heavy beard; a scar on his right cheek; was full dressed and had a cork life-preserver on, tied with a piece of tar-cord; there were no marks on his clothing. On his body were found two pocket books, containing a grocery card of "Owen & Rooks, dealers in Groceries and Provisions, London, Ontario," also a letter written on a page of a pass book, in what appears to be Scandinavian. We give publicity to these details, as they might lead towards identifying the body. We can also state that the body was properly interred in the Lake Shore Cemetery.



THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THERE was a large reunion of Union and Confederate soldiers at Elizabeth, N. J., last week. Speeches were made by Gen. Kilpatrick, Pemberton and Fryor...

A NATIONAL convention of Universalists was in session at Lynn, Mass., last week. The statistics of the church show a steady increase throughout the country...

FREDERICK HUDSON, for many years managing editor of the New York Herald, was killed by a railroad accident at Concord, Mass., last week. Hudson was the author of a work called "The History of Journalism..."

The District Attorney of Brooklyn has entered nolle prosequi in all the suits growing out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, and there is little probability that the great scandal will ever come prominently before the public again...

A SAD fate befell Mr. and Mrs. Murray, a newly-married couple, at Cheshire, Ct., the other day. The house in which they had taken rooms was destroyed by fire, and they perished in the flames...

W. J. ANDERSON, until recently business manager and Treasurer of the Hartford (Ct.) Evening Post, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000...

THE WEST.

TWO BROTHERS named Courtwright, who were implicated in the murder of the Sheriff of Portage county, Wis., were taken from the jail at Stevens Point by a party of about forty masked men, and hanged, a few nights ago...

CHICAGO elevators contain 822,935 bushels of wheat; 1,022,524 bushels of corn; 346,975 bushels of oats; 99,361 bushels of rye, and 250,141 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,541,936 bushels...

GEN. SOL. MEREDITH, one of Indiana's most prominent Generals during the late war, died last week, at Richmond, Ind., from cancer of the stomach, caused from injuries received in 1862 at the battle of Gainesville, Va.

JAY GOULD wants to control a through road from New York to San Francisco. Some time ago he obtained possession of the Union Pacific, and since then has been steadily working to attain his object...

THE natives of Porto Rico in New York have organized themselves into an association, after the manner of the Cuban patriots, to assist their fellow-countrymen at home in casting off the Spanish yoke...

ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of the United States Detective Service Bureau, has succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of counterfeiters whose headquarters were at Centralia, Ill. Six boxes of the queer were unearthed in the woods, aggregating some \$150,000 in fifty-cent fractional currency and \$5 national bank notes...

THE biggest blow which the whisky ring has received was struck the other day, at St. Louis, in the conviction of Col. John A. Joyce, late Revenue Agent, upon an indictment for frauds in the Revenue Department. The verdict fell upon Joyce and his friends like a thunderbolt, and has caused the utmost consternation among the members of the ring all over the West...

Western Union Telegraph Company to prevent cheaper telegraph rates.

THE SOUTH.

JOHN RUNGE, a former resident of Monmouth, Ill., in a recent affray in Phillips county, Ark., shot and killed three brothers named Williamson, and was himself mortally wounded...

GEORGE C. PICKETT, a prominent General in the rebel army, died recently at his home in Norfolk, Va. Louisville is making it hot for the gamblers which have so long pestered the city.

MOSES P. HANDY and Charles J. Jones, late of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and James H. Beale, Jr., late of the Boston Post, have purchased the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

WASHINGTON.

EX-SENATOR CHANDLER, of Michigan, has accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Interior, made vacant by the resignation of Delano, and entered upon the duties of the office...

It is stated that the new Interior Secretary is in favor of turning the Indian Bureau over to the War Department. An effort is being made to collect the facts in regard to the medical and sanitary history of Andersonville prison.

GOV. AMES has written a letter to Attorney-General Pierpont congratulating him for his successful efforts in bringing about a peaceable condition of affairs in Mississippi. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that weiss beer is taxable like any other fermented liquor...

THE Commissioner of Pensions has concluded his annual report. The invalid army-roll is 105,478, at an annual cost of \$10,961,218. The invalid navy-roll is 1,636, at a total annual rate of \$183,613. The roll of army widows is 104,885, at an annual cost of \$12,835,579.

GENERAL.

THE fire-fiend is on the rampage again. In Polish Russia, the town of Widsay has been devastated by a conflagration, several hundred dwellings being destroyed; the town of Lique, in Peru, has been almost literally wiped out of existence by a similar visitation...

EX-SECRETARY McCULLOUGH has published his plan of resumption. He would have the Secretary of the Treasury redeem such greenbacks as were offered him in 4 1/2 per cent. gold bonds. The legal-tenders received in exchange for the bonds would be destroyed.

HALF a dozen failures are reported in New York on Saturday last week, the principal one being Hoffman & Co., dry goods dealers, liabilities amounting to \$200,000. The Ames Plov Company, at Chicopee, Mass., and Robert Tilton, woolen manufacturer, of Cavendish, Vt., have also suspended, the liabilities of the former being \$218,247 and the latter \$140,000.

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FOREIGN.

STILL another destructive inundation is reported throughout Lancashire, Warwickshire and elsewhere in England. The Turkish government has declared their willingness to give the great powers any guarantee compatible with the nation's dignity for the fulfillment of her financial programme...

THE English Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, dated Shanghai, 18th inst., in which it is said that the guarantees obtained from the Chinese by the British in the recent negotiations include the dispatch

of a mission to England, bearing an apology for the Yunnan outrage, and safe conduct to Burma for the Commissioners of Inquiry. Preliminary work upon the English channel tunnel has been commenced.

THE recent gale on the English coast proves to have been more destructive than first reports indicated. Many vessels were wrecked, and upward of a hundred lives lost. The London Times, in chronicling the fact that a Manchester firm has begun to import calicoes from the United States, says: "The fact is significant, and as importers say that the goods are of much better quality and appearance than ours, Manchester, it appears, has found a competitor at last, but that must depend upon the price."

KARLEN WILLIAM, who has been hobnobbing with Victor Emanuel at Milan, Italy, has returned to Berlin. It is again rumored that Bismarck contemplates retiring from official life, in consequence of ill-health.

THE Mark Lane Express, in a review of the grain trade, says of the European crop: "The more we know of the crop of 1875, the less satisfaction it gives." A new Ministry is to be formed in Spain, and King Alfonso is to join the Northern army. So says a Madrid telegram. The extent of the destruction on land and sea caused by the recent storm in England and Scotland is even now but partially known.

A Wonderful Column.

A correspondent with Prof. Jenney's Black Hills expedition gives the following description of "Bear Lodge," one of the most remarkable natural formations in that land of wonders:

The most remarkable object seen by the members of the expedition during the entire summer, is Bear Lodge itself. Seen at a distance, it resembles in outline an Indian lodge; but, upon a nearer approach, it proves to be a column of gray porphyry, that resembles granite in every particular, excepting the absence of mica. The column is composed of seventy-six smaller columns, that stand close together, as if quarried and carefully set upon its milk-white clay pedestal by a hand as strong and mighty as Jove's. The clay pedestal is about 1,500 feet in the diameter of its base, and rises 500 feet above the waters of the Belle Fourche, on the west bank of which it stands. Its sides slope with a handsomely-rounded curve that corresponds well with the broad base of the column that rests upon it.

Big Salaries.

The raising of Beecher's salary to \$100,000 a year gives him the largest compensation in the Union. But one salary in the world transcends it—that of the Viceroy of India, which is £50,000, or \$250,000 a year, though it is possible the salary of Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General of Canada, is £30,000, or \$150,000 a year. The ambassadors of Great Britain at Paris and Vienna receive but \$50,000 a year. We are told that H. B. Claflin pays his "creditor," formerly President of the Bank of North America, Mr. Donaldson, \$100,000 a year on account of his unprecedented knowledge of credits. The firm do a business of \$70,000,000 a year, and this business is entirely a credit one; therefore a skillful knowledge of the buyers, their standing and personal habits, is of more value than ten per cent. upon this amount—in other words, it is profitable to Claflin to pay less than two per cent. upon his sales to Mr. Donaldson. There are many salesmen in the leading houses in New York with salaries reaching as high as \$30,000, while the leading journalist must content himself with \$10,000.

Turn About is Fair.

A diver named Fradette has been elected to the Quebec Legislature from the county of Bellechasse. He can neither read nor write, and some one having reproached him with this serious inconvenience at a public meeting, he replied: "Gentlemen, it is believed that I can be prevented from being elected by reproaching me with ignorance; but I believe I can do without the votes of educated people if all those who are as ignorant as I myself will vote for me. Yes, if all the ignorant people will give me their votes I shall be elected by a great majority. Gentlemen, they often talk of educated people. Well, what do these great savants know? They talk to you of all that there is in the earth, or in the firmament, but have they ever spoken to you of what there is in the bottom of the sea? Well, I can tell you that. It's long since you elected your advocate, doctors and notaries. Now you want a diver."

THE Boston Post asserts that the most fashionable night-caps are those made of hot Scotch.

EARTHQUAKES.

A Scientific Theory of their Cause—Some Interesting Facts About the Phenomena.

The Popular Science Monthly for October has an interesting and instructive paper on the phenomena of earthquakes, and the causes that produce them, from the pen of Prof. John J. Lake. The origin of earthquakes, says Mr. Lake, has been assigned to many causes, as the falling in of caverns, steam, the combustion of gases, volcanic and electric action.

Great subterranean noises and reports resembling thunder constitute the first features to be noticed concerning earthquakes. Father Kircher describes them as "a horrid sound resembling that of an infinite number of chariots driven fiercely forward, the wheels rattling, and the thongs of the whips cracking." At Colares, near Lisbon, in 1755 the sound of an earthquake is said to have been like "that of chariots, which increased till it equalled the roar of cannon." At Lisbon it resembled "a rattling of coaches in the street, with a frightful noise underground, resembling the rumbling of distant thunder." Various earthquakes have been said to resemble in sound empty carriages and the rolling of heavy vehicles.

A second feature of these phenomena is the upheaving of the ground during their prevalence, which is one cause of the sea retiring. During the great earthquake at Lisbon the bar at the mouth of the Tagus was laid bare. Other results of the upward movement were observed elsewhere. The water in a pond at Dunstal, in Suffolk, was jerked into the form of a pyramid. At some places the water was tossed out of the wells. At Loch Lomond, in Scotland, a large stone was forced out of the water, and at Riobamba, South America, on the 5th of January, 1797, the bodies of many of the inhabitants were thrown by this vertical action upon the hill of La Culca, which is several hundred feet high on the opposite side of the river.

A third peculiarity is the frequent horizontal and circular motion of the soil walls that had served to divide fields have been completely changed in direction, but without having been shattered or overthrown. Houses have also exchanged situations with each other.

It has been observed that clouds have become fixed or suspended over particular spots affected, or about to be affected, by earthquake, as in London in 1149.

Explosions of great violence frequently attend these convulsions, often with disastrous results. When Millitello was destroyed there was a great explosion heard in the fog that enveloped it. A similar explosion was heard in 1783, at Castel Nuovo, in Calabria, when that place was overwhelmed.

A further peculiarity is the exemption of certain spots, although the shocks were felt at all the surrounding neighborhood. Thus at Manchester, in 1777, St. Paul's Church and the Dissenting Chapel escaped.

Earthquakes are very frequently attended by thunder and lightning. At Munster, in 1612, thunder and lightning were heavy during an earthquake; and in Sicily, in 1693, it caused very great mischief. This conjunction of lightning with earthquake was noticed by Luke Howard, and constitutes what he designates "spurious earthquake." Peculiar rushing noises have also at times been perceived. These convulsions are attended by the disturbance of the magnetic needle, and compasses on board ship are for a long time useless.

The theory of the falling in of caverns being the cause of these phenomena cannot be maintained, and the hypothesis that they are caused by steam or the explosion of confined gases has scarcely a better foundation. The volcanic and igneous theory is not so easily to be disposed of, for it appears very clear that volcanic eruptions do produce earthquakes. Volcanoes produce these disturbances in two ways: 1. By their own direct motion. 2. By disturbing the electric equilibrium in their neighborhood. By far the most prominent agent seems to be electricity, and the Italians, who suffer so much from these calamities, consider it to be the only cause. On the 10th of January the castle of Augusta was blown up by the lightning firing the powder-magazine. At Minco, on the 11th, the shock was attended by "a mighty storm of lightning, thunder and hail that lasted six hours." The Archbishop's palace at Montreal was set on fire by the lightning. Atna emitted great noises, flames and ashes during the shocks that overthrew Catania, but there does not appear to have been eruption. Fufia, situated among limestone quarries, disappeared, and at several parts of the hill the rocks, which were previously almost as white as Geneva marble, had changed, and in the clefts made by the earthquake had become of a burnt color, as if fire and powder had been employed to rend them asunder. Millitello seems to have been destroyed before the 11th of January, for the country people, who dwell on the neighboring ridge of mountains, affirmed that it was not to be seen on the morning of that day, and that time, from 12 o'clock on the 8th, it had been concealed in a thick fog. During the interval the mountain that lay on the north-side of town had been split asunder—one portion overwhelming Millitello, so that not an inhabitant escaped. Francofonte, built chiefly of wood, escaped with little damage from the shocks, but was fired by lightning; the spire of the church—wood covered with lead—burnt down, and the nunnery of the Carmelites entirely destroyed so suddenly that five of the nuns were stifled in their beds. The largest part of the inhabitants of Liochela escaped by flying from the town on the sudden disappearance of the castle, situated on rising ground. Ragusa experienced shocks on the 8th, with violent thunder and lightning. At Speculum, on the 10th, "from morning till night there was never heard so violent a storm of thun-

der and lightning, as if heaven and earth had been mixing together;" the town-house and several other houses were destroyed by it. The peasants on the neighboring hills observed that this lightning had burnt the vines so that no crop could be expected for the season.

Sinks of Disease and Their Drains.

In many of our country homes all the dirty water, dish-water, soap-suds, and sometimes the urine from the chambers, are poured upon the earth a few feet from the door, and allowed to soak away into the soil or rise in vapor into the air. In others these filthy liquids are conducted away in drains to some convenient point, and there deposited in a closed well, or allowed to escape into the open air not far from the dwelling. The upper end of this drain usually opens into the kitchen, or near the outside door. In either case the foul waters are, or may be, a source of evil. When poured upon the surface, those waters may find a way into the well, or beneath the house; or the vapors, under certain circumstances, may arise and fill the dwelling. If through a drain they are led into a covered well, then there will soon be a constant stream of gas and foul air rising into the kitchen, and extending throughout the dwelling. If the outlet of the drain be into the open air, then a pool will be formed, from which the vapors will be wafted to the dwelling; or, if the waters escape into a brook, or small river, they will contaminate the same far below. Thus, beyond a reasonable doubt, typhoid fever has been communicated along the borders of a small stream.

All these drains, as usually found in our farmhouse, are constructed of small stones loosely laid, flat stones being placed below and above. In them are no traps, or any contrivances to prevent the return of gas and foul air into the house. These drains are often sources of evil and danger. Being covered, the water cannot escape by evaporation, nor can the foul matters become oxygenated by contact with pure air. Hence these waters can only ferment and send off foul air and gas, which follow up the drain to fill the dwelling and poison its inmates. These drains are worse than none. The only safe drain is one of cement, made water and air tight, with trap near the inlet and outlet. But few of our farmers and villagers can have such drains, on account of cost and difficulty of keeping them in thorough repair.—New York Tribune.

The Tramp Printer.

He came in with a modest air and looked around inquiringly. The bright look of intelligence which shone from out the weather-beaten lineaments of his countenance, and the thin, tapering fingers, betokened the tramp printer. All he wanted was a couple of days' work to push him to the next town. When he went to work he did not remove his coat, his modesty being too excessive. It was a "solid dig," and he held to it nobly until the "take" was finished, then, with a bland and suppliant look at the copy hook, he quietly inquired if the ordinary Massachusetts paraphraser ever stopped long enough to take a drink. On being informed that it was against the rules of the office to make more than two breaks in a column, he walked over to his frame and fingered the type for a few minutes, and then stole out of the door as silently as he had entered. One of the boys went over, and taking up his stick, read aloud its contents, as follows: "Cursed be thy slanderers, oh, Aleck Stephens!"—Turner's Falls Reporter.

THANKS to King Alfonso the Spanish soldiers are now much better clad, fed and drilled than they were a few years ago. There is also a remarkable increase in intelligence and education.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like BEEVES, HOGS, COTTON, FLOUR, WHEAT, etc. in NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MILWAUKEE, CINCINNATI, and TOLEDO.



## GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

THE Prohibition candidate for Governor of Iowa, at the recent election, received less than 200 votes.

MARSHAL MACMAHON has refused the ex-Empress Eugenie permission to pass twenty-four hours *incognito* in Paris.

METEOROLOGISTS note the fact that the past summer was cooler by five degrees than the average seasons for eighty years.

THE yield of precious metals in the United States, which has for some time fluctuated from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 per year, will, it is estimated, in 1875 aggregate very nearly \$100,000,000.

WE read in an Eastern paper that two men near Troy have averaged \$400 a month during the past summer, catching frogs and selling them in the New York market at 30 cents a pound. And it hasn't been a good season for frogs either.

JOHN J. GEGHAN, the author of the famous "Geghan bill" that passed the last Ohio Legislature, and the man who was responsible for the introduction of the religious issue into the late canvass, was defeated for a re-election, receiving the lowest vote of any candidate on the Democratic ticket in Cincinnati.

It is stated that Jewell and Bristow both strenuously opposed the appointment of Mr. Chandler as Secretary of the Interior, and some Washington correspondents are predicting that there will be trouble between Bristow and Chandler, as both are bluff, headstrong men who like to have their own way.

THE overworked bakers of New York clamor for less work and more pay. They allege that they are compelled to work eighteen hours daily, with no respite on the Sabbath, for which they receive on an average but \$11 per week. At some establishments they are paid \$6 per week, with board—two meals a day, mainly of bread and coffee.

HERE is a warning to artists. A painting on exhibition in the hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, which the Appropriation Committee was recommended to purchase, and representing "Abraham Lincoln's First Earnings," has been mutilated by some vandal who cut out of the canvas the representation of a silver half dollar in Uncle Abe's hand.

H. S. HOWE, a citizen of Chicago, who had refused to put his fare in the box of a bob-tail car, or to pay it except to an authorized conductor, was ejected by a special policeman, and charged with disorderly conduct, in that his refusal to pay fare was a breach of the peace. Mr. Howe was acquitted, and now several counter-suits are to be instituted against the street-car company.

SENATOR HAMLIN, of Maine, explains now that the newspapers were included in the increase under the Postal law for which he stood sponsor, "by inadvertence." In other words, the Senator was in so great haste to oblige his clients, the opponents of cheap postage, that he hadn't time to see how the change they wanted would affect the public. The Senator proposes to have the law amended when Congress meets, but he hardly need trouble himself. The matter will be promptly attended to, whether he takes any action or not.

MR. CHARLES COLLINS, editor of the Sioux City Times, in a letter to his paper from Washington, says there is no doubt that a general Indian war will be inaugurated this fall. The Indians, he states, are generally dissatisfied with the way the Black Hills treaty terminated, and it is a matter of regret with them that they did not commence then by killing the Commissioners. Mr. Collins says Gen. Crook, commander of the Department of the Platte, has for some time been preparing for a conflict with the Indians, and will be ready when the necessity arises.

A LIVELY battle between college boys and Odd Fellows—who proved themselves to be fighting fellows as well—occurred at New Haven, Ct., the other day. A procession of the order was marching by the classic precincts of Yale, when the students, moved by a spirit of deviltry, commenced pelting them with stones. The Odds retaliated by charging upon the collegians with drawn swords, which they used to some effect, as we are told that several of the students were wounded. The latter, who have been accustomed to riding rough-shod over everybody and everything, were somewhat astonished at the vigorous manner in which the members of the mystic order met and repelled their attack. It is

hoped the youngsters will profit by the lesson taught them.

THE Indians of the Creek Nation are taking steps to rid themselves of the worthless and rascally pale-faces who have taken up their abode in that country. Through their National Council they have enacted a law forbidding citizens of the nation, under penalty of \$300 fine, to give employment to emigrants from the States. The class of people seeking a temporary hiding place, from the surrounding States, to avoid arrest from the authorities in those States, has long been a matter of complaint to the Creeks, and it is supposed they will be obliged to leave if they are not allowed to work for their board, as many have done heretofore, for a few days in a place, then steal a horse and leave.

THOSE fast railway trains bowling over the country at almost lightning speed are very nice things to look upon, and very nice things to travel on for people who have a fancy for rapid traveling; but there is danger in them, nevertheless. This mile-a-minute travel will be the death of somebody yet, an affirmation which finds ample corroboration in the hair-breadth escape which a directors' train on the New York Central had the other day. The train referred to was made up of a locomotive and palace car, the latter containing William H. Vanderbilt and several other railroad magnates. At one of the stations on the road one of the switches had been inadvertently left open and they were thrown over to the branch. At the extravagant rate at which they were going it was impossible to remedy the mistake or slacken the speed, and it was almost a miracle that they were not thrown from the track and dashed to pieces. The only thing that saved them from such a fate was the fortunate fact that at the other end of the branch the switch, although open, was supplied with a patent self-adjusting arrangement calculated to set the switch in an emergency. Although considered unreliable, often failing to work satisfactorily, in this instance it did its duty well. As the train struck the switch it was lifted to the main track and the danger escaped. The concussion ejected all the passengers in the coach from their chairs, barking shins and smashing decanters, dishes, etc., but occasioning no serious injuries. Had the switch been such as are in common use on the line, or had the patent "frog" failed to operate, the result would certainly have been most disastrous.

### On Nervous Horses.

"Give a horse every chance to look about him and to examine every object before him, and he will not shy," says the Russian coachman, according to Mr. O. Wahl. For that reason the Russian horses wear no blinkers. Nor are blinkers so common in England—or even in London, where there is everything conceivable to upset the equanimity of a nervous horse—as they once were; though the old cure for shying is still prevalent enough. That cure is to "it 'im over the 'ead;" and it seems singular that it should prevail, if it be inefficacious as well as rather brutal, among a people credited with more horse-loving and horse-taming than any Grecian tribe immortalized by Homer. But there are in many cases serious obstacles in adopting the plan attributed to the Russians. First of all, the horse has shied already, without your knowing that there was anything which would cause him to shy. Then is your time, if you have not broken your neck, to let him investigate this object, after which he will never shy at that particular object again. "Let him rub his nose against it," as say some good folks; but it is not always possible to go through that benevolent ceremony.

The signs of nervousness vary with different animals; one is violent, obstinate, or impatient; another is quiet, but "trembles in every limb, his flesh quivers, his body is bathed in sweat, his eye is fixed and dilated, his breathing is irregular." Sex and inexperience, the filly and the 2-year-old, have most to answer for on the score of nervousness. When there happens to be a rainbow reflected across the course, and a windmill conspicuous upon a mill about a mile off, a 2-year-old, just beginning life, and though acquainted, to some extent, with men and cities, unaccustomed to rainbows and windmills, has been known to delay a start for about half an hour by Shrewsbury clock. There were obvious difficulties in the way of "rubbing his nose" against the rainbow or the windmill, and the happy thought of blindfolding him did not occur to his friends until his suspicions touching the wonderful works of nature and of man had reached a height at which enforced blindness seemed more likely to aggravate than mitigate the evil.

It is reported of a trainer who had a particularly nervous mare in charge, and had carefully omitted everything that could possibly, as he thought, give her a hint that something out of the common was about to happen, that he said, "as he looked at her the night before the race, 'I did all I could to keep it from her, but she knows all about it, I can see. Who told her?' Probably he himself, by some indication that he never dreamed of."—*New York Express*.

PRESIDENT GRANT has taken to the use of spectacles.

## MURDER AS A FINE ART.

Peculiarities of the Williamson County (Ill.) Vendetta—Some Queer Revelations.

If De Quincey had written some years later and lived in this country, says the Chicago Tribune, a study of the Williamson county vendetta would have given him some choice ideas for the embellishment of his essay on "Murder as a Fine Art." For deliberate and cold-blooded conception and artistic execution, the Williamson county murders stand alone. There has been a vast improvement upon the original Corsican notion of the vendetta. The family feuds of Corsica became a national passion, and the sentiment of revenge would not have been satisfied if any of the incidental murders had been committed by proxy. A Corsican, in pursuit of some traditional enemy, would probably have regarded it as a personal offense, combining insult and injury, if anybody else had taken up his quarrel and killed his man. To have hired an assassin for that purpose would have been to pay out money to deprive himself of one of the most exquisite of earthly enjoyments—the pleasure of doing the killing himself. But the chiefs in the Williamson county vendetta are a more refined sort of assassins. The recent State's evidence given by a couple of the murderous employes reveals the new order of things. It is not necessary in Williamson county that the chiefs on either side should use their own \$40 shot-guns, nor undergo the personal discomfort of prowling around nights, nor offend their delicate senses by witnessing the gushing of human blood and the scattering of brains. They have a more modern and business-like way of disposing of their enemies. One set of hired assassins serves both. It seems that Sam Musick and Marshall Crain, the two fellows who have given evidence for the State, earned their living in this new branch of industry. It would appear from their testimony that their gang worked impartially for the Bulliners and the Pleasants—opposing factions. The difference in the scale of prices might have induced the professional assassins to favor one side over the other had there not been other compensatory circumstances. Thus, Dave Pleasants or Jeff Russell was willing to pay \$600 apiece to have the Bulliners killed, while the Bulliners fixed only \$200 a head on the persons they wanted put out of the way. But the Bulliners wanted more men killed than their opponents, and this about equalized the compensation. It is another instance of the economical principle that low prices increase business. The hired murderers would earn as much at \$200 a head on one side as they could at \$600 a head on the other side.

It is not likely that all the fine-art qualities of the Williamson county vendetta will ever come to light, but the perfect disinterestedness of the paid murderers, and their uniform and conscientious observance of the railroad law against discrimination, can scarcely fail to command the admiration of timid people who have been accustomed to regard murder as a rather startling, not to say shocking, occurrence. Once in a while humanity would get the better of these cool and impartial men, and they would permit their prejudices and preferences to assert themselves. Thus Musick says he wanted "to kill Sisney," and the reason he wanted to kill Sisney was because he thought "Sisney needed killing." This was certainly an excellent reason, but it showed some personal feeling which distracts from the admirable imperturbability and Spartan fairness which generally characterizes the Williamson county murderers. There seems also to have been a brief difference of opinion between Bulliner and Crain as to whether young or old Sisney should be killed first; but this was not material. They stood not upon the order of their killing, and it happened that old Sisney was the first to go. It appears, according to Musick's testimony, that Crain complained a little bit about the trouble he had in killing the old man—not that there was any resistance or danger, but "he had a rough time of it on account of the rain and mud." It may be, however, that Crain only mentioned this personal inconvenience to convince his employer that he earned his \$200, so that the latter would not refuse payment in some easier case when there might be no "rain and mud." The "rain and mud," however, did not appear to make much impression on the assassin's employer, as the latter only paid him \$15 down, and made up the rest in promises. "There is \$15 for killing old George," he said, "and I will pay you the balance when I sell my wheat." Whether the balance was ever settled does not appear from the evidence, but it was probably paid if he ever hired the same man to do more murder.

### Coinage at Philadelphia.

The silver bullion which is now being received at the Philadelphia Mint for parting is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine, in Nevada, and contains 40 per cent. of gold, 50 per cent. of silver, and 10 per cent. of base metal. The bullion is known as the dore, or silver containing gold. The Mint is supplied with bullion as rapidly as is required for coinage purposes. In addition, the Assay Office in New York supplies the Mint with fine silver sufficient to insure a coinage of \$1,000,000 per month in subsidiary silver coin. The standard fineness of the coin is made of 900 parts of pure silver and 100 parts of pure copper alloy. The law of 1873 has somewhat increased the weight of the subsidiary coin, so that the coins at present issued are a trifle heavier than the coin issued prior to the 1st of April, 1873, and are made to correspond in weight with the French coin. At present the subsidiary coins now issued are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, twenty-cent piece and dime. The half-dollar weighs 192.9 grains. This piece formerly weighed 192 grains. The quarter-dollar now weighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed

96 grains. The new twenty-cent piece weighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 grains; the latter formerly weighed 38.4 grains. These are the only silver coins authorized, excepting the trade dollar, which is a commercial piece, and weighs 420 grains.—*New York Times*.

### The Potato.

The potato, says the Troy Times, is more important as a variety of human food than any other root we cultivate, and is remarkable for being grown over a greater range of latitude than any other cultivated plant.

The potato was scarcely known until the seventeenth century, and was not extensively cultivated before the middle of the eighteenth. The potato plant is a native of South America, and its native soil is Chili, where it is called maglia, and Humboldt affirms that it was unknown in Mexico until after the Spanish conquest.

It has been stated, and is believed by many, that the first potatoes grown in Europe were planted in Walter Raleigh's garden in Ireland, but this is erroneous. At Offenburgh, near Baden, in South Germany, there is a monument to Sir Francis Drake, as "The first introducer of the potato in Europe." By the way, it may be mentioned that Frederick the Great had to compel his subjects to plant it before he could get it into much use, and the use of this invaluable plant was vehemently opposed in France. At last Louis XV wore a bunch of its flowers in the midst of his courtiers, and the consumption of the root became universal.

In point of fact, the potato entered Europe by two different routes. It was carried from Peru to Spain, and thence into Italy and Germany, where laws were passed to enforce its cultivation. It is probable that when Raleigh came from his American voyage of 1589 he brought tobacco and the potato with him.

Drake visited Virginia a few years later, and brought over the sweet potato, which abounded in Virginia and North Carolina, and was used in England as a delicacy long before the potato which we ordinarily have was known.

Sir Francis Drake returned from navigating the globe, in which he visited Chili, in 1570, full seven years before Raleigh landed on the Atlantic coast, and it is quite certain that he brought over the potato.

A legend in regard to the origin of roasted potatoes runs that Raleigh planted some of the tubers in his garden in Ireland, just as he had seen it done in Virginia, and had to return to England before the plant had reached maturity. His Irish retainers, left in charge of his house and garden, noticed the seed-apples which in due season the plant produced, tasted them, and pronounced them unfit for use by man or beast. At that time the process of "burning the grafts," or weeds, was practiced in Ireland. It was used by Raleigh's servants to clear his garden of the withered stalks of the potato plants. In this burning, the ground became heated, and the gardener, turning the earth up with his spade, found the tubers cooked and pleasant to the taste. Roasted potatoes got wind, and most every person in Ireland planted potatoes.

The manufacture of sugar from potatoes is carried on to a great extent in some parts of England, and it is stated by practical men that three tons of the raw material will produce one ton of the manufactured article.

In March, 1851, the Legislature of Massachusetts offered a premium of \$10,000 to any person within the Commonwealth who should satisfy the Governor and his Council that by a test of five years he had discovered a sure and practical remedy for the potato rot. Thereupon a multitude of letters poured into the public office—many of them containing valuable hints, facts or reasonings; and the Council ordered the Secretary, Mr. Walker, to prepare a digest of the information placed at its disposal by the several correspondents. The conclusions to which all the facts of the case, as they are here gathered, have appeared to lead are these:

1. That the disease bears a striking resemblance to cholera, and probably exists in the atmosphere.
2. That it is doubtful if any specific cure has been, or will ever be, discovered.
3. But, as in cholera, certain preventives are well ascertained, by the application of which the liabilities to disease may be greatly lessened.
4. That by obtaining the soundest seed, by planting in the most favorable soils, and by using the most suitable manures, we may have a good degree of confidence in the successful cultivation of this useful vegetable.
5. That we may expect that, like the cholera, the potato-rot will become less and less formidable every year, and eventually subside into a mild and manageable epidemic.

### War in the Dutch Indies.

The Dutch war against the Chinese in Northwestern Sumatra has not been at all successful. Since the fall of the fortress called the Kratow, early in 1874, the Dutch have made no real progress, and the greater portion of Atchin is still in the hands of the Mahometan natives. Disease, aided by the intense heat, makes terrible havoc among the soldiers of Holland. A bounty of £34 is now paid each man enlisted for the war. The blame for the disastrous management of the war is thrown by some upon the Governor of the Dutch Indies; but others say that M. Franssen Van de Putte, the Colonial Minister, is the person in fault. Meanwhile, the Atchinese have a new Sultan, and it is rumored that under his command they will soon make an aggressive movement with 30,000 men against the Dutch lines.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THERE are 1,793 fewer saloons in this State than there were a year ago.

GENESSEE county has a wild boy in its poor-house. When let loose he puts for the woods and climbs a tree.

A SAGINAW school teacher whipped a pupil, and the pupil's father whipped the school teacher. Now the school teacher is trying to get some one to whip the father.

DR. W. C. WYATT, a prominent physician of Bay City, died last week from the effects of blood poisoning. He assisted in a post-mortem examination a few days since, and the virus was communicated to his system through a scratch on his hand.

The firm of Weicks Bros., machinists, and the Tawas Mill Company, of East Tawas, have failed. The total liabilities are \$245,000. Also the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, of Bay City, with liabilities at \$130,000.

A COLORED boy, aged 11 years, was killed near Marshall, the other day, by the kick of a musket which he and some other boys were firing. The boy held the weapon in his hands a few inches from his stomach. When it was discharged, it kicked back and struck him in the stomach, injuring him so severely that he died in about half an hour.

LAST spring James Barlow, Marshal of Au Sable, lodged a man in the lockup for being drunk and disorderly. Shortly after, the building was consumed by fire and the prisoner roasted alive. The Marshal also held the office of Coroner, and under his direction the inquest was held. It was supposed at the time that the prisoner fired the building. Barlow was arrested a day or two since, charged with murder. The allegation is that he killed the prisoner by a blow on the head and fired the building to cover up the crime.

### Crazy and in Love.

Philip Standermann, who shot and killed Louisa Sidenbaum in Chatham street, New York, on the evening of the 19th of April, was put on trial last week, and the fact that the plea of insanity was to be the defense led to much delay in getting a jury. Three-fourths of the panel summoned stated that they had objections against insanity as a plea in trials for murder, and one of the number said that one kind of insanity begins an instant before a murder and ends an instant after it. When Standermann was called to plead he looked more like an idiot than a lunatic. He had a shoe shop in Chatham street before his crime. Miss Sidenbaum lived in City Hall place. He sought the girl's hand in marriage; but when he talked with her parents about it they plainly told him that such a marriage was impossible. The girl was young, pretty, educated, and in all ways, socially and mentally, far above him. The rest of the story was told by the witnesses for the prosecution. Isaac J. Brown testified that, on the evening of April 19, 1875, he started with Miss Sidenbaum and Miss Annie Thomas to go to a German festival. They waited in Chatham street for a car; and as he stepped off the sidewalk to see whether a car was coming, he was startled by the flash and report of a pistol. He turned back, and saw the prisoner holding a pistol close to Miss Sidenbaum's face. Policeman Malloy described the capture of Standermann, which was effected within a block of the place of the shooting, and said that, when the prisoner was asked in the police station why he had done the deed, he answered, "She fooled me. She wouldn't marry me, and so I shot her." Ludwig Fealk testified that, a year before the murder, Standermann said to him, "I asked Mr. Sidenbaum to let me marry his daughter, and he refused. I swore I would have revenge. I will have her, or her life." The jury, after hearing all the evidence, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged on the 10th of December, the Judge, in passing the sentence, characterizing the plea set up by the defense—"insanity, excited by passion"—as a "flimsy pretext."

### Annexation of New Guinea.

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese discovered the Island of Papua, and named it New Guinea on account of the striking resemblance of its inhabitants to those of Guinea, in Africa. The island itself is probably the largest in the world, provided Australia is counted as a continent. Borneo has hitherto claimed a superiority in size, but New Guinea is generally admitted to excel it. Not long ago the authorities of New South Wales petitioned England to annex Papua. The idea has been received with the greatest favor throughout Australia—so much so, in fact, that every colony on that continent is understood to demand annexation. The main reason alleged for this desire is the fear that some foreign power will seize New Guinea, unless England does so. This seems rather fanciful, however, in view of the fact that the deadly climate of the island has driven out the only nation—the Dutch—which ever gained a foothold on Papuan soil. The only danger would be that of German colonization, and Germany has never shown any inclination to surround herself with distant dependencies. Bismarck seems to agree with Cobden's sweeping statement in Parliament: "You call the colonies England's strength; they are England's weakness." The real reason for Australian unanimity in demanding the annexation of the island is probably the wish to have New Guinea a member of the federated republic that will ultimately, and perhaps ere long, be formed of the different British colonies in that part of the world. New Guinea was once a part of Australia. The sea has washed away the isthmus that stretched between them. What God has put asunder physically, man now proposes to join together politically.



THE FULLER TRIAL.

The proceedings in court during the latter part of last week and the first part of this, have been of a rather unimportant character, except so far as the different witnesses on the part of the "People" were introduced to corroborate and strengthen the testimony of Watson.

The following is a list of all the witnesses that were sworn and testified

For the People—J. Raterink, A. Van Vuren, A. J. Clark, Dingeman Kordux, W. Kordux, Jannetje Kordux, Joos Kordux, Cha's Erikson, Cha's F. Post, B. Lasman, R. E. Welch, Wm. Osborn, M. Stilson, E. G. Parsons, J. D. Everhard, Jan Ellander, Pat Quigley, Oliver Burch, Geo. West, L. W. Van Dusen, Dr. B. Ledeboer, G. S. Doesburg, G. W. Jenkins, John Bennett, John S. Watson, Baily K. Flagg, Allen Welton, M. D. Trowbridge, E. Cole, Mrs. E. A. Watson, P. Koning, J. Verplanke, Dr. A. Van Der Veen, John Schreur, B. Stilson, Mrs. Stilson, J. H. Foster, C. C. Harris, Mrs. C. C. Harris, Elisabeth Driest, Isaac Driest, Walter Trowbridge, E. C. De Voe, Tam Dykema, James Reeves, Wm. Cochrane, Cha's T. Pagelson, Mr. McCClinton and A. Woltman.

The prosecution rested their case on Thursday. The theory of the defense was explained to the jury by Mr. G. W. Mc Bride, being in substance that Watson and not Melvin was in the boat when the murder was committed.

The following witnesses were introduced and testified

For the Defense—Geo. Smith, Wm. Ho-vey, G. Stoner, O. Van Der Hoef, G. W. Ostrander, Cha's Erikson, Geo. St. John, J. C. Coitrell, Geo. Adams, Mary Fuller, R. Clarkston, Wm. Cochrane, J. Robat, J. M. Fellows, A. Cottrell, Sarah Cottrell, Otto Johnson, Mr. Johnson Sr., F. T. Wainwright.

On Tuesday as the last witness was examined, and the case about to be summed up, a new excitement was created by a report that the old man Fuller would at the convening of the afternoon session change his plea and confess his part of the murder, so as to be enabled to testify in behalf of his son, and that he would by criminalizing himself attempt to clear Melvin and implicate others.

At one o'clock, when the roll of jurymen was called, the court-room was crowded, many ladies occupying chairs within the railing, and every available seat in the whole room being filled. Prosecuting Attorney Adsit addressed the Court, stating that he understood the chief respondent, John H. Fuller, wished to change his plea, and that he, as representative of the people, would offer no objection. The Sheriff was directed to bring Fuller into court. He appeared in a few minutes, looking pale from his long confinement, but otherwise in good trim, he having some time since abandoned the insanity dodge. Upon being asked by the Judge in regard to his plea of not guilty, he said he wished to change it to "guilty," and the Clerk was instructed to so enter it.

He was then called as a witness by the defense, and testified substantially as follows:

My name is John H. Fuller; I am the man who was charged, with my son, Melvin C. Fuller, with the murder of Wilson Pound, on the 5th of last June. I wish to make a statement of my connection with the murder. Previous to the 5th of June there had no plans been made for his disposal; but he was unpopular in our vicinity, and the neighbors often talked about wishing him out of the way. I remember hearing Watson and a man named Van Dusea talking about Pound; they thought it would be better for the neighborhood if he was knocked over; they thought he was a bad man.

On the morning of June 5th we calculated to go fishing; Watson told me to see Pound and tell him. Watson, Pound, Melvin and myself were going; I was not going with the others in the team, but was going from my place to Holland City on the railroad, with a gang of section men. I had previously had a cow killed on the track, and we were to go and view her body to see about damages, and I was to meet the fishing party at the lake. While I was talking with the railroad men on the evening of Friday, the 4th of June, about going to Holland with them next morning, Pound came along and I told him about it; told him Watson would come along with a team and take him to the creek; Van Dusen was with us at this time. On Saturday morning Watson and Pound started for the lake. I started in about half an hour, I should think. I had on the same clothes I now wear.

I went to Holland in the morning and in the afternoon I went from there to Pine Creek; think I got there about 4 o'clock p. m. There was no one on the dock when I got there, but Watson soon made his appearance from a lot of logs south of the dock, where he had been fishing; Melvin was with Kordux's boys at that time, I think. I took a hook and line from Watson and fished some time; he said Pound had gone home because he had no bait. While we were on the dock I saw Pound up the lake on the shore and Watson then said, may be he had not gone home, but was hunting. About that time Melvin came on the dock and we talked about his going to Grand Haven the following week; I told him I was not well and Melvin said I had better go home; he told me to go in the team and he would go on foot; he then started up the lake shore and was not there again that night; this was about sundown.

Soon after Melvin left, Watson said to me "It's a good time to put old Pound in the lake;" I did not say anything, but we soon got into the boat; Pound got in first, Watson in the middle of the boat and I in the stern; Watson, who had the oars, pulled up the creek towards Pine Bay. After we got nearly to the head of the Lake, Watson dropped the oars, took an axe, which was in the boat, and struck Pound on the head two or three times. The first blow knocked him down I think, and he fell over the side of the boat with part of his body in the water. Watson then clinched him, drew him back into the boat and began to strip off his clothes; said he would keep the clothes in the boat and duck the body in the marsh.

I was so frightened by what had been done that I could hardly stand but Watson said if I did not help he would kill me also. Watson took all the money and papers that were in Pound's clothes and put them in his own pocket. We dumped the body out and then went ashore and built a fire. I told Watson that the body would float unless it was fastened down, and we cut a stake and went back to where it was and drove it over one of the legs; that did not seem to keep it down so Watson took a knife and cut it so as to let the wind out; we then stuck the clothing in the mud at different points and went ashore; soon after this we went home.

The next Monday Watson said we had better go down and see if the body was all right, so I got a boat from a man named and we went. During all the time we were in the boat, Melvin was not with us; he had gone to Cottrell's and did not get home till Sunday evening; I never told him anything about the murder, or that I had a hand in it, until yesterday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowing for the People. I don't remember the first time we talked about killing Pound; it was some time in the spring. I think it was at my place. Watson said it would be better if he was out of the way, that he was a mischief maker, a snake in the grass, and that the neighborhood would be benefited if he was knocked on the head. I think Watson had never said anything directly about killing him until that Saturday when we were on the dock. When I got there to the dock that Saturday afternoon Pound was out in the boat; don't think he got on the dock at all after I arrived. Think Melvin went away at about 6 o'clock and in about an hour Pound, Watson and I me got into the boat and went up the creek to where the murder took place. When we went up the creek an axe and the spear were in the boat; think Watson put them in.

The first time anything was said about killing Pound that day was when Watson and I were on the dock alone after Melvin left; Watson said it would be a good time to put Pound out of the way; said we could dump him in the lake; think that was the language used; don't remember what I said; after we all got in the boat we went to some set lines and then we went up on the north side of the lake towards Pine Creek. Watson dropped his oars when near the shore, took an axe and knocked Pound down; I think the first blow killed him; we then stripped him and put him overboard, taking his clothes ashore to examine them; afterwards they were buried in the mud and the body staked down. Watson put what he got from the pockets in his own pocket, and said, "We will divide in the morning after we get home." I saw a roll of money done up in an old cloth. We cut the stake after the murder had been done. Watson cut the hole in Pound's side to let the wind out, so that it would not float. Think we left the axe, spear and lines at the dock that night, and that Watson got them the next day.

Watson and I were there again Monday, when we found everything as we had left it. Watson said he was going down again; don't know whether he did or not. When we reached home on that Saturday night, Watson kept the money. The next morning he came into my room and gave me \$30; said he found \$175, but had to give his wife \$100 to keep still, and that he kept \$45 himself. I did not deposit any money at Fuller's bank, Grand Rapids, after the murder; never had any money in that bank. Watson only gave me \$30; I don't know how much he got, only what he said.

The statement created considerable interest and excitement in the court-room.—The despair which prompted this move was too apparent however, to create much effect. The old man broke down once, and towards the close shed a few tears.

After the cross-examination "Mel" made his statement, saying that he left the scene between five and six o'clock that evening; took supper at Kordux's and started for the "Lake Shore" with his catfish. The whole of Wednesday and part of the next day were occupied with the argument.—Mr. Adsit opened and was followed by Messrs. McBride and Stewart, of defense, Mr Lowing making the closing address.

The judge delivered his charge to the jury on Thursday forenoon. It was lengthy and carefully prepared, reviewing the law points involved in the case and quoting authorities; at noon the jury was placed in charge of Dep. Sheriff Collins.

During the afternoon session, John H. Fuller was again brought into Court, to finish the proceedings connected with his change of pleadings. In order to enable the court to determine the extent of the crime and the degree of murder, Mr. H. S. Clubb, the stenographer, was sworn and read the testimony and statement made by Fuller, while on the stand the previous day, as a witness for "Mel," whereupon the court instructed the Clerk to enter a conviction of murder in the first degree.

After the jury were out and the respondent had retired to his cell he felt the importance of each moment as it passed by, and he betrayed deep mental agitation.

On Thursday evening late, the jury was still out.

A despatch received by us from Sheriff Woltman, Friday morning, tells the result of their deliberations:

"Verdict brought in between twelve and one o'clock last night—not Guilty." We hope it may prove to be true.

[As we go to press, we learn that on Friday morning John H. Fuller was sentenced to imprisonment for life and forthwith taken to Jackson by Sheriff Woltman.]

For the Holland City News:

The Citizens' Lecture Course for the season was opened, Thursday evening, at Kenyon's Hall, by Mrs. Louise W. Foss, with a choice selection of her inimitable readings. This was her first appearance here, and her audience was not as large as it will be when she comes again. Those who were there were delighted, and many of those who did not go to hear her, regret losing so choice an entertainment. Although smaller than it should have been, her audience was more appreciative and sympathetic than usual and there were none of the noisy and disagreeable demonstrations which too often mar the enjoyment of our public entertainments.

Her selections were as follows: The Charcoal Man.—By J. T. Trowbridge. La Cica and the Senator, from the Dodge Club.—By Jas. De Mille. Chamber Scene, from Romeo and Juliet.—Shakespeare. "Curfew must not ring to-night." Courtship of Mr. Bumble and Mrs. Comey, from Oliver Twist.—Dickens. Jo's Will, from Bleak House.—Dickens. Sandalphon.—Longfellow. Charlie Machree.—Hussie.

AN Eastern tramp, who had been over Wisconsin, says the names of the towns savor too much of pedestrianism to suit his notion of a "printer's state." There is Milwaukee, Waukesha, Oconowoc, Manitowoc, Waukegan, Pewaukee, and a dozen other "walks," but mighty little work.

New Advertisements.

P. & A. Steketee, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, [Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, ETC., ETC.

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

Flannels, Sheetings, Blankets, Shawls, Yarns and Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT. We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce. P. & A. STEKETEE. HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

GO AND CALL AT HAVERKATE'S And examine his immense stock of HARDWARE.

Extensive Trade, At the Store of WERKMAN & SONS, River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, And keep a full line of Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Crockery and Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS! We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at Wholesale and Retail.

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

Country Produce! Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices. HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

NEW STOCK

At the GENERAL RETAIL STORE Of DUURSEMA & KOFFERS.

Immense Supplies of Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Crockery, Stoneware, Notions and Trimmings, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Glassware, Provisions,

Flour Feed, and Grains.

Our Assortment of Goods is complete and selected with a view to accommodate the various classes of Trade.

WE SELL CHEAP. Everything in the line of Produce will find with us a ready market and the highest prices.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills.

FREWSBURGH, Nov. 12, 1874. I have used the Cordial Balm of Syriacum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for the use of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication, and I find them actually specific in such cases. I regard them as most invaluable medicines, and nothing could induce me to be without them. JACOB MESERVE.

TIPTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

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

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

Wholesale Agents.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City. JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia. SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, in case of change. Address G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D., 27-17 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

De Feyter Bro's,

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

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

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty. Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled. All bills will be filled promptly and with despatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures. All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake. HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875. 4-tf

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorst, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work. A. CLOETINGH. MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

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

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

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

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

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

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

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

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

CITY HOTEL,

Holland, Mich., May, 1875. This House has changed Proprietors, and is open to the traveling public. No pains have been spared by the new Proprietor to make it

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

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

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel. J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

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

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

SOLD AT Wholesale and Retail

H. WALSH, Druggist. HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-tf

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

FINDINGS,

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

Repairing will Receive Prompt Attention. E. HEROLD. HOLLAND, Feb. 20th, 1874. 1-3/2s-1y



## Notings.

THE new Ward school is well attended.

MARKET day at Zeeland, Nov. 3, and at this place, Nov. 10.

DR. F. S. LEDEBOER has been appointed City Physician of Grand Rapids.

THE contractors have commenced excavating for the new State prison at Ionia.

THE roof of Mr. Kenyon's building was damaged somewhat by Tuesday's storm.

A BEAUTIFUL new fence encloses the premises in front of Mr. J. Duursema's residence.

THE trees are again leafless and only five months out of the twelve this year, have they favored us with their foliage.

THE ladies of the Episcopal Church will hold their next social, on Tuesday evening next, at the residence of Mrs. T. D. Powers.

LIKUT. C. GARDNER, U. S. A., writes us from Camp Supply, I. T., that he expects to be home to see his friends some time in November.

MR. M. P. VISSERS, of this city, has commenced criminal proceedings against James Albee, of Grand Haven, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

REMEMBER that Messrs. Roost & Son, have on hand a fine stock of Boys' Clothing Suits from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

AT the late elections in the Sioux County Colony, Iowa, we notice that Mr. Martin Winter was elected township clerk and Mr. Simon Kuypers, county superintendent of schools.

IN front of their bookstore the Kanters "boys" have put up a new street lantern. This is a very commendable act, especially so when properly lighted on a dark night, such as we have been enjoying lately.

WHOEVER stole that dozen of cups the other day, out of the crate in front of Mr. Vaarwerk's store, can be further accommodated with the saucers, by calling on the proprietor, as he has no use for those extra saucers.

THE Lecturing committee have authorized us to state that they are now prepared to sell season tickets for the remainder of the course, on the following terms: Single ticket, \$2; two tickets, \$3.25 and for each additional ticket, \$1.

THE number of students registered at the University at Ann Arbor are: Literary department, 343; law, 290; medical, 289; homeopathic college, 22; dental school, 15. 500 students are in attendance at the State normal school, this term.

GONE DOWN—the republican pole; not by the October elections, but by the storm of Tuesday evening, and as it appears for want of proper attention. It came very near striking the True Reformed church. As it is there is no damage done, except a break in the fence around the Square.

MR. J. C. COTTRELL, was arrested on Tuesday, for arson. He is charged with setting fire to his own house which was burned on the Lake Shore, some few weeks ago. These proceedings originate with the American Insurance company, of Chicago, in which company Mr. Cottrell was insured.

THE C. & M. L. S. R. R. Co., have again changed their time card, and the public will do well to notice it. The recent addition of two trains daily to Grand Haven, over the M. L. S. track, has been discontinued. We omitted to make the necessary changes in our time card this week, but will do so in our next.

THE large stocks of clothing brought into this city, at this season, must be evidence of good trade in that line. At P. & A. Stekete's they have an unusual large supply on hand, which with the other stock fills up all their room. We call attention to their new advertisement. They have also received 150 barrels of salt which they intend to dispose of at once.

ALD. SIPP has in his possession an old copy of a newspaper. It is No. 34, of Vol. II, of *The Sentinel of Freedom*, published at Newark, New Jersey, and dated May 22, 1798. Among its contents we notice part of President Adam's message with the proceedings of the "Federal Legislature." Also the arrival of a schooner from Bordeaux with newspapers from Paris to the 20th of March.

THE coal agitation, on the "Visser's" farm has reached the following situation: They have bored to a depth of thirty-nine feet. After they were down about ten feet they struck a dark clay, said to be soapstone and fire-proof. Mr. Leitel of Grand Rapids, visited that locality and took a sample with him to have it tested. It is said that there is every indication thus far of finding coal below the clay. They have suspended further operations until the quality of this clay and its indications have been further ascertained.

HOPE CHURCH lost the ornament on its spire on Tuesday night.

ONE of Brigham Young's sons is to enter our State University.

THE bridge across Black River, at Scholten's is being repaired.

OUR State debt was decreased nearly \$143,000 during the last year.

JUGGING from the price of potatoes, they appear to be somewhat "inflated."

THE State prison now contains about 800 prisoners—as many as can be properly accommodated.

ON account of the weather, the temperance meeting has been adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

THE alarm of fire on Tuesday evening, was caused by the burning of a chimney at the house of Mr. J. Roost.

THE Michigan fish-batching establishment has just received, in good condition, 800,000 California salmon eggs from the Pacific coast.

THE Common Council on Monday evening let the job of grading River street to Messrs. H. Boone & Co. See Council proceedings.

THAT new fire engine does not seem to come around. The Chief Engineer informs us that he cannot get any answer in reply to his communications.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875: Miss Ana Bover, Mrs. Louis Cable.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON has broken the monotony of that unoccupied corner in the west part of the city, by fencing in his lots in the "tannery addition."

THE latest political development in this county is the appointment of Hon. Henry S. Clubb, as stenographer of the Circuit Court. Thanks to the generosity of Gov. Bagley.

THE steamer *Menominee* is hauled off from the Chicago and Grand Haven line and the *Muskegon* will leave the latter place for Chicago, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

REV. M. CLAPPER preached to quite a large crowd in Robert Graham's saloon, at Coopersville, Monday evening. If religious interest die out in Coopersville it will not be the fault of Mr. Clapper.—*Herald*.

ON Tuesday evening Messrs. B. J. Veneklasen and A. Bolks of Zeeland, left here for Northwestern Iowa, to further examine that locality with a view of settling there and recommending it as a suitable location for a new colony.

THE amount of State and County tax to be raised by the city this year is about \$800 less than last year, owing perhaps to the change in the maintenance of the poor.

REPORTS from various points in Ottawa county represent the epizootic as raging in a mild form, principally among livery and mill horses, although farm horses are coughing to a great extent. Should wet weather set in, fall work might be much delayed. No fatal cases are reported as yet.

TO the new advertisement in this issue of Messrs. Werkman & Sons, the attention of the public is respectfully directed. In their line of Dry Goods and Notions they are especially well provided with the demands of the season, including a full line of Ladies' underwear and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WE have seen from the sales-books of Kanters Bro's, Consignment Agents at our city of the "Howe Sewing Machine Co.," that their sales foot up to twenty-three "A. B." and one "Elias" Howe Machines, for the month of October, being sufficient evidence that these machines are "the go" in this country. They are the men to furnish them.

IT is a painful sight in visiting the extensive graperies in this locality, to see the vines loaded down with fruit, and know it to be worthless. A few days ago we had occasion to visit the vineyard of Mr. Bosman, near the harbor. Our informant told us that the crop on the vines was estimated at twenty thousand pounds, and that the owner would not realize one dollar. The want of warm weather during the ripening season and the early frosts in the fall have thus greatly disappointed the hopes of our fruit-growers.

CENTENNIAL—Although the firm of H. A. DeLand & Co., manufacturers of D. B. DeDand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*, has not been in existence one hundred years, yet they have manufactured their celebrated *Saleratus* twenty-five years, during which time the demand for *Best Chemical Saleratus* has grown from a few pounds per day, till now they turn out many tons. It is strictly pure, healthy and uniform. In fact it contains all the good qualities of *Saleratus* and none of the poor. Every good cook that has tried it buys it again; thus the success.

THE paragraph given below has been printed in several newspapers in this State, but from what source it comes we know not: "It is reported that the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad has gained control of the Michigan Lake Shore railroad, and will complete the line from Monteth to Coldwater, and connection will be made with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for a through route east."—*Allegan Journal*.

AT the First Ward Hardware Store of Mr. G. Haverkate, there is an unusual rush of business. The proprietor took delight the other day, to call us in and made it our duty to call the attention of our readers to his establishment. We found that his latest invoice of stoves numbered over eighty. Cook stoves, parlor and office stoves, for wood and coal, are kept in large assortments, with and without reservoirs. The manufacture of the famous Detroit Stoves works is well represented here. The thrift in his workshop in the rear of his store indicated a good run of custom work.

THE Common Council has ordered the purchase of Mr. Morse of thirty copies of his Bird's-Eye View of our city, being a balance he had left on hand after supplying his regular subscribers. As the artist on Tuesday morning walked into the City Clerk's office to get his order on the Treasurer for the amount, he made the casual remark that this completed his Holland job. And as bad luck would have it, it was only a little while thereafter that he lost his wallet containing about two hundred and fifty dollars, and has failed to hear about it since.

HON. E. G. D. HOLDEN delivered his fine lecture on "Atoms" Wednesday evening, at the Congregational church, Grand Haven. It is strange with such a noted speaker and such a subject, with an admission price of but 10 cents, the room should not have been crowded to its utmost capacity. It seems strange that our citizens are so apathetic in regard to lectures and other means of instruction and elevating amusements. We begin to think that this community does not deserve, wish or appreciate an entertainment beyond the average "nigger" show or circus.—*Herald*.

OUR city narrowly escaped a large conflagration on Thursday evening. As the Cornet Band were leaving their rooms above Kroon's hardware store, they discovered a fire in the adjoining building, said to be owned by Wilson & Lawrence, of Saugatuck, formerly occupied by the later as a saloon, but which for several months has been vacant. The alarm was given and the department was promptly on the ground, and succeeded to check the further spreading of the flames. Upon examination it was at once evident to have been a case of incendiarism. The building was set on fire from the inside; two holes had been made in the wall, stuffed with shavings and saturated with kerosene. The fire broke out on the west side of the building, under the outside staircase. Damage about \$100. Several rumors are afloat and suspicions entertained.

### \$30 REWARD!

Thirty dollars will be paid to the person who took the pocket book belonging to D. D. Morse, from the premises of the City Hotel, at half past one o'clock, on the afternoon of Oct. 26th, if he will return the money through the post office to the owner. He may deduct the reward and return the balance. No names need be mentioned. If it is not returned in a reasonable length of time a certain person who was seen where the money was left at the above hour will be called to account.

### New Advertisements.

**SLOOTER & HIGGINS**  
DEALERS IN  
**GROCERIES**  
AND  
**Flour and Feed.**

Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.

We have removed our store in the Brick Building of  
**MR. A. VENNEMA,**  
Opposite BAKKER & VAN RAALTE'S shoe store.  
Flour, Feed,  
Hay, Grain,  
and Mill Stuff,  
**At Lowest Cash Prices.**  
SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Oct. 15, 1875.

### GIVE AWAY!!

To the one that buys the most Cigars of me, between now and January 1st, 1876, I shall make a present of  
**A BOX OF CIGARS,**  
Of whatever brand he may prefer, costing from \$3.00 to \$4.00. I make Cigars a specialty.  
**H. D. WERKMAN.**  
HOLLAND, Mich. 12-m5

## J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

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

Also sole Agent for the

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

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

**SIXTY DOLLARS CASH.**

**All Work Warranted.**

General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

**Horse Shoeing a Speciality.**

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

## J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,  
Medicines,  
Paints and Oils  
Trusses,  
Chamois Skins,  
Counter, Cloth,  
Hair and  
Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

## BAKKER & VAN RAALTE,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**BOOTS, SHOES,  
RUBBERS, ETC.**

A Very large stock on hand.

8th Street, - - HOLLAND, MICH.

46-3-17

## J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

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

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

**COFFINS.**

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

46-2-17

## NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

## John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & NINTH STREET.

Dealers in  
Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
**Choice Groceries**

AND

**TEAS AND SYRUPS.**

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

**B. P. HIGGINS,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

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



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

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

HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching,  
Or Re-Sawing Done.  
WE HAVE A STEAM  
**DRY KILN**  
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER  
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

46-3-17

## REMOVED!

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

Cures: Felons,  
Burns, and  
Scrofulous Swellings.

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

And recommends herself to the citizens of Holland and vicinity.

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

2-17

## J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

**FRESH SUPPLY OF  
Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Crockery,  
Glassware,  
Groceries, and  
Liquors.**

And keep constantly on hand a full line of  
**FLOUR & FEED.**

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

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

**LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

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

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

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

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

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

## Meat Market, —OF— Jacob Kuite.

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

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

46-2-17



### THE PARADOX OF TIME.

Time goes, you say?—Ah no!  
Alas, time stays—no go!  
Or else, were this no go,  
What need to chain the hours,  
For youth were always ours?  
Time goes, you say?—Ah no!  
Ours is the eyes' deceit  
Of men whose flying feet  
Lead through some landscape low;  
We pass, and think we see  
The earth's fixed surface free;  
Alas, time stays—we go!  
Once, in the days of old,  
Your locks were curling gold,  
And mine had shaded the brow;  
Now in the self-same stage,  
We've reached the silver age;  
Time goes, you say?—Ah no!  
Once when my voice was strong,  
I filled the woods with song,  
To praise your "rose" and "snow";  
My bird, that sang, is dead;  
Where are your roses fled?  
Alas, time stays—we go!  
See, in what traversed ways,  
What backward fate delays,  
The hopes we used to know;  
Where are our old desires—  
Ah, where those vanished fires?  
Time goes, you say?—Ah no!  
Now far, how far, O Sweet,  
The past behind you lies,  
Lies in the even-glow!  
Now, on the forward way,  
Let us fold hands and pray;  
Alas, time stays—we go!

### RANK IMPOSES OBLIGATION.

"Hang Miss Ashurst!"  
"Oh, Phil!"  
"Well, I can't help it. Why does she come to spoil everything? Don't I know how it will be?—always Miss Ashurst to be considered, taken about, included in everything. No more drives and boat-rows, just you and me, Amy; no more evenings on the door-step. I declare I've a great mind to go over to Uncle Phil's at Goshen for a month."  
"Now, Phil, please (coaxingly). "It won't be so bad as you think. Besides, you may like her very much. Mother says her mother was the greatest beauty in Connecticut."  
"She isn't a beauty, though; I'll bet on that. A talking, writing, society woman—I hate the kind. Amy, will you go out for a row? We'll have one more while the boat is all our own."  
This confabulation was held on either side of the Widow Mauran's garden gate—a model gate for purposes of conversation, just high enough and wide enough to accommodate two pairs of elbows, and allow the owners of the elbows to look easily into each other's eyes. Phil smiled into Amy's as he swung wide the barrier. He offered his arm, she took it, and they sauntered down to the shore. They were a picturesque couple to look at. Tall Phil, in spite of his momentary ill-temper, possessed a frank, handsome face, lit with fine eyes and the sweetest of smiles; while little Amy's modest, wild-flower beauty was exquisite in its way. Second cousins, intimate friends, all but declared lovers, it was a pleasant matter of course that they should be always together; and in spite of Amy's disclaimers, she was at the bottom of her heart as sorry as Phil at this interruption to their *a-tele-tele*—as sorry or sorrier; for blended with her regret was the instinctive apprehension of a girlish heart, which, pledged in fact though not in name, grieves with the unspoken dread that some other woman may yet pass by to snatch from her very lips the coveted untasted cup in whose depth lies, or seems to lie, all the best sweetness of coming life. It was a comfort to have Philip so cross about it, however; and in the effort to soothe him, she, woman-like, forgot her own annoyance. So the evening ended happily.  
Next day brought the expected guest. Amy's first glance sent her heart to quaking again. Never had she seen a woman in the least like this. Rose Ashurst was one of those born enchantresses who reign not only by intention, but by right. Her beauty would have been remarkable had not her charm been more remarkable. Her wit and talent were balanced by a sweet humor which pervaded every word and act, and flavored all with fascination. Tact, culture, the perfect self-possession which verges upon self-forgetfulness, lent their aid to complete her attraction. And all was real. There was no pretense about Miss Ashurst. The kind looks which beamed from her beautiful eyes sprung from a kind heart. She threw herself into the interest of every human creature who approached her with a warmth born of true sympathy. No wonder she was popular. Popularity *hardly* spoiled her. She received her daily ovations as a matter of course, half indifferently, half gratefully, but always with a modest grace which enhanced her effect. A dangerous woman this to bring into propinquity with susceptible youths. Poor Amy!  
But Amy, too, felt the charm. The dazzling brown eyes which had bewitched so many hearts worked their spell upon her's at once, and she lent delighted aid in settling the newcomer and her belongings. This month in Pemigewasset was a sudden whim of Miss Ashurst's. She wanted quiet and a place to write in, and the old homestead in which her great-grandmother was born seemed to meet these conditions, she wrote to offer herself as an inmate; and Mrs. Mauran, who was glad to add to her small income by an occasional boarder, gave pleased consent. All manner of pretty things came out of the trunks to adorn the simple chamber. Miss Ashurst could not live without artistic surroundings, and traveled always with photographs, sketches, books, small articles of *virtu*, and bits of bright color in this or that. These disposed on walls and table, with daintily frilled and embroidered covers laid over the old-fashioned pillows, an easel with its canvases and oil-tubes in one corner (Miss Ashurst painted pictures), a writing-table exquisitely arranged drawn into the window (Miss Ashurst wrote books), a sweet-faced Madonna painted on ivory, a few flowers grouped in a classic vase, made the homely keeping-room chamber over into a bower of romance, simple Amy thought. She stood as in a dream, in-

haling the perfume of a wide luxurious life, of a whole world of sensations and sights unknown till now, and scarcely comprehended.  
"There!" said Miss Ashurst, giving the last touch to her vase of clematis and roses, "now I shall do beautifully. What a pleasant room this is! The very exposure I like best, and such a sweet view! It is just the room to work in. I am glad your mother let me come, Amy. I may call you Amy, may I not? We are relatives, you know—far away, but still relatives."  
"Oh yes, please do," cried Amy. "Every one calls me so."  
"How lovely she is! was her soliloquy as she went down stairs. "I wonder what Phil will think of her? He will be surprised, I'm sure, but he must admire her; he can't help it."  
She watched the expression of his eyes at teatime, but it told her nothing. Phil scarcely spoke. He looked at Miss Ashurst a great deal, but Amy could only guess what the looks meant.  
"Well?" she said, interrogatively, as they met on the door-steps after tea.  
"Well," responded Phil.  
"What do you think? Isn't she pretty?"  
"Pretty!" with an indignant inflection.  
"Why, Phil, how can you help thinking so?"  
"Pretty is not the word at all. She is superb—beautiful."  
"I thought you would think so," said Amy, cheerfully, but with a little stricture at her heart.  
"Yes. She's not my style, of course; but she is a woman in a thousand. No wonder she has been such a belle all her life."  
"I'm so glad you admire her. Now you won't mind her being here, and you'll be polite to her, won't you, Phil?"  
"Oh, yes; I'll do whatever you wish," replied Phil, with a carelessness which was half affected.  
"She's not Philip's style," whispered Amy to her pillow that night, and fell asleep with the talismanic sentence on her lips.  
"Alas, how easily things go wrong! A word too much, or a kiss too long, And there falls a mist and a blinding rain, And life is never the same again."  
sings George Macdonald. Things went "wrong" in little Amy's world during the next fortnight. Was it only the presence of coming mists which darkened the blue, and made the days sad? Was it only foolish jealousy, or was it something tangible? She made herself miserable over these questions. She scolded herself, but scolding did no good; the wrong, hurt feeling would not leave her. And yet why was she hurt? Was it not natural and right that Philip should be attentive to their guest, who had on him, as on her, the claim of kindred blood—this guest who was so charming? For Amy never denied the charm; she felt it herself too strongly. Was it not the very thing she had asked him to do? Yes; but yet—but yet—All these reflections ended by deepening the vague unhappiness. Night after night she sat alone on the door-step and watched the boat glide off into the moonlight; Phil at the oars, Miss Ashurst with the tiller ropes in her white hands. "Come with us," they always said; but when she murmured an excuse, they passed on cheerfully without her. Yes, it had come to that: Philip went without her, and liked it just as well! The world—her world—had changed. Would it ever be "the same again?"  
Philip was in a temporary daze of admiration; he neither reasoned nor reflected. But for Miss Ashurst, no slightest glimpse of the truth had crossed her mind. She thought Amy a sweet, pretty child, but shy, and busy with household matters, as the only daughter of a widow in poor circumstances must naturally be. For Phil, he was charming; she liked him best when alone—the truth being that a slight uneasy consciousness made him awkward when in company with the old love, with whom he was somehow a little "off," and the new, with whom he was not fairly "on." So Miss Ashurst was not sorry when Amy refused to join in the moonlight rows, and knowing nothing of what had gone before, it did not strike her as unusual or make her question. He and Amy were as brother and sister, she reflected. So her eyes being sealed by ignorance, and Phil's blinded as by a sudden spell, Amy's pale cheeks and woful looks passed unheeded, except by one pair of eyes which were not sealed, namely, her mother's.  
Mrs. Mauran was a quiet person; but her quiet concealed strength and a power reading character. Instinctively she "took stock" of all persons with whom she came into contact, and her instinct rarely failed. A bitter experience had taught her how "easy things go wrong" in this world of ours, and though she "hated to meddle," and was sorry to lose her boarder, she resolved to appeal to the sweetness and nobility which she felt were the underlying stratum of Miss Ashurst's nature. It was in this wise that she accomplished her purpose:  
Miss Ashurst and Phil had been off on a drive prolonged into late twilight. Tea was over. Phil had strolled down to the village after the mail, and Mrs. Mauran sat beside her guest in the shaded porch.  
"Where is Amy?" asked Miss Ashurst.  
"Gone to bed with a bad headache," said Mrs. Mauran.  
"A headache? I am so sorry! Isn't there something out of my medicine case which would relieve her?—pulsatilla, perhaps, or iris." Miss Ashurst was a devoted homeopath.  
"I think there is something. Not out of your case, however," replied Mrs. Mauran, quietly.  
"What can you mean?"  
"My dear Miss Ashurst, may I speak frankly to you about something that is on my mind? And will you not think me unkind or impertinent?"

"I am quite sure you could be neither."  
"I want to tell you a little story which concerns Phil and Amy."  
"Phil and Amy!"  
"Yes. They are second cousins, as you know. Phil's father was my most intimate friend, and the children were naturally brought up together. Last spring Phil, who trusts me as if I were his mother, begged my leave to ask Amy to be his wife." She paused a moment. Miss Ashurst said nothing, only leaned forward a little and listened. "I told him that Amy was so young that he had better wait a few months before he said anything. I wish I hadn't."  
"Why?"  
"I don't know why. It might have been better. Since that time Phil has seen a woman a little older, far more beautiful, than my little girl, richer in all that life has to give, but not richer as far as he is concerned, for she has no love to give him, and Amy has. If she had, if she could, I should not speak. If I did not know that she is as true and as good as she is beautiful, I should not speak. As it is, I do."  
There was another pause.  
"My dear Mrs. Mauran—thank you," said Miss Ashurst, at last. "You were right to speak. I have made mischief, but without knowing it. You are sure of that, I hope."  
"I am sure of it."  
"Phil is a charming person. I like him extremely, and of course I saw that he liked me. But I never thought of it as a serious thing. A great many other people have felt the same, and have gotten over it."  
"Phil will get over it also. He has loved you but three weeks, and Amy three years. It is a glamour, which will wear off."  
Miss Ashurst smiled still, but less brightly. It is not pleasant to be agreed with so cordially in matters of this kind. "Yes," she said; "it is, as you say, a glamour. It will disappear as I disappear. And the sooner that disappearance takes place the better. I shall have a letter this evening which will oblige me to leave you day after to-morrow. Will that do?"  
"My dear Miss Ashurst, my dear kin-woman, believe me when I say that I am truly sorry that anything must make you go. You are what I thought, what I trusted, and I thank you with all my heart."  
"And I thank you for trusting me," replied Miss Ashurst.  
But after she went up-stairs her face changed. Long she stood at the window looking out at the dim-tinted sea.  
"It has been very nice," she whispered to herself at last. "But this is foolish. I must go to bed."  
Miss Ashurst's letter of recall came, and on the day fixed she left. Amy, dazed, as it were, by this sudden departure, reproached herself heartily for feeling glad. This reproach deepened into remorse when, the farewells spoken and the beautiful radiant presence vanished, she found her walls and table ornamented with good-by gifts. There were the photographs she had most admired, the books, even the Madonna, ivory-painted and velvet-swung, all left for her by her sweet-hearted rival. A mist of penitent tears dimmed her eyes; but in spite of penitence and of tears, she was glad. For Phil, the rattle of the wheels which bore his charmer away was like the sound which breaks sharply into some fantastic dream.  
Metaphorically speaking, he rubbed his eyes. For a day or two he hung about, vacant and listless; then he roused, as desirous to pick up dropped threads again. Somehow Amy was more difficult of approach than of yore. A little veil rested between them. She was not always to be had when wanted. We value what we work for, what we hold with some trembling sense of insecurity. As weeks went on, Phil grew to prize Amy more than ever. The knowledge that he had half lost her intensified his love. It required months to win his way back to the old place. But at last—  
"And you are quite, quite sure that you care most for me?" whispered Amy, saucily, the night after their engagement.  
"Most? Altogether, you mean. There is no other."  
"Not even Miss Ashurst?"  
"Not even Miss Ashurst; though"—and Phil lifted his cap as before a queen—"she is a stunner, a real lady, every inch of her, and as good as she is beautiful. Bless her!"  
And bless her, say we.

### Our Great Poets.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson has been talking with a correspondent of the *Concord Monitor* about the habits of his poetical friends. "Holmes," said he, "is so full that he can write at any time. Lowell broods over his subject for a time, and then composes with great swiftness. He does not like to write to order, though desirous of employing the stimulus of great occasions. We asked him to read a poem at Concord on the one-hundredth anniversary of the fight, but he said he could not. His wife, a day or two before, wrote to me saying, 'I cannot speak for James, yet I think you may expect a poem from him on the 19th. He has been going about for some time in that peculiar way which is a promise of something,' and on the 19th Lowell was on the ground with his poem—and a grand one it was. Longfellow prepares his poems to be read on any great occasion, as a minister who lives near Boston prepares his sermons, nearly a year ahead. He wrote the poem read at Bowdoin College last summer early in the fall of the preceding year, and well it was he did so, for the months intervening have been fruitless as far as literary labor is concerned, owing to physical prostration. He is, happily, better now."  
A MANUFACTORY of silk thread is to be established at Springfield, Mass.

### THE BRAIN.

Vagaries and Peculiarities of that Delicate Organ.

Unsoundness of brain, says *Harper's Bazar*, is often known only to its possessor. There is a stage of consciousness in which a person may be incessantly at war with himself, and with the promptings of a double, urging him to do and say things abhorred by his better self. "I am not conscious of the decay," wrote a patient to his adviser, "or suspension of any of the powers of the mind. I am as well able as ever I was to attend to my business. My family suppose me in health, yet the horrors of a mad-house are staring me in the face. I am a martyr to a species of persecution from within, which is becoming intolerable. I am urged to say the most shocking blasphemies, and obscene words are ever on my tongue. Thank God, I have been able to resist; but I often think I must yield at last, and then I shall be disgraced and ruined." The famous Bishop Butler is said to have been engaged in such a conflict for the greater part of his life. Akin to this phase of unsoundness is the desire so commonly felt to throw one's self from a height, or to give utterance at inappropriate times, as when Charles Lamb burst out laughing at a funeral. In such moments of temptation the mastery of the reason over the inclination distinguishes the sane from the insane, and it is only the sustained eccentricity of thought and mode of life which points to a condition of the brain betokening insanity. Very noteworthy are some of the early symptoms of disorder. Of one of these, the undue exaltation of the senses, an instance is given, where the patient felt such an extraordinary acuteness of hearing that he heard the least sound at the bottom of his house, and was able to tell the hour by his watch at a distance at which he could not ordinarily see the hands. Sometimes incipient disease is indicated by a perversion of the sense of touch, as in the case of a patient who, from the fancy that everything he touched was greasy, was continually washing his hands. Other well-marked symptoms are the loss of memory, deterioration in handwriting, the use of wrong words in conversation and double vision. Kleptomania, the habit of secretly purloining articles, is now a recognized form of brain disease. Of another more terrible form of madness, dipsomania, it is curious to read that its victims will drink shoe-blackening, turpentine and hair wash, when they can get nothing else to satisfy the demon that possesses them. Sometimes these two forms of mania are co-existent in the same person under very odd circumstances. Thus it is recorded of one man that when drunk he always stole Bibles; of another, spades; while a third individual invariably purloined a tub.  
Delicate as the organization of the brain must be, it is surprising to read of the hard knocks it can bear, not only without injury, but even to its advantage. One man who lost half his brain through supuration of the skull, preserved his intellectual faculties to the day of his death; and the brains of soldiers have been known to carry bullets without apparent inconvenience, and to undergo operation for the extraction of the foreign bodies without loss of power. A physician who was afflicted with an abnormal cerebral growth which pressed upon the cavities of the brain, so as to paralyze one side of his body and render him speechless, retained possession of his reasoning and calculating powers until he died. One of three brothers, all idiots, after receiving a severe injury on the head, gained his senses, and lived to be a clever barrister. A stable boy of dull capacity, and subject to fits, had his wits sharpened by the kick of a horse, which necessitated the abstraction of a portion of his brain; and no less a personage than Pope Clement VI. owed the improvement of his memory to a slight concussion of the brain.

### Disappearance of Oak Timber.

From statistics recently published it appears that oak timber especially is rapidly disappearing from Europe, although half of the area of Sweden, one-fourth of Norway, one-sixth that of Switzerland, and 780,000 square miles in Russia are said to be yet in forest. The consumption of oak in France has doubled during the last fifty years; she requires 15,000,000 cubic feet yearly for wine casks alone, 75,000 for building purposes, 600,000 cubic feet for her fleet, and 150,000 cubic feet for railway carriages; £800,000 worth of staves were imported in 1852; £5,000,000 worth are now needed. Since losing Alsace and Lorraine, France contains 150,000,000 acres; 20,000,000 of this surface is covered with forest. Holland and Belgium are nearly denuded of timber, and are large importers. North Germany is rich in forest, but within half a century has commenced to cut down young trees. Austria has sold her forests since railroads have been introduced. In Italy no forests remain. Spain and Greece are almost woodless. The southern coast of the Mediterranean is almost forestless.

### Jersey Justice.

New Jersey is a hard State for the owner of fast horses, as Mr. Carman, of Morgansville, has found out to his cost. Mr. Carman entered a pair of trotters at the Waverly Park races and won one of the races. One of his horses became overheated, and while in that condition received a wetting from a passing shower. The result was a severe cold, and subsequently death. This was in itself a severe loss, as the horse was valued at \$25,000; but the authorities have added to Mr. Carman's burden by prosecuting him for cruelty to animals in overdriving the horse. When the suit is concluded Mr. Carman will probably take the surviving horse into some other State.

### A MISSION.

Small as I am, I've a mission below—  
A mission that widens, and grows as I grow,  
'Tis to let alone idlers, and brags, and gits;  
'Tis to keep well away from those potions of sin.  
'Tis to keep myself noble, and manly, and true;  
'Tis to touch no tobacco, not smoke and not chew  
That unhealthy weed that true women detest,  
And all people know is a filthy old pest.  
'Tis to say unto all as I say unto you,  
Let these things alone if you would be true,  
They are foes to all virtue, they lead down to shame—  
Shun drink and tobacco and keep your good name.  
Cold water that comes from the well is my drink,  
The healthiest, purest, and sweetest I think,  
It never makes drunkards, it never brings woe—  
I'll praise it and drink it wherever I go.

### Pith and Point.

If rocks ever bled, they would bleed quartz.  
A BOARDING establishment—A carpenter's shop.  
A DAY children have a perfect right to kick up a row on—A holler-day.  
A BOOKSELLER lately advertised that he had plenty of scarce books for sale.  
No boy has fulfilled his earthly mission till he has given some one a cayenne lozenge in church.  
WHEN Blobsb's wife brought out his rubber boots and overcoat he remarked, enthusiastically, "Waterproof this is of your affection, love."  
We learn with horror from the *Alta California* that Gen. Sheridan and party returned from the country last week, and were "quietly quartered" at the Pacific Hotel.

FLORIDA papers report an almost total failure of the sponge crop, while Northern free-lunch saloon clerks say that there are more sponges around this fall than they ever saw before.

SIGNIFICANT.—When the envious Miss McMimsey sees her rival dressed in something of more than ordinary elegance, she simply mutters the significant word, "Smuggled!"

Yes, the sad, withered leaves fall down as the sighing autumn gale sweeps through the branches, and if a fellow loses a nickel in the door-yard the chances are two to one that he can't find it.—*Free Press*.

"You appear in a new role, don't you, old fellow?" was what the impertinent young man remarked as "he dug a cockroach out of his fresh bread at the breakfast table. A roseate flush permeated the landlady's pallid cheek.

A PRINTER'S EPIGRAM.  
Here lies a form—place no imposing stone  
To mark the head, where weary it is laid;  
'Tis matter dead, its mission being done—  
To be distributed to dust again.  
The body's but a type and head of man,  
Whose impress is the spirit's deathless page;  
Worn out, the type is thrown to pi again—  
The impression lives through an eternal age.

TEACHER (to Bible class). "First boy, repeat the parable of the leaven." (First boy does so, glibly enough.) "Very good. Now, what is leaven?" (No answer.) "Next boy?" Next boy. "Leaven, sir? Two strokes on your slate, sir.

A CHICAGO letter to the *Louisville Courier-Journal* says of a new theater in Chicago: "This theater is patronized only by gentlemen and ladies, not by loafers." We didn't suppose there were enough transient people in Chicago to support a theater.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

It is a Kansas reporter who says that "Howard Glyndon" (Miss Redden) "has two bright, soulful blue eyes that are soft as a gazelle's with which she sees." The idea of a lady with such eyes as those putting them to such a base use as seeing, is one at which the fastidious mind may justly be shocked.

RAMSEY, in his "Scotch Reminiscences," relates this anecdote: "How is it, sir," said a Scotchman, who had all the aversion of his country to the sight of a paper in the pulpit, "how is it that you read instead of preach your sermons?" "I read them because I cannot remember them." "And, sir, if ye that mak' them canna mind them, how do you think that we can?"

THE other day as the big steamer Northwest was about to swing out from her dock a bit of a boy approached the mate and asked: "Goin' up the river, mister?" "Yes." "Well, hist her out from shore as fur as you can," continued the lad, "for Bill's fishing from the wharf up here by the depot, and he'll have a sturgeon afore noon if some steamboat don't go'n raise a 'sturbance 'round there!"—*Detroit Free Press*.

### How to Select Flour.

First look at the color. If it is white, with a slight yellow or straw-colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast, or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness. Wet and knead a little of it between your fingers. If it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth, perpendicular surface; if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that too is a good sign. Flour that will stand these tests, it is safe to buy. These modes are given by our flour dealers, and they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the staff of life.

It appears by the returns of one of the principal railways in England for the last year, that their locomotives average a run of about 15,000 miles a year, and that the usual term of service of a set of chilled wheels is about seven years, or a run of some 105,000 miles, being a little more than four times round the world. Passenger cars, it is stated, traverse about three times the distance, each month or year, that an engine does. First-class cars are not subjected to such continuous wear as is the case with inferior ones; more rest is given to the wheels. Such cars are heavier, and consequently bear harder on the axles, and hence are more liable to heat.



THE VISIBLE PLANETS.

Their Positions, Appearances and Movements at the Present Time.

MERCURY

is now rapidly approaching the sun, and will soon become invisible. The planet can be distinguished from a fixed star only by its bright red color and the fluctuating light which seems to be peculiar to this planet.

VENUS

which has been visible in our morning sky for several months past, will soon make her appearance as an "evening star." On Thursday, Sept. 23, Venus was situated in her superior conjunction with the sun.

MARS

Is now the most conspicuous planet in the heavens. About 9 o'clock in the evening he may be seen upon the southern heavens in the beautiful constellation Sagittarius.

JUPITER

The "giant planet" Jupiter is at present very unfavorably situated for observation. Friday, November 5th, Jupiter will be situated in conjunction with the sun, after which he will become visible upon our eastern sky as a "morning star."

SATURN

What has been said of Mars will apply to the planet Saturn, as they are situated only a short distance from each other, Saturn being in Capricornus, the next constellation east from Sagittarius.

URANUS

is now in the constellation of Leo, in good position for telescopic observation, but cannot be perceived by the naked eye unless its exact situation is known. When seen through an instrument of sufficient power the planet will show a sensible disc. It shines like a star of the sixth magnitude, with pale blue light.

NEPTUNE

This far off sentinel of the planetary system cannot be seen with the naked eye. Even by using good telescopes no satisfactory observations can be made on this planet at present. It appears as a star of the eighth magnitude, and one can recognize this orb only by detecting its motion, which is very slow.

Honesty.

We have somehow learned to make a difference between those obligations which we owe to one another as men, and those which we owe to the government and to corporations. These ideas are not a whit more prevalent among office-holders and directors than they are among voters and stockholders.

The Boys' Room.

In Scribner for November, in the "Home and Society" department, we find the following: "We wish especially to urge upon mothers the propriety of giving up to the boys, as soon as they reach the age of 12 or 14, one room (not a bedchamber), for whose (reasonably) good order they shall be responsible, and which they shall consider wholly their own."

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.

This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West.

The Biggest Bet of the Missouri State Fair.

Five thousand dollars against a two-thousand dollar wager was offered by the Proprietors of the Jiz Well Auger that it would bore a hole of the same size faster and easier than any other well auger on exhibition, and we learn that this is a standing offer for one year.

THE SALES OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES

throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sale of any other Dictionary. One family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and another not having it, the first will become much the most intelligent men and women.

1,500 per cent. profit was realized upon a "put" on 500 shares Mo. Pacific R. R. stock during the first week in October; then why go to the silver mines of Colorado or the gold mines of California, when you have a mine of greenbacks at home.

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he regards Johnson's Anodyne Liniment as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain curer in the world.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—Vegetine is recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

FEVERS seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of Parsons' Purgative Pills.

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Frequently medicines that will stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient; they stop up the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.

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THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter, from REV. E. S. BEST, Pastor M. R. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873. MR. H. R. STEVENS: Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life.

He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerful and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where his limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured. He has taken about three dozen boxes of VEGETINE, but lately used but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST, MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been ever recommended for, by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Kruptive diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Spinal complaints, and all Inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves; Dyspepsia, that universal curse of American manhood; Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack, and it is not probable that any one article before the public has the power to cure the quarter of them excepting the VEGETINE. Frequent use of this medicine, however, is the best and most certain way of curing the disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores—the great escape valves of the system—integrating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach, and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speed and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does, and it does so quickly and so easily that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

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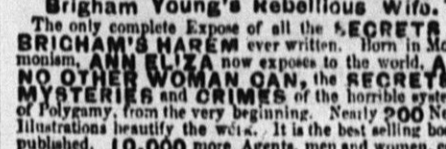
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TARRANT'S SELTZER WATER. The Philosophy of Headache. The stomach, the bowels and the liver are responsible for every pang that racks the head. Regulate, tone and harmonize the action of those allied organs, and you cure the complaint at its source. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

1,200,000 ACRES Missouri Lands. NO GRASSHOPPERS, NO DROUGHT.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad offer for sale, on long time and low prices, splendid farming lands in Southwest Missouri, which possess all the requirements of good and healthy climate, plenty of timber and pure water, long and cool summers, and short and mild winters. Free transportation from St. Louis for land-buyers. Circulars containing map and guides, free to any address. Sectional maps, showing lands sold and unsold, 25 cents. Address, A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, 25 South Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

BEST IN THE WORLD Any Shade Desired. RUBBER PAINT. READY FOR USE. Send for Sample Cards and Circulars.



Be sure that our TRADE-MARK (a fac-simile of which is given above) is on every package. BRANCH OFFICES AND FACTORIES: 506 West Street, New York. No. 210 South 3d St., St. Louis, Mo. No. 83 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES. LIBERAL EXCHANGE OF OLD MACHINES. DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. NEW YORK.

HALL'S PATENT STANDARD SAFES AT HARD PAN PRICES. HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

C. N. U. No. 44

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



[Official.]  
Common Council.

MONDAY, October 25, 1875.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend; Ald. Pfanstiehl, Dykema, Breyman, Vissers and Sipp and the Clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and stood approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported verbally relative to the petition of B. Grootenhuus and others for a water course on Sixteenth street, recommending that the clerk be instructed to communicate with the C. & M. L. S. R. Co. requesting them to lower the present culvert on their track between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets one foot or more.—Adopted.

MESSAGES OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor recommended the purchase by the city of 30 copies of Morse's "Birds-eye view of the City of Holland," for \$25, for outside distribution.

On motion of Ald. Dykema, Resolved, That the recommendation be adopted and the Mayor be authorized to make the purchase.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Dykema, Resolved, That the resolution heretofore adopted by the Common Council requiring all jobs, improvements or repairs involving an expenditure of exceeding five dollars to be publicly let by advertising, etc., be and the same is hereby amended so as to fix said amount at twenty dollars.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema, Resolved, That the M. L. S. R. Co. be notified of the change of grade on their side track at the crossing of River and Fifth streets.—Carried.

[Ald. Flieman appeared and took his seat.]

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following bids for the grading of River street were received and opened:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Cents per yard, All other work. Includes P. Koning & Co., J. Quartel, A. McDonald & Co., H. Boone & Co.

By Ald. Pfanstiehl, Resolved, That the job of grading River street be awarded to Messrs. H. Boone & Co., at the prices named in their bid.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema, Resolved, That the City Attorney, and the Mayor and Clerk be instructed to draw up and execute the necessary contracts for the faithful performance of the work.—Carried.

By Ald. Sipp, Resolved, That the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges are hereby instructed to engage J. C. Brayton as engineer to oversee the grading.—Carried.

PUBLIC LETTING OF THREE STREET JOBS.

Notice is hereby given that the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges, on Monday afternoon, November 1, 1875, at the several places herein designated will let to the lowest bidders the following street jobs:

Twelfth street Job.

The widening of the bridge and dam across the creek. For further information apply to the Committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

Maple street Job.

The opening of Maple street between Eighth and Twelfth street; and the building of a bridge across Tannery creek. For further particulars apply to the Committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Fifteenth street Job.

The opening and clearing of Fifteenth street, between River and Maple streets. For further particulars apply to the committee. Job to be let on the grounds, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Payment will be made Dec. 15, 1875. All bids to be subject to the approval of the Common Council.

By Order of the Common Council.

J. DYKEMA, Committee on Streets, Roads H. C. MATRAU, and Bridges.

DATED: Holland, Mich., Oct. 21, 1875.

WHILE the reform school boys at Lansing, were digging in a field of low land, about two weeks ago, they found an elk's antler, some four feet long and with the branches more than a foot wide at the widest part. It was in fine preservation, and is displayed as a trophy at the Reform School. By far the most interesting discovery, however, is that of a stone skinning-knife, or hatchet, used by primeval man in the "stone age," and dating back so far that chronology gets bewildered in trying to compute its first appearance on earth. The earliest North American Indians, found here by the pioneer Europeans two or three centuries ago, did not know the makers of these tools. The one in question is of hard stone, an admixture of flint and lime; is of brownish-green color, six and one-half inches long, three inches wide at the widest part near the edge, and nearly an inch thick at the thickest part. It has been chipped and rubbed down to an even edge, but the parts of it are broken away. It runs to a point where the handle would naturally be.

WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks of the Venetians using paper money. Doubtless Othello had just received his pay in that currency when he exclaimed: "He who steals my purse, steals trash!"

New Advertisements.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass, Agricultural Implements

AND

All kinds of Building Material.

COAL STOVES. A SPECIALTY. Image of a coal stove.

Sash and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Orders for Drive Wells promptly filled.

Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

PURE Golden Machine Oil. BY THE GALLON, AT J. O. DOESBURG. HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

J. E. HIGGINS, DEALER IN All Kinds of Grain & Produce, MILL FEED, CORN, &c. All orders promptly attended to. OFFICE NEAR M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT. Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets. HOLLAND, MICH. 45-28-1y

FOF SALE or TO RENT. Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Etna House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained. For further information apply to P. ZALSMAN, Holland, Mich. Oct. 15, 1875.

FOR SALE! HOUSE, STORE and LOT. I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South-East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy. D. TE ROLLER. HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-1f

CANCER CURED by DR. BOND'S DISCOVERY. Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlet and particulars. Address: H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute, No. 1319, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$50 To \$10,000 Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 PER CENT. PROFIT. "How to Do It," on Wall street, sent free. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers & Brokers 2 Wall St. N. Y. 22-34

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, New York. (Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.) Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in CHROMOS & FRAMES, Stereoscopes & Views, Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views, Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of Stereopticons and Magic Lanterns, Being Manufacturers of the Micro-Scientific Lantern, Stereo-Panopticon, University Stereopticon, Artopicon, Advertiser's Stereopticon, SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN, PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market. Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application. Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern. Cut out this advertisement for reference.

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



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

Jewelry and Variety Store. Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Musical Instruments.

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

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

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed. HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875. 2-1y W. H. JOSLIN.

CROCKERY! From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a 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.

BURRALS' IRON CORN SHELLERS FOR SALE BY G. J. HAVERKATE AND VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS for \$8.00; until further notice. HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

Mortgage Sale of Vessel. WHEREAS Frank R. Brouwer and Thomas Sullivan of the City of Holland in the State of Michigan did on the thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine (A. D. 1869,) make and execute to Fanny Shriver of the City of Buffalo in the State of New York a certain mortgage for purchase money on all of the undivided two-third parts of the steam tug called the Fanny Shriver of Saugatuck, of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundredths tons, with the undivided two-third parts of all her appurtenances, to secure the payment of three thousand six hundred and sixty-six and sixty seven hundredths dollars (\$3,666.67) which mortgage was duly recorded in the United States Custom House at the port of Grand Haven, Michigan on the twenty second day of September A. D. 1869 at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber 2 of Mortgages on folio 152 &c. And whereas by default in payment of the sums of money secured to be paid by the terms of said mortgage, in the manner therein provided, the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given that on the twenty-third day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875) at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at Central Wharf so called in the City of Holland, Michigan, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and on such sale duly convey the equal undivided two-thirds parts of "the Steam Tug or Vessel called the Fanny Shriver of Saugatuck of the burthen of twenty and seventy-seven hundredths tons together with two-thirds of all her apparel, furniture and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging," or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, now claimed to amount to eleven hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-six cents (\$1,164.36) with the interest and reasonable expenses. Dated: October 22nd A. D. 1875. FANNY SHRIVER, Mortgagee. HENRY D. POST, Atty for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Frankie A. McGeorge and Nathaniel T. McGeorge, bearing date the 27th day of January, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber 2 of Mortgages, on page 273, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by the said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage contained has become operative, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-two cents (\$515.62) and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law to recover the said debt now due on said mortgage, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All the land situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, described as the west half of the east half of lot numbered ten (10) in Block numbered thirty-one (31) in the City of Holland, as per recorded plat of the village (now city) of Holland, at the front door of the court-house of said County of Ottawa, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee. Dated HOLLAND, August 25th, A. D. 1875. A. D. GRISWOLD, Atty for Mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage (whereby the power contained therein, to foreclose and sell has become operative,) Executed by James C. Brayton and Julia A. Brayton his wife, of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Alexander Murison, of the City of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin. On the third day of December, A. D. 1869. For the sum of four thousand dollars, and interest at ten per cent. And recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the Fourth day of December, A. D. 1866, at two o'clock p. m. in Liber "M" of Mortgages on page six and seven, and which said Mortgage was duly assigned, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1875, by the said Alexander Murison, to Manly D. Howard, of the City of Holland, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock p. m. in Liber number four of Mortgages, on page one hundred and eighteen, (118) by W. T. Perlee, at that date, Register of Deeds of said County of Ottawa, and upon which said Mortgage there is claimed to be due, and payable, at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred, and eighty-eight dollars, (\$588) and no suits or proceedings at law or equity, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof. Notice is therefore, hereby given, that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I shall sell at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, State of Michigan. (That being the place where the Circuit Court for said County is holden.) The premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy, and pay the amount due on said Mortgage, with interest at ten per cent from the date hereof, on the said amount claimed to be due and payable, and all legal costs and expenses as provided for therein. The following are the lands and premises to be sold as described in said Mortgage: The following described property, lying and being in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The undivided half of the south-east fractional quarter of section thirty (30) in township five (5) north of range fifteen (15) west, containing fourteen acres. The said undivided half containing seven acres. The undivided half of the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter, and the north-east fractional quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section sixteen (16) township five (5), north of range sixteen (16) west containing sixty-seven acres. The said undivided half containing thirty-three and one-half acres. And the west half of the south-west quarter of section one (1) township five (5) north of range sixteen (16) west, containing eighty acres. All in the Town of Holland to County and State aforesaid. Dated: HOLLAND, Sept. 25th, 1875. M. D. HOWARD, Assignee of Mortgage.

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

MORTGAGE SALE. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Antonie A. Van der Kolk and Jantje Van der Kolk his wife of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan, parties of the first part to Eveline Bender of the City of Holland, Ottawa County State of Michigan party of the second part bearing date, the fifteenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, on page 127 upon which Mortgage there is claimed to be due, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-five cents, \$177.35, and no suit or proceedings at law, having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given, that on Tuesday the twenty-eighth, 28, day of December next, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, sale to take place at the front door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said County the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on such mortgage, with seven per cent. interest, and legal costs, together with an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, covenanted for therein, that is to say, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in Ottawa County, in the State of Michigan, viz: All of that certain parcel of land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and is further described as all that part of the West half of 1/4 of a Section East quarter, s. e. 1/4, of section twenty (20) in township five (5), north of range sixteen, 16 west, which lies north-east from the State road from Holland, to Grand Haven as it now runs. September, 30th A. D. 1875. HOYT G. POST, Mortgagee. H. D. POST, Attorney for Mortgagee.

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 corals; 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. CHA'S J. C. KLEIN & CO. 127 BOWERY, NEW YORK; Post Office Box, 5486. 9-17y.

Cha's G. Wurz, Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a First-Class Merchant Tailor Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BREYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets. CALL AND SEE HIS CHOICE CLOTHES. A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. PRICES VERY LOW. FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-1f

PUMPS! PUMPS! If you want pumps, don't be deceived by slop shop work, that is being brought in from other quarters which is made for to sell and not for to work, nor to last; it will get out of order and you will get out of patience with it and pull the trash out of your well. Then you go to P. H. WILMS, Cor. 10th and River Streets and buy you a good substantial and easy working pump, which has been put down to wholesale prices, so low that a person can buy one for almost half what they used to cost. Wilms will sell his horses and quilt peddling Pumps, and therefore sell them lower at the Factory. HOLLAND, Mich. May 11, 1875. 13-1f

Boots and Shoes. A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year. It is of the Latest Styles of LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR. Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine. CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE Cash Paid for Hides. L. SPRIETSMA & SON. HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 46-1el-1y

CHEAP for CASH! I offer my own manufacture of Milk-Safes, Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mouldings. We warrant to be good, strong and substantial articles, for a low price, and request every one in need of these articles to come and examine. If desired I furnish the sash all glazed. Lumber and Country Produce taken in exchange for anything in my line. S. DE BOER. RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, July 14, 1875. --Jan 1

THE Phoenix Hotel. (Opposite C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot.) This Hotel is situated where it will most accommodate the traveling public. In its management it cannot be beaten, and for a tip top meal it cannot be excelled in the State. Mr. J. McVICAR, the proprietor, is a very courteous gentleman and will do all in his power to make it pleasant for his guests. HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Improved Farm FOR SALE. I want to dispose of an 80 acre farm, worth \$2,000 at a great sacrifice. 25 acres of this land is improved, and contains 4 acres of bearing orchard. CLAY SOIL. Location—6 miles south-east of the City of Holland. M. D. HOWARD, Cor. 8th and River Streets. Holland City, Mich. May 9th, 1875.

HOUSE MOVING. J. Quartel, Would respectfully inform the Public of this City and vicinity that he is fully prepared at any time to move and raise houses, barns, or other buildings. All my work will be done satisfactorily and on short notice. J. QUARTEL. HOLLAND, June 10, 1875. 17-1f