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GILBERT & CO'S CEMENT ROOFS.

THE undersigned, agents for the Proprietors of this invaluable improvement in Roofs, has had submitted to him the claims of Grand Rapids and vicinity that they are Prepared to Receive all Orders in this city, or from any part of the State, for putting on Roofs, or for their Roofs. Material. The undersigned, being practical builders, have no hesitation in saying that this Roofing Course is superior to any ever brought before the public. This material, after having been applied, becomes hard and elastic; and, for what is commonly called a Flat Roof, it is the best.

BETTER AND CHEAPER Tin Metal, Scalloped Cloth or Calico Tar Roofing. It will not crack or run in the coldest or hottest weather, and is IMPERISHABLE TO THE ELEMENTS. By the manner in which these Roofs have stood the most severe tests of fire and water, under the most unfavorable circumstances, show how fully they deserve all the praise that has been so liberally bestowed upon them.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, & C.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles. Ever offered in the Grand River Valley.

New Fall Goods!

No. 17, Canal Street. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our Stock of Fall Goods in Large Packages, among which will be found a Large Stock.

All Kinds of Dry Goods, Cloths, Dress Goods, Trimmings, and Boots and Shoes.

GROCERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

VALLEY CITY FINE ART GALLERY!

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity, that they have purchased of W. H. Harmon, his entire establishment, and are now prepared to furnish them with every style of pictures in their line. At all times, from the smallest looking to the full size, and on canvas, selected at low prices. Particular attention paid to copying. Oil, Watercolor, and other styles. All orders promptly filled. Customers are invited to visit and receive a share of public patronage. HENRY & LUCAS, No. 18—Remember the place, Monroe St., opposite the Grand Rapids, September 24, 1888.

MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISON.

The drafts made by the democratic administration upon the State Treasury, for the support of the State Prison, was about the only thing the republicans had to complain about during the canvass four years ago. For building and current expenses, the democratic administration drew the following amounts:

Table with 2 columns: Amount, Total. 1881, \$51,000; 1882, 9,000; 1883, 9,500; 1884, 10,500. Total for four years, \$80,000.

To improve the Democratic management of the Prison, Gov. BINGHAM, in his inaugural address, said: "The State Prison has failed to meet the expectations of former Legislatures and the people in making the labor of the convicts self-supporting. Every year we find a large deficiency."

I recommend an increase of the salaries of the officers and keepers of the prison, in order that a higher grade of talent may be employed in the management of its affairs. "It is believed that great improvement can be made in the condition of the prison, financially, and otherwise, and that if men of the highest character for integrity and capacity are entrusted with its concerns, not only can the Treasury be relieved from a serious burden, but that by a more perfect system of discipline, and greater attention to the moral culture and training of the convicts, they will be less likely to again violate the laws of society, when the terms of their sentence have expired, and they are restored to freedom."

Gov. BINGHAM, in his message in January, 1887, in speaking of the Prison, says: "The greatly enhanced price, in the new contracts for the labor of the prisoners, is an indication of confidence in its management and discipline. Under the old contracts for the year 1886 were employed in making wages, at 28 cents per day; under the new, the price has been increased to 35 cents. Under the old contract from 80 to 100 men were employed in manufacturing agricultural implements at 31 cents per day; under the new 500 men were employed for the same number of articles obtained; under the old contract 20 men were employed making shoes at 35 cents per day; under the new from 15 to 20 men were employed at 40 cents per day, making a difference in favor of the State on these three contracts of about \$14,000 per annum."

In addition to the appropriations for building purposes, and in addition to this increase of revenue, and under the supervision of this higher grade of talent, the republican administration has drawn the following sums from the State Treasury for the current expenses of the State Prison: 1885, \$16,425.63; 1886, 20,999.00; 1887, 25,499.00; 1888, Adm. General's estimate, 25,999.00.

Total for four years, - \$89,923.67. And an increase over the preceding four years of \$54,623.37. No comment is necessary on such pointed facts.

WARD'S NEWSBOAST. The Gazette, the new steamboat built at Newport by E. B. WARD, for the D. & M. Railway line, is now ready to commence her trips. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel, 170 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; length over all, 190 feet. She is of massive build, being constructed with a special eye to heavy weather. She is pronounced the most substantial hull that we ever left Newport in proof of which we need only state the fact that her frames are of the same size as those of the Atlantic, a boat of 280 feet keel.

The Gazette, has beautifully finished upper and lower planks, both of which are of superior and convenient. The state rooms are admirably ventilated, and furnished with life preservers. Her furniture is of the richest kind, and in her entire outfit she will challenge the scrutiny of the most fastidious, being furnished and appointed in a style not second to that of any of our "floating palaces." She has a superior engine of ten feet stroke, which has been already satisfactorily tested, having been used between New York and Charleston.

The following is a list of her officers: N. G. BROWN, Captain; J. P. PARSON, Clerk; J. H. DAVIS, Mate; DEWEY WILCOX, 1st Engineer; EDWIN OWEN, 2d Engineer; WALTER ADAMS, Steward.

The Gazette will immediately take her place on the line between Grand Haven and Milwaukee, in lieu of the steamer Arctic, which resumes her old trade between Chicago and Green Bay.

Missouri. Nineteen members of the State Senate are to be elected, and an entire new House of eighty members. Ten Opposition and nine Democratic Senators go out, leaving eleven Democrats and seven Opposition in; the latter five by majority vote, and the balance by plurality. This Legislature is to elect a U. S. Senator for the full term from the 4th March next, in place of General Shields.

DOUGLAS, STUART AND THE DEMOCRACY.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS. Dear Sir—We are on the eve of an important election. The present Republican State Administration (to serve their own selfish and profligate purposes) have openly violated our Constitution, trampled our laws under foot, stolen our property, and bankrupted our Treasury. Many of their former supporters have become disgusted with their management, and are now desirous of a change; and this desire for a change—by many thousands who joined that party in 1856—is rationally and reasonably accounted for when we consider the fact that the present Republican party is composed of those who, before that time, were Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, Know-Nothings, Disunionists, and all the small fry, who think more of a negro than they do of a white man; drink their whiskey behind the door and openly, on the strength of their secret professions, to denounce others who simply do as they do to the private.

Since the Kansas searching has passed and gone, there is no unity of political sentiment among them; they are as uncongenial as oil and water; while kept constantly shaking by Kansas shriekers, the difference was scarcely noticeable, but now, as the Republicans, the several component parts assume each its own body and become separate and distinct. Now, sir, let the people of this State and of the nation, clearly and unmistakably understand the great Platform of Principles upon which the Democratic party was founded, and by which its secret professions, and its every banner, and at the approaching election, but the present debased State administration from their exalted political stations, and by a vast majority place the Democratic nominees in power, with the Hon. Charles E. Stuart at the head.

To effect this the political principles of every opposing party must be fully known, and promulgated. Intelligent voters will not attach themselves to a party and vote in the dark; neither will they consent that any man or set of men, shall construct their voting as thereby intending to bolster up any particular sentiment, faction or man, other than they understand that man. Now, every freeman who is a Democrat, unless he be a willing, virtually, to throw away his vote, he must vote with one or the other of the great political parties of the day; for, though scarce any two of our greatest statesmen agree in every particular in regard to the principles and policy of the Democratic party, yet they consent, yet they so far agree or disagree to vote harmoniously in one or the other of the existing political parties. Therefore, that there be no delusion or deception, let each party make and write out in legible characters their Platform of Principles, each plank thereof firmly nailed down; and let it be fully understood that each and every plank to remain in its place on any and all occasions—never to be removed (without authority of its makers) to serve the purposes of any man or set of men, be he President, Governor, Senator, or any other man. Let the party, in Convention, make and establish the Platform, and let no man alter or remove a plank therefrom, only at his individual political peril. When any man—be he high or low in political power—deems it expedient on any particular occasion to step from the platform, or to remove a plank therefrom, and then attempt by his official power to compel other public servants to follow in his manœuvring, contrary to their convictions, and to the platform of the party, let him prescribe both them and their supporters for not doing so; I say precisely (politically) the man who would dare attempt it! I would, if need be, sooner see sacrificed the highest office known to our government, than the party who are contending for principles by which only this great and prosperous Union of sovereign States can be sustained and perpetuated.

But I see no necessity for any such sacrifice or proscriptio, if only a few who claim to follow the platform, and to be true to it, will cease their attempts at deception. Now, sir, as at the approaching election all freedom of opinion is allowed, and every man is free to prescribe both them and their supporters for not doing so; I say precisely (politically) the man who would dare attempt it! I would, if need be, sooner see sacrificed the highest office known to our government, than the party who are contending for principles by which only this great and prosperous Union of sovereign States can be sustained and perpetuated.

A TRIP FROM HOME.

Our Correspondent Visits Toledo, and is Delighted. GRAND RAPIDS, October, 1888. In a recent trip to the southern part of this State, I took a peep at Toledo, and was surprised to find it a place of so much traffic and travel. A few years ago it was thought by people in this vicinity to be an out-of-the-way place, and of very little consequence among the great works of creation—being principally noted on account of the famous "Toledo war," that happened in the early history of our State; and beyond this niche in the temple of fame, it was considered of no more consequence than any other sterile, fertile country, bordering the great lakes. But this opinion is an erroneous one. It is really one of the great commercial centres of this western country; and although it has but just got started in its career of commercial enterprise, but it is so established that it cannot be prevented from accomplishing a very good, if not indeed a very extensive commercial career.

In early times, with Detroit on one side, and the Black Swamp on the other, and not being blessed with so good a harbor as some other points, it did not bid fair to make a very extensive place. But railroads have done for it, what the lakes could not; and the Wabash canal has been without its influence. It is now as large or larger than Grand Rapids, and is the center of the great works of creation—being principally noted on account of the famous "Toledo war," that happened in the early history of our State; and beyond this niche in the temple of fame, it was considered of no more consequence than any other sterile, fertile country, bordering the great lakes. But this opinion is an erroneous one. It is really one of the great commercial centres of this western country; and although it has but just got started in its career of commercial enterprise, but it is so established that it cannot be prevented from accomplishing a very good, if not indeed a very extensive commercial career.

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DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE, THIS BRINGING IT IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THAT ROAD.

The air line road from Grand Rapids, intended to run straight for Sandusky city, but connecting with the Wabash rail road, and running from Toledo to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and there connecting with roads extending into the southern part of Indiana and Illinois. And the railroad running round the south shore of Lake Erie—with all these concentrating influences, it is rapidly going ahead—and why should it not?

In point of convenience it is ahead of any place in the West, if not in the World. On the north side of the Maumee River, opposite the ancient town of Toledo, was a considerable marsh, and with a low course of land running out from the main land, near the centre of this bay-on. The railroad companies, a few years ago, purchased this bay-on, and went to work to improve it. They first drove spiling along the borders of this tongue of land, and then with dredge boats on the outside, raised the mud and threw it over the spiles, thus raising the land in the centre, and deepening the water at the sides; till they had formed an extensive depot grounds, with water front on three sides, and communicating with the town by a draw-bridge across the main channel. In this way the depot is not only rods from the heart of the city, and yet entirely landlocked, but it has a considerable amount of this plan. It is 400 feet long by 100 wide, with a partition running through its centre the entire length. On each side of this partition are five tracks; all the northern and southern trains occupying the side, and all the southern and eastern trains occupying the side. All come in and go out at the north end, and this is a most superb public house forms the south end. This is also the property of the railroad, and is known as the "Island House."

It is kept at present for the accommodation of the public, and for convenience, it is not surpassed by any public house in the Great West. There is an extensive open space in front of the house, where you get a good view of the town, and on each side running back as far as the north end of the depot, are the wharves for receiving and delivering goods by water. On the west wharf is the freight depot, consisting of close built buildings and covered dock, to the extent of about one thousand feet in length, by about one hundred and fifty in breadth.

One thing struck me as being a very unusual, though an excellent arrangement. This was an immigrant depot. It is a brick building about one thousand feet in length, and in the south end of the two ends of the depot, are the wharves for receiving and delivering goods by water. On the west wharf is the freight depot, consisting of close built buildings and covered dock, to the extent of about one thousand feet in length, by about one hundred and fifty in breadth.

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Politic—The Railroad Grants—The Swamp Lands—Republican Mismanagement, &c., &c.

DETROIT, Oct. 12, 1858.
Fainto Thompson—The news and information from all sections of the State is glorious, and we are victorious.

The Railroad Grants.
Through the liberality of a Democratic General Administration, six million acres of land were donated to our State for the purpose of building railroads and opening the dense forest and wilderness of our State.

The Swamp Lands.
It is only necessary to call attention to the legislation of the past three years in relation to the Swamp Lands, to show the folly—no, the want of good faith—and the entire disregard of the object of this beneficent donation.

The Railroad Grants.
The present administration labored diligently and faithfully to sell these lands, merely to raise money for the past three years.

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DECIDEDLY ROMANTIC.

An incident which had its origin more than six months ago, and which was the subject of the present day, was brought to a close at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, a short time since.

Some months ago, a youth, not more than eighteen, residing in Louisiana, had in his pocket a small card, which he was about to present to a young lady, who was seated at the table.

His father, who was seated at the table, saw the card, and he was about to take it from the youth, when he was stopped by the young lady, who was seated at the table.

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W. M. T. POWERS & CO'S

Chair--Cabinet--Upholstery
LOOKING GLASS
WARE-ROOMS!!!
REMOVED TO MARBLE BLOCK,
Opposite the Branch House, Canal Street,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

McCormell's Block
HARDWARE STORE.
BYRON D. BALL.

Stoves, (Many Patterns),
IRON AND STEEL,
NAILS AND PIPE,
SHELF HARDWARE,
CHAINS, ROPE, TIN-WARE, & C

Very Cheap for Cash!
Having purchased my goods at a low price, anything will be done for the way.

Fresh Autumn Goods!
JAMES LYMAN,
Is now receiving and opening his
FALL STOCK

NEW MERINOS!!
NEW PRINTS!!
SHEWLS!!
A New and Beautiful Style!
THE FIRST IN THE MARKET!!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHS, NOTIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES,
&c.
AT PRICES
Defying all Competition!!

NEW GOODS!!
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, September 20th,
1858, Passenger Trains will run
GOING WEST.

GROCERIES
Fall and Winter Goods!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

TEA,
CHEAP!
SUGAR, COFFEE

L. H. RANDALL & CO.,
Porter & Whelan's Block,
Grand Rapids, Oct. 11, 1858.

GROCERIES, WINE, LIQUORS, & C.
Which is Large and Complete,
and are selling to cash buyers.

INDEMNITY.

AGE NOW
PHENIX INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
\$50,000 IN ONE RISK!
SINCLAIR'S, GENERAL
FIRE, MARINE, AND
LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIX JAMES CLAIRS'
Celebrated Female Pills.
PROTECTED LETTERS
BY ROYAL PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

TO MARRIED LADIES
It is particularly useful, in a short time, brings on the monthly period, and restores the system.

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W. H. HAKE & VOGT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN...
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 14, CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Invite the attention of Merchants and Farmers to their...
EXTREMELY LOW TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Grand Rapids, Oct. 1858.

General Election, 1858.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11, 1858.

TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY CLERKS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:
You are hereby notified that the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent for the term ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.

TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY CLERKS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:
You are hereby notified that the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent for the term ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.

TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY CLERKS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:
You are hereby notified that the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent for the term ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.

TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY CLERKS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN:
You are hereby notified that the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent for the term ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.

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You are hereby notified that the following is the list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for the County of Kent for the term ending on the 1st day of January, 1859.

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