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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 47.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 307.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

FOR PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 " "	1.15 a. m.
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	5.10 " "	*11.00 a. m.
" "	3.35 p. m.	9.45 " "
" "	*2.40	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	Going South.	No. 1.
8 00	13 15	Muskegon	1 45	7 30	
7 25	11 41	Ferrysburg	2 18	8 40	
7 15	11 35	Grand Haven	2 23	8 50	
6 30	11 07	Pigeon	2 58	9 40	
5 55	10 40	Holland	3 35	11 15	
5 07	10 18	Fillmore	3 55	11 45	
3 55	9 30	Allegan	4 45	1 15	

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

BRIDGE, P. R., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolke & Bros.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Dentist.

GEED, M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

FERGUSON, R. H., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office. 14-ly

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. Van Den Bree's Family Medicine; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

Hardware.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Plugging Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Common Council Room, Van Landegende block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Mat residence, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

N. W. Bacon, R. S. E. A. Schouten, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BERTON, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D. OVERYSEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00	@	10
" " green	2 75	@	10
" beach, dry	2 50	@	10
" " green	2 25	@	10
Hemlock Bark	4 00	@	10
Staves, white oak	12 00	@	10
Staves, Tercer	10 00	@	10
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	@	10
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	@	10
Stave bolts, softwood	3 25	@	10
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 25	@	10
Railroad ties	12	@	10
Shingles, A & M	2 00	@	10

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	\$	@	1 10
Corn, shelled bushel			@	40
Oats, bushel			@	30
Buckwheat, bushel			@	65
Bran, ton			@	16 00
Feed, ton			@	20 00
" 100 lb.			@	1 15
Barley, 100 lb.			@	1 10
Middling, 100 lb.			@	1 15
Flour, 100 lb.			@	3 12
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.			@	3 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5	@	4 1/2
Pork, "	4	@	4 1/2
Lard, "	10	@	7
Smoked Meat, "	7	@	7
" Ham, "	6	@	6
" Shoulders, "	6	@	6
Tallow, per lb.	9	@	10
Turkeys, "	5	@	7
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	@	7

Special Notices.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the *Daily Herald*, and is arranged in handy departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe, together with unbiased, faithful and graphic pictures of the great war in Europe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the *Weekly Herald* gives the latest, as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME,

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the *Weekly Herald* will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

While all the news from the last fire to the Discovery of Stanley are to be found in the *Weekly Herald*, due attention is given to

SPORTING NEWS

at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the *Weekly Herald*, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You may subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

in a weekly form. Papers publishing this prospectus without being authorized will not necessarily receive an exchange.

Address,

NEW YORK HERALD,

Broadway & Ann St., New York.

A trip to the Upper Peninsula with the Michigan Legislature.

BY REV. ABEL T. STEWART, D. D.

(Continued from last week.)

On leaving Calumet we went at evening on board of a steamer with the expectation of breakfasting at a reception to be given by the citizens of Marquette, but in less than an hour we were again overtaken by a fog and lay all night within six miles of the place of our setting out. It was our second night without the usual accommodations for sleeping, but there was to be more sleeping done than on the former night. After the ladies and some of the men who had brought their wives upon the excursion were provided with rooms there remained no such privileges for the rest of the party, but a wide floor of a long cabin covered by a good carpet and furnished with mattresses and pillows, overcoats and valises, afforded an opportunity to sleep that no one could fail to accept, three and four abreast in the cen-

tre, then across the passage way, one more on either side, the weary men lay down as quietly as though they had never slept in any other way. The next morning, as the fog cleared away and we pursued our journey we had additional reasons for thankfulness in a delightful run over the waters of Lake Superior, reaching our destination at five o'clock in the afternoon. During much of these five days travel we could see the shores and prominent head lands, and note objects of special interest that were pointed out to us. The air was bracing and when far out from shore we seemed to be riding on Ocean waters. Marquette, as you approach it from the West, lies behind hills and trees, but after rounding the bay the entire view is changed and it stands out as a city beautifully located. Its houses are generally better located than in the other towns and cities of the Upper Peninsula, and its business is very large. Here the railroads come to the water leaving their immense loads of iron ore from many mines that prefer to ship rather than send it west and south by rail: The ore is run out on extensive ore docks 38 feet high above the water, and over a space of 53 feet wide and 1,222 1/2 feet long, and is then dipped into pockets that empty at once into the vessel. Eight vessels, it is said, can receive cargoes at the same time, and a vessel of average tonnage can be loaded in one hour and thirty minutes. The unloading of a long train in this way does not occupy more time than the dumping of a lot of cars of a gravel train. The works like the vessels are all strongly built, and there seems to be less dirt and smoke attending this great branch of industry than you would experience on any good day of the warm season from the dust of Broadway. To this point most of the provisions for the Upper Peninsula comes by boat from Milwaukee and Chicago and northern furnishing markets. The distance around by water is much greater than by the Northwestern R. R., but the cost of transportation is much less.

Up to this time Chicago has proved a great market for everything and in the way of provision, but the vast producing districts of Central Wisconsin and even Minnesota are soon to share in this market, and by railroad much more than by water communication. Living, of course, in all this region is expensive. There is nothing raised beyond potatoes, which this year are abundant, and a little hay and oats. You scarcely ever see a cow, and find it difficult to get a good egg. Let me not be understood as saying that living is poor. No, indeed. The meat brought from Chicago and Milwaukee in refrigerators and also in the live stock, is the best that the great northwest produces, while there is the product of fish to an inexhaustible degree. The main species is the Lake trout, which the inhabitants know how to catch and how to cook. Some of the party went out on a sailing vessel about forty miles northward to fish in the vicinity of Stannard's Rock. Around this rock, on which is erected a base of stone three feet above the water and nine feet across, supporting an iron shaft of 30 feet in height, they went out in small boats trolling and caught 900 lbs. They averaged about 8 lbs, the largest one pulled up by a lady throwing her line from the anchored vessel, weighed 25 pounds, and yet this was called poor fishing. The next day was the Sabbath and the party were glad to come to the day of rest. It was well observed, as it is in most of the towns. Churches suited to the tastes and creeds of the different classes of people are everywhere built and sustained. A goodly number of us worshipped in the Presbyterian church, where we heard an excellent sermon in the morning from the pastor, Mr. Banks, who was raised in Pennsylvania and educated in Princeton. His views of doctrine and of formulaic religion would agree with the soundest as held among us, and his people were evidently in sympathy with him. In the evening we were all pleased to hear Prof. Scott.

On this day a little incident occurred that spoke well for the Presbyterian church of Marquette. A troupe of singers calling themselves "the original Tennessee Jubilee Singers," sang at high mass in the Irish Roman church in the morning, and in the evening at the Baptist and Methodist churches. The services were arranged for the accommodation of the singers, and designed on their part as an advertisement for the next evening. After the performance was over not one of those who went especially to hear them seemed to think he had done anything else than go to a show, although at the last of the three mentioned churches it was preceded by the Lord's supper, and followed by the raising of the unpaid salary through the efforts of the Presiding Elder. How many such things are done here and there in the services and financial operations of the church by those who ought to know better. Let me not forget to add that the Presbyterian choir of about twenty singers was full and the audience up to the average.

On leaving this city and its beauties, industries and privileges we must express our wonder at the amount of improvement. Where it now stands in all its pride there was nothing but a dense forest 28 years ago. On the tenth day of July, in 1849, a party of ten men commenced clearing the site of the present city. "There was then," says a living member of that party, "no sign here of a human habitation, save one or two Indian huts, and a small log warehouse belonging to the Jackson Mining Company."

On Monday we went westward to visit an iron mine known as the Republic. It is one of the largest and richest yet opened. It is worked to the depth of 130 feet. Almost all of the party, men and women, went down to see the drilling process and

the breaking up of the great masses after being blown out of their bed. There we gathered specimens and drank the iron water clear from the quarry, as the miners constantly do, but none of us, I fear, came suddenly by it to their health. One of those intelligent broad shouldered men, slinging by the half hour his sledge-hammer, possessed the physical strength and muscular development of any three of our party. Let me say they work by contract. Two or three uniting divide the work and expense, so as to make from one dollar and a half to two dollars each per day, summer and winter. There have been no strikes in the Peninsula during all our hard times by either miners, choppers, lumbermen or railroad employees. Out of the deep shaft and walking about the machinery rooms we saw a pipe coming in from the woods apparently about 15 inches in diameter and 20 feet high. What is this, we asked. Oh! said a workman, that is the pipe for the compressed air for driving the machinery. It was introduced last spring instead of steam generated by wood. Here we were at once engaged in the study of another invention by which the fertile brain of man had furnished a supply to meet a great necessity. The wood gives out and the principle of compressed air, brought to notice first by Erickson, is put to use for the raising of iron ore. The power is first obtained from a stream of water concentrated upon a turbine wheel, and so in its connection forces the air in the pipe onward and upward through a distance of over 4,000 feet, until it is thrown with the impelling force of steam itself upon the machinery. This pipe like a railway, can be tapped at any point and the power drawn off. The principle applied here is simply a transfer of power, and in this respect alone very important. What increase of power this newly discovered principle may yet be found capable of receiving, or under what other circumstances it may yet be used, we shall not attempt to guess. Possibly it may be in its infancy, as steam once was. But whatever may be its future, it is impossible for any thinking mind on seeing it for the first time utilized, as it is in the Republic mine of the Upper Peninsula, not to be impressed by it.

We returned, some of us to Ishpeming, where at least five mines are being worked, and others to Negaunee. At these two places there are many mines being worked, and all of them, it is said, are yielding profitable returns. At Ishpeming we visited the New York mine, which has been very profitably and economically worked for several years. The bulk of the stock is held by Samuel J. Tilden of N. Y. He was, the miners say, the first of the mine owners, who ever abolished the order system, and that the workmen in his employ are the best paid of any of the miners in the Peninsula.

After returning to Negaunee the company was at liberty to disband and take the Eastern or Western route to their homes. After

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The North American Review, so long published in Boston, will hereafter be published in New York. Netter & Co., prominent New York bankers, have failed. Charles E. Johnson, a wealthy young man living in Brooklyn, attempted to murder his young wife the other day, by shooting her with a pistol. Domestic infidelity was the cause. Johnson is a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher.

The People's Savings Bank, of New York, has closed its doors. Liabilities, \$200,000; nominal assets, \$157,000. Nine of the striking miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have been sentenced to pay fines ranging from \$50 to \$100 each, and to imprisonment of from one to nine months.

An explosion of fire-damp in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pa., the other day, caused the death of one or two miners, the wounding of several more, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property.

LAMBERT, the swindling President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, has been denied a new trial. Scott and Dunlap, the Northampton (Mass.) bank-robbers, have been each sentenced to twenty years in the State prison.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in New York financial circles by the failure of Bonner & Co., one of the oldest stock operating firms in the city. Liabilities heavy.

THE WEST.

The house of Thomas Terrill, near Blackhawk, Col., was burned one night last week. Four persons perished in the flames—Mrs. Terrill, Johnnie Terrill, William J. Terrill and Robert Terrill.

ARIZONA dispatches report the extermination of a band of thieves who had been robbing the mails and preying upon wagon trains in that region. A portion of the band were pursued by a detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenants Rucker and Toney, who continued the chase until they struck a permanent camp of more than thirty lodges. After a gallop through the village the troops counted fifteen dead brigands, and captured a number of horses and a large quantity of stolen goods.

The Golden Gate Mining Company, of Deadwood, have consummated a sale of their four mines—the Father DeSmet, Golden Gate, Justice, and Belcher—to California capitalists for the handsome sum of \$400,000. This is the heaviest mining transaction that has occurred in the Hills.

A LEAGUE has been formed in Chicago, whose object is to suppress the sale of liquor to minors. They have already secured the arrest of a number of saloon-keepers for dealing out poison to boys, and propose to continue in the good work until every saloon-keeper in Chicago is made to realize that it is a crime to engage in making drunkards of the rising generation. It is said that half the saloons in the city are mainly supported by boys between 12 and 21 years old, and that if deprived of this patronage at least 1,000 gin-mills would be compelled to close up.

The German Savings Bank, of Lafayette, Ind., has failed. The reported discovery of oil in the Black Hills is fully confirmed.

THE SOUTH.

The extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, which was called for the purpose of considering a proposition for the settlement of the State debt, has adjourned without accomplishing anything.

GENERAL.

The crop reports received at the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, indicate that the wheat crop of this country for 1877 was about 360,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels greater than for any previous year. The corn crop, estimated from the same reports, is 1,300,000,000 bushels. The crops of oats and potatoes were correspondingly large. Of wheat, it is estimated that 110,000,000 bushels can be spared for export. The facts embodied in the report of an officer sent to the North Carolina coast to investigate the circumstances of the wreck of the Huron, are simply horrible. It appears that a brute named McNeill, living on the coast, witnessed the wreck, saw and heard the signals of distress, saw a boat launched and swamped, and waited patiently until the waves had done their work with the vessel and her hapless crew. Then he went to his hotel and ate his breakfast; and all this time he knew that there was a life-saving station only two miles away, on a tranquil stretch of water which he could traverse in half an hour. Many lives might have been saved had this savage acted upon the common impulse of humanity. But worse than this remains to be told. Ninety-one bodies from the wreck have been recovered, and not a single trinket of any kind—not a watch, chain, ring, or shirt-stud was found among them all when the Government people received the remains for interment. The bodies of the coast had stolen everything. In some cases the marks were plainly seen where rings had been torn from the fingers of the dead.

BURNESS failures: The Real Estate Savings Bank, of St. Louis, Mo.; John B. Flowers, boot and shoe dealer, Halifax, N. S., liabilities \$160,000, assets \$100,000; the Rockland County Bank, Nyack, N. Y.; the Jersey City (N. J.) Savings Bank; J. D. Parker & Co., wholesale druggists, Cincinnati, Ohio. Another member of the "fighting family" of McCooks has joined the ranks of the silent majority. Gen. George W. McCook, of Ohio, died the other day in New York at the residence of Anson G. McCook.

At the request of Representative Mills, the President has ordered a commission to investigate and report the facts in regard to the El Paso troubles. Gen. Ord is directed to detail two officers of the army to act in conjunction with such person as Gov. Hubbard may appoint, the three to constitute the commission. They will summon witnesses, take testimony, and report all the facts, and whether or not Mexicans from Mexico, and what number, took part in the affair at San Elizario. The yield of precious metals for the year 1877 in the States and Territories of the United States, British Columbia, and the western coast of Mexico aggregates a value of \$98,500,000, which is an increase of \$7,500,000 over the yield of 1876, the largest amount previously. During the year the heaviest of India and China got \$19,000,000 of silver, shipped from San Francisco alone.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "In the attempts of both sides to count up the silver and anti-silver vote in the Senate, both sides admit that their respective counts show an exceedingly close vote. In case of a Presidential veto, it is claimed by the opponents of the bill

to have 26 votes, exactly enough to sustain a veto, with Sharon away. The full vote is 75. If there are 25 Senators to sustain a veto this would make a tie, and the Vice President could vote the same as if the Senate was equally divided."

The Widow Oliver has abandoned her suit for breach of promise against Simon Cameron. It is expected in Washington that the present session of Congress will be a lengthy one. The Appropriation Committee will soon be ready to report on the Pension, Consular, Naval, and Postoffice bills, but the condition of general business indicates that slow progress will be made.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued his report upon the Pacific railroads, called for by Congress. The total indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the Government on Oct. 31, 1877, amounted to:

Principal.....\$64,623,512
Interest.....28,492,686
Total amount earned by companies in transporting troops, mails, supplies, etc., to Oct. 31.....\$15,407,395
Of which the United States has paid the companies.....4,183,981
Balance due the companies.....11,221,414

Total amount due the Government.....\$41,895,784

GEN. ADAM BADEAU has been dropped from the rolls of the army retired list, under the decision of the Attorney General that he was not legally entitled to be carried on this list and hold a civil office at the same time. The silver-wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Hayes, which occurred on the 30th ult., proves to have been an affair with no pretensions as to display or social splendor. True to announcement it was a quiet, unostentatious and thoroughly pleasant celebration of an event of general interest. The following is the official statement of the United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes.....\$3,532
Legal-tender notes (all issues).....\$49,943,776
One-year notes of 1863.....64,167
Two-year notes of 1863.....16,050
Two-year coupon notes of 1863.....23,950
Comp. und-interest notes.....288,510
Fractional currency.....17,764,108
Total.....\$368,154,092

POLITICAL.

WASHINGTON dispatches say Secretary Everts authorizes the announcement to be made that the differences are about to be healed that have divided the President and the Republicans in Congress, and that the restoration of harmony is near at hand.

The Washington Post, the new Democratic organ at the capital, announces in a double-leaded editorial that hereafter the Democratic Senators will vote to confirm the President's appointments.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The bridge across the Danube at Nikopolis has been swept away by ice. The weather seems to have arrested the Russian onward movement, and it begins to look as though the campaign was over for the year. The railways are not working regularly, and the commissariat have all they can do to keep the troops supplied in the camps near Plevna without increasing the difficulty by sending them further inland. A Vienna dispatch says it is stated from several sides that England, although declining to mediate, has confidentially sounded Russia as to the terms on which she would be inclined to make peace, and that the Russian Cabinet has been far less reserved than might have been anticipated. The Montenegrins defeated a body of Turks occupying intrenched positions between the River Bojana and the town of Dulcigno. The Turks lost many prisoners, three flags, and a quantity of provisions. It is reported that Osman Pasha will be tried by a Russian military court of the highest jurisdiction for the slaughter of the wounded after the great battle of July 31, the fight before the Gravitza redoubt on Sept. 11, and several other minor engagements.

THERE seems little doubt that England has consented to accept the office of peacemaker, and will undertake to bring about an adjustment between Russia and Turkey. The announcement is now made officially in the London Advertiser that the British Government has acceded to Turkey's request, and will try what can be done toward prevailing upon Russia to negotiate terms of peace. Reinforcements ordered for the Russian army exceed 250,000 men. The Army of the Baltic, numbering 90,000 men, is also being formed. Russia has bought 200,000 rifles from Berlin. A London dispatch of Dec. 29 says: "I am informed, on good authority, that in English military circles war is considered almost inevitable. Arrangements are completed and regiments allotted for an army of 80,000 men, and steps are already taking toward the formation of the nucleus for a reserve army. Profound uneasiness prevails here, and there is great depression in trade and finance." There are no complaints of an unreasonable mildness in the weather on the Danube. Snow at the headquarters of the Russian army near Rastchuk is two feet deep; the roads are no longer passable for wagons; sledges for winter use have not been provided; the quartermasters declare that they cannot keep up the supplies for the cavalry, and grave fears are entertained that the bridges will be broken by ice, completely interrupting the movement of food for man and beast.

Russian journals are discussing with great earnestness the possibilities of the situation as latterly presented in consequence of England's attitude. Upon one point there is but one expression—that mediation is not possible unless solicited by both parties, and that Russia, while at all times willing to receive peace proposals from the Porte direct, has not invited, and will not favorably receive mediatory offices from any source. Vienna advises render it certain that Greece is about to take up arms and unite with the Serbian forces operating in Western Bulgaria. The Serbians have begun a regular siege of Widin, which is well provisioned. Its garrison is weak, however, and its capture is expected within two weeks at the farthest.

A VERY few words comprise the document concerning which the entire civilized world is intensely anxious at this time. England's note to Russia is short and to the point—simply informing the Czar that the Porte is ready to open peace negotiations, and that, from the Emperor's wisdom and his frequent expressions of love for peace, Her Majesty's Government infers that he will lend a favorable ear to the Sultan's request. A London dispatch says England's offered mediation has been refused point-blank, though not offensively. The Russian answer is to the effect that, while the Czar wishes peace and is ready to conclude the war on such terms as Russia would consider acceptable, yet no steps can be taken till Turkey is willing to give preliminary guarantees of her desire for actual peace, and not merely for delay.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PANAMA Star and Herald of a late date says: "A rebellion broke out at Puerto Arenas. The rebels, after cruelly assassinating the Captain of the garrison, set fire to the building, including the hospital, with all the patients in it, stole \$7,000 from the treasury and robbed all the commercial houses. In the confusion they were killing each other. Of the houses composing the colony only about

half remain standing. The total number killed is forty, with fourteen wounded."

EX-PRESIDENT GRANT and family are traveling in Italy. The estimates of the German Government for the coming year are considerably in excess of the last budget. For naval purposes alone an increased expenditure to the amount of nine and a half million marks is demanded. Bismarck is jealous of England's maritime supremacy, and is determined that Germany shall appear in the front rank of naval powers.

Mexico news: Gen. Ogazon, Minister of War, has resigned, and Gen. Manuel Gonzales has been appointed in his stead. Other Cabinet changes are expected. The newspapers urge a close alliance of the Hispano-American republics against Northern aggression. There has been a grand military display at Chapultepec. Five thousand troops were out, well armed, uniformed, and drilled. Minister Romero, of the treasury, claims to have made improvements which will augment the treasury millions of dollars. Several thousand people, principally of the lower classes, assembled in Trafalgar square, London, on the 29th ult., in response to a call for a public demonstration against Russia. The meeting was very turbulent. A peace procession was broken up and its banners torn to pieces. There was a large display of Turkish flags, and several were torn up in the melee. A heavy police force was necessary to prevent a riot. Bitter speeches were made against Russia. Resolutions were passed demanding such action by Parliament as will put a stop to Russian progress. Despite the efforts of the peace men to pack the meeting, a vast majority of those in attendance were furiously anti-Russian. Official intelligence has been received announcing the success of the Chinese troops in Kashgar. They had fortified Touchongar and Aska, two strong strategic points. The inhabitants were fleeing in terror into Russian territory.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, has published a letter in the Figaro protesting against the expulsion of Don Carlos from France on account of an alleged conspiracy against the present King of Spain. She denies that she is a party to any such conspiracy, or that any exist, and declares that the intimate friendship which exists between herself and Carlos has nothing to do with politics.

Why Blaine and Conkling Didn't Speak For Eleven Years.

Mr. Conkling desired to add that no commission, paper, or authority whatever was issued to him, except the letter of retainer which had been read. If the member from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent to him his opinion was on the subject he had been discussing, or on any other subject, he thought he would hardly take the trouble to express it. He apologized to the House for the length of time he had occupied in consequence of being drawn into the matter by an interruption which he had before denounced to be ungentlemanly and impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Mr. Blaine said he knew that this was what they called down East "running emptyings." The gentleman from New York could not get off on the technical pretense that he did not hold a commission as a Judge Advocate. Many an officer had led a brigade, a division or a corps with no more of a commission than such a one as the gentleman from New York held. As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, Mr. Blaine continued: "I hope he will let me escape his disdain. His lordly pomposity, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic overtowering, his turkey-gobbler strutting have been so crushing to myself, and to all members of the House that I know it was an act of the grossest temerity on my part to venture on provoking them. But I know who was responsible for it all. I know that for the last five weeks an extra strut has seized the gentleman. It is not his fault—it is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical man, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, was here spending some weeks and writing home letters, in which, among some serious things, he put some jocose things, among the crudest of which was that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. He (Conkling) took it as serious, and has since strutted more than usual. Well, the resemblance is great—as striking as Hyperion to a Satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, a dung-hill to a diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!"

—Debate in the House in 1866.

One Thing Deaf-Mutes Can Do Well.

Mr. J. C. Davis, of 302 West Thirtieth street, advertised yesterday for 100 deaf-mutes to be made into telegraph operators. Nine years ago, he says, he taught a deaf-mute named Hoffman telegraphy. Hoffman learned the art in less than three months, and became one of the most expert operators in the country, being at the time of his death the chief operator in the Mobile telegraph office. Mr. Davis has since taught twenty deaf-and-dumb persons, and says that they are almost invariably much quicker to learn than persons who speak and hear, and make far better operators. "I had a call from one to-day," he said, "who told me that he had been a bookbinder. He was at first very skeptical, but I convinced him of the ease with which he could learn by giving him one lesson. In three-quarters of an hour he knew more than half of the Morse alphabet, and, by referring occasionally to the alphabet written out for a guide, he could talk with me on the instrument with ease. Of twenty that I taught in Philadelphia, sixteen are now in London, where a number of them are in the telegraph department of the General Postoffice. Two of them have positions in Philadelphia." —New York World.

A SERIES of deep-sea researches, after the manner of the Challenger investigations, is to be instituted toward the close of next year, in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean, by an expedition under the direction of the Government of India.

The cost of the famine in Madras is officially stated at \$42,500,000, and in Bombay at \$10,000,000.

THE CHANDLER MANIFESTO.

The Hon. William E. Chandler, of the Republican National Committee, has addressed a letter to the Republicans of New Hampshire. The following were the salient points:

On the morning of the 7th of November it was apparent that Hayes and Wheeler were elected by one majority, if South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana had given them their votes. But immediately the Tilden forces—hungry Northern and desperate Southern Democrats—determined to prevent the counting of the votes of those States for the Republican candidates, and threats, attempts to bribe, and all manner of foul influences were arrayed to seduce or intimidate the local Republican officials who were to declare the result.

To counteract these machinations, Gov. Hayes sent a large array of distinguished persons to the contested States, from Ohio notably the following: Messrs. Sherman (afterward made Secretary of the Treasury), Stanley Matthews (private counsel for Gov. Hayes; afterward made United States Senator by his influence), Edward F. Noyes (afterward made Minister to France), John Little (Gov. Hayes' Attorney General), Samuel Shellabarger (Gov. Hayes' private counsel).

James A. Garfield (member of Electoral Commission and candidate for President). And many others went there from other sections. In South Carolina and Florida, owing to the manifest facts and to the noble fearlessness of Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain and Gov. Marcellus L. Stearns in protecting the canvassing boards, the correct result of the election—the choice of Hayes electors—was declared, without extraordinary assurances from the Northern visitors.

Louisiana, however, there had been thrown into the halls more than 7,000 votes for the Tilden than for the Hayes electors, and to make Hayes President it became necessary for the Returning Board, acting under peculiar local laws, to throw out more than 7,000 Tilden votes on account of alleged murder, riot, and intimidation, preventing a fair and free election in certain parishes. To perform this extraordinary, even if justifiable, work in the face of an armed and infuriated Democracy required men of undaunted courage, and such courage the Returning Board possessed. It required also that the local electors should be protected from evil consequences to be apprehended from the violence of a mob Government, which it was known would be established by one Nicholls, a pretender to the office of Governor elected Stephen B. Packard, who was sure to be elected Governor if the Hayes electors should be found to have been chosen.

All these assurances were freely and forcibly given by Mr. Senator Sherman and his associates. Mr. Stanley Matthews declared to Mr. J. E. Leonard, and on more than one occasion, that Hayes and Packard should stand of fall together.

A reported interview of Gov. Hayes, Dec. 3, with W. B. Roberts, of the New Orleans Times, having occasioned alarm as to the future course of the prospective President toward Southern Republicans, Gov. Hayes, through his Private Secretary, Capt. A. E. Lee (since made Consul General to France), and Gen. James M. Comly, of the Ohio State Journal (since made Minister to the Sandwich Islands), denied the reported interview, and all sympathy with the sentiments therein expressed.

Encouraged and forced forward by these assurances, the Returning Board boldly performed its duty, gave voice to the murdered Republicans of the bulldozed parishes of Louisiana, and made Hayes President, and Packard Governor of Louisiana, by titles indubitably connected in law, in morals, and by every rule of conduct that prevails among civilized men.

The same tender regard for the Louisiana Republicans and for the result which they had achieved continued during the ensuing struggle in Congress. The Returning Board were arrested and confined at Washington by the Confederate House of Representatives. Sick, and in prison, they were visited by Senator Sherman and his associates, and urged to stand firm until relief should come from the advent to power of the President whom they had made.

With substantial unanimity the Republicans of the country seconded the determination of their representatives in Congress to declare and achieve the election and inauguration of President Hayes; and the Republican party was never more courageous, harmonious or united than on the day of his accession.

Coming to the Presidency under these remarkable circumstances, Mr. Chandler says the President should have maintained faithful and scrupulous allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

But almost the first act of the new administration was to fulfill a bargain that had been made during the Presidential count, by which, if Hayes should be President, the lawful Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina were to be abandoned, and the mob Government in those States were to be recognized and established.

Certain Democrats in the House of Representatives, seeing that, by the recurring decisions of the Electoral Commission, and the regular proceedings of the two houses under the Electoral bill, which they had warmly supported, Hayes would surely be President, had conceived the plan of saving something from the wreck. They had, therefore, threatened by dilatory motions and riotous proceedings to break up the count, and then opened negotiations with such timid or too eagerly expectant Republicans as they could find ready. They had entered beyond their most sanguine expectations. Senator Sherman had visited Ohio and consulted Gov. Hayes. Mr. Henry Watterson, a Democratic member, and a nephew of Mr. Stanley Matthews, had acted as go-between; and on the one side, Messrs. Matthews, Charles Foster, John Sherman, James Garfield, and on the other, L. Q. C. Lamar, John B. Gordon, J. Ellis, Randall Gibson, E. A. Burke and John Young had agreed: 1. That the count should not be broken up in the House, but that Hayes should be declared elected and inaugurated President. 2. That upon Hayes' accession the troops should be withdrawn from protecting Govs. Chamberlain and Packard, and that the new administration should recognize the governments of Wade Hampton in South Carolina, and F. H. Nicholls in Louisiana.

By certain general and indefinite letters since given to the public, by a secret writing now in the hands of E. A. Burke, and other ways, the agreement was authenticated; and a President Grant was immediately requested by Gov. Hayes' counsel on no account to recognize Packard or Chamberlain, but to leave the ultimate decision as to their fate to the incoming President.

After the inauguration the bargain was speedily fulfilled. As soon as the electoral vote of their States was safe, Govs. Packard and Chamberlain had been notified by Messrs. Matthews and Everts to Washington, and to remain there until the President had been sworn in. The President hesitated, but Wade Hampton demanded the performance of the bargain. Mr. Matthews was sent for, came from Ohio, and within twenty-four hours the United States flag was ordered down in Charleston and Gov. Chamberlain stamped out.

As to Louisiana, the fulfillment proceeded more slowly, but none the less surely. Packard had made, on Dec. 21, a constitutional call for Federal aid, which it was difficult to withhold from one so surely Governor as Hayes was President. And yet there was the bargain.

As a subterfuge, an unconstitutional commission, consisting of Messrs. John M. Harlan, Joseph R. Hawley, C. B. Lawrence, Wayne McVey, and John C. Brown, was sent to New Orleans; instructed to gradually destroy the Packard Legislature by seducing or forcing its members into the Nicholls Legislature. But, they proving too stubbornly Republican, the commission telegraphed the President that nothing would do but that the President should withdraw the troops. At the President's order, Packard was crushed, and the commission returned triumphant to Washington to be "recognized"—one of them, Gen. Harlan, by an appointment as Supreme Court Judge; another, Mr. Lawrence, by the release of Jake Rehn, the great whisky conspirator and defrauder of the revenue at Chicago; Gen. Hawley was offered the appointment as Chief Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, but declined because the salary was to be only \$5,000; and three offices were tendered to Mr. McVey, but declined on the ground that his signal services demanded more ample recognition; the English mission was next assigned him, but circumstances have made its delivery inexpedient or impossible.

Silence is a crime; acquiescence and inaction are political death. Can the Republican party, of which this is not a free agent, but is bound by a bargain to Gen. John B. Gordon, L. Q. C. Lamar, Wade Hampton, and the Southern Democrats now in high office only through the blood of murdered Republicans? Does not every voter in the land know that Hayes and Packard were elected simultaneously, and held by the same title, and that when Hayes abandoned and trampled down Packard he put an irremovable stain upon his own title? The Republican party has lived long and survived many assaults and many treasons, only because it has been a party founded upon high principle, animated by lofty sentiment, con-

sciously acting up to noble convictions. If it now disgraces its record, and indorses or fails to repudiate the Hayes surrender, its voters will leave it by thousands; its days are numbered; it will die a deserved and unhonored death.

WAR'S HORRORS.

Heartrending Picture of the Misery at Plevna.

The correspondent of the London Daily News at Plevna sends a horrible story of the state of things prevailing in and around the captured town. Before the recent great storm Plevna was simply a charnel-house. Modern warfare has no parallel for it, and its horrors can only be compared to those which followed in the wake of Genghis Khan, or Timur, as their savage Tartar hordes swept over and desolated Asia. The famished dogs, of which there are always large numbers in every Turkish town, were feeding on the corpses of the dead, and the bodies of the still living wounded. The savage howls of the greedy brutes as they tore the putrid flesh of the dead, or crunched the bones between their teeth, the cries and groans of the wounded as they vainly struggled with the dogs, might be heard for miles around, and made the soul sick. Birds were pecking at the skulls, hopping from body to body with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood, and screaming with fiendish delight. Dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for the possession of a morsel of human flesh, and the most indescribable horror prevailed. In one house alone thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some of the former in a half-decomposed and putrid state, and the wounded in a condition that can be more easily imagined than described. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about, and clutched at odd morsels of food that were found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity; but thousands of them were utterly helpless, and awaited death or succor with a listless fatalism. Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the banks of the Vida, and the horrors of their position equaled those of the great plague which ravaged Europe in the fourteenth century. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and the confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by his treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defense of Plevna for a moment blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by the troops under Osman's command. A Bucharest correspondent says that a fearful retribution has overtaken a part of Osman's army, which was caught on the march by that dreadful snow-storm. Fate seems to be wreaking vengeance for the slaughter of the Russian wounded whose corpses lie unburied on the hills around Plevna.

A Royal Railroad Coach.

A new saloon carriage, intended for the use of the Queen and royal family, has been constructed by the London and Southwestern railway. The carriage, which is about 50 feet long, 9 feet high and 8 feet in breadth, is built of teak, and the doors are fitted with silver-plated handles. The draperies are buff and gold cretonne, and there are easy chairs, couches and tables, the interior woodwork being polished teak. The saloon has traveled at an occasional speed of sixty-two miles an hour with ease.

THERE were only seventy cats at Philadelphia's recent cat show. The other 7,000,547 were sitting on back fences and sheds o' nights growling at the small amount of the premiums offered and discussing methods to avert the dangers threatened by the lively sausage season.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$7 25	@ 11 00
HOGS.....	4 60	@ 5 70
COTTON.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	5 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 3.....	4 30	@ 4 40
CORN—Western Mixed.....	50	@ 56
RYE—Mixed.....	35	@ 40
RYE—Western.....	73	@ 75
PORK—New Mess.....	12 62 1/2	@ 12 87 1/2
LARD.....	8	@ 8 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Native.....	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 50
Butcher's Steers.....	3 25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	3 60	@ 4 20
HOGS—Live.....	3 00	@ 4 25
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 09	@ 1 10
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN—No. 2.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2.....	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2.....	56	@ 57
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess.....	11 37 1/2	@ 11 50
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 14	@ 1 15
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1.....	55	@ 56
BARLEY—No. 2.....	56	@ 57
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 15	@ 1 23
CORN—New.....	37	@ 39
OATS.....	23	@ 31
RYE.....	60	@ 63
PORK—Mess.....	11 60	@ 11 75
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan.....	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN.....	47 1/2	@ 50 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@ 29
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Choice White.....	5 80	@ 6 30
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 30	@ 1 31
WHEAT—No. 1 Amber.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1.....	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed.....	20	@ 21
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 05	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess.....	12 25	@ 12 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5 20	@ 5 50
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Common.....	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS.....	4 25	@ 4 50
SHRIMP.....	2 50	@ 2 80

DIPHTHERIA.

Means by Which the Prevailing Scourge May be Averted.

(From the New Haven Register.)

At a meeting of the Board of Health last evening, Health Officer Lindsey, in accordance with the suggestions of the board at a previous meeting, submitted the following paper. It will be printed in pamphlet form for general circulation:

Diphtheria is both a contagious and an infectious disease; it is, moreover, one of the class of filth diseases—that is, it occurs most frequently and in the most malignant and fatal form where dampness and dirt do most prevail. The means of protection, therefore, obviously lie in avoidance of exposure to its presence and in the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness. Absolute isolation of the sick, the most rigid purity of surroundings, aided by disinfection when required, would probably exterminate the disease. The veteran sanitarian, Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, says that where there is abundant sunlight, dryness, cleanliness and pure air diphtheria cannot prevail. The same conditions will protect almost as effectually from most other dangerous diseases. Such being the truth, neither individuals nor communities can afford to ignore the fact that they are in a great degree responsible for their own health.

When a case occurs in any family, the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only. The sick-chamber should be well warmed, well aired, and exposed to sunlight; its furniture should be such as can be cleansed without injury, and all superfluous things, as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, and the like, should be removed. The family should not mingle with other people. Visitors should be warned of the presence of a contagious disease, and children should not be admitted to the house.

All clothing removed from the patient should be at once placed in boiling water; instead of handkerchiefs, soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used and immediately burned. Disinfectants should be placed in all the vessels which receive the expectoration or other discharges from the patient. Disinfectants should also be freely used in the sick-room. Those which destroy bad odors without causing others are best, such as solution of nitrate of lead and chloride of zinc.

The sick person should not mingle with others until fully recovered, and in case of scarlet fever until all roughness of the skin, due to the disease, has disappeared, because the exfoliated skin is especially infectious.

The disinfection of the sick-room should be thorough. The walls should be dry-rubbed and the cloths used burned without shaking, the ceiling should be scraped and lime-washed. The floor and woodwork should be washed with soap and water. The clothing or bedding used by the patient or nurse should be purified by boiling at least one hour, and should always be cleaned by themselves, and under no circumstances should they be sent to a laundry. In case of death the body should be placed as early as practicable in the coffin, with disinfectants, and the coffin tightly closed.

Children certainly, and in most cases adults, should not attend a funeral from a house in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has occurred. But with suitable precautions it is not necessary that the burial should be strictly private, provided that the corpse be not in any way exposed.

Because children are especially liable to take and to spread these diseases, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, every child from any family in which a case of either of these diseases has occurred should be excluded from school and be readmitted not sooner than one month from the beginning of the disease, except upon the certificate of some competent physician that it will be safe.

All the above precautions concern the dangers of contagion. But the continued prevalence of these diseases in any community is probable evidence of insanitary surroundings, and of sources of sickness, partially or wholly preventable. The most exemplary housewife, whose home is the very model of neatness and order, may have all her efforts defeated in a sanitary sense by a defective sink-trap or a leaky drain-pipe, or an overflowing cesspool, or an undrained cellar, or even by a heap of decaying garbage in her neighbor's yard.

Therefore, look well to the surroundings. Abolish filth, remove dampness and all sources of foul air, especially from living and sleeping rooms. Disinfect thoroughly all suspected places in yards and neglected corners.

The following disinfectant is both very cheap and efficient:

Take of copperas (sulphate of iron) five pounds, and dissolve in three gallons of water.

The Sale of Postage Stamps.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, in his report, devotes considerable space to the abuse of the sale of stamps by country Postmasters of the fourth-class offices, which are allowed commissions on the sale of stamps, and says that they comprise 96 per cent. of the whole number. The commissions on the sale of stamps run from 40 to 60 per cent. The abuse appears when the Postmaster at a fourth-class office sells or trades stamps out of its delivery. The Assistant Postmaster General says that the vigilance that has been exercised has failed to provide an adequate remedy. Experience has shown that second only to the variety of expedients developed by Postmasters in effecting sales is the plausibility of the excuses assigned by them for needing unusual supplies, and as there are over 30,000 Postmas-

ters of the fourth class, the department must, to a great extent, accept the representations. Some interesting incidents are related of the thriving business done by the country Postmasters. The two largest business houses in Salt Lake City, receiving 200 letters daily, have not bought \$5 worth of stamps from the Salt Lake Postoffice in two years, but they have stamps constantly for sale; and one offered to furnish the Salt Lake Postmaster with \$1,500 worth. A Mormon, from Southern Utah, coming into Salt Lake recently, bought new furniture for his entire house and paid for it in postage stamps.—*Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A KANSAS HORROR.

Murder of a New York Merchant by His Crazy Son, Who Nurses the Headless Corpse in Solitude a Week Before Discovery.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

Some time during the year 1875 a young man named Arthur G. Wells arrived at Merriweather's ranch, on Beaver creek, Kansas, and applied for work as herder or "cow-boy." Not wanting any assistance, Col. Merriweather referred the young man to some Texans who were herding about ten miles west. He returned a few days afterward and applied for board, and offered to attend the cattle herd gratis, if he could be permitted. Being a quiet, honest-looking youth, he was permitted to remain in the dug-out, or cave, and subsequently engaged in herding. It was noticed by the three men in charge of the herd that Wells acted strangely at times. He would remain out at night, and be absent sometimes for two or three days. He had a terrible abhorrence for writing or reading, and appeared to be always in dread of something. On his return from one of his long trips from the ranch, he returned with an old man whom he introduced as his father. They went away, and, after a few weeks' absence, returned to the neighborhood, and seemed to be engaged in purchasing cattle and in herding. The old man was not more communicative than the son, but seemed to devote his whole time and attention to the care and comfort of the boy. They did not want for money, and the old man made frequent trips to Wallace for letters. They soon ceased to excite remark or curiosity among the herders, and were left to themselves.

About three weeks ago the Wells herd, including about 150 head of cattle, was found scattered, and without a herder. This was remarked upon by others, and, as day after day the herd became separated, and was wandering off south, cattle-men in the vicinity began to wonder. Last Sunday a party of three cattle-men rode down to the Wells camp, in a ravine on Beaver creek, and were surprised to find three dead ponies and several dead dogs lying in front of the cave, or "dug-out," in the bank. No sign of life was visible outside. The door was found unfastened, and, on entering, a sight was presented which almost paralyzed them with horror. The headless body of old man Wells was found near the entrance to the cave in a very advanced state of decomposition. The young man was reclining in a berth or bunk in the farthest end of the dimly-lighted den, evidently asleep. When aroused, he sprung from the bed with something in his arms which was wrapped in a blanket. He attempted to shoot the intruders, but was promptly seized, and, in the struggle the head of the father rolled out of the blanket. He cried and begged for his horrible-looking pet, and, when his desire was gratified, sat on the floor and hugged the ghastly, putrid head to his bosom. He was a raving maniac. It required force to bind and control him, but this was promptly furnished.

An examination of the papers and correspondence showed that the old man was L. A. Wells, dealer in leather and hides, New York city. His son had been accused of some crime—the correspondence and the papers found seemed to indicate murder of his wife. His father had followed him out to Kansas, and was endeavoring to reclaim his boy, but lost his life in the attempt. Mr. Knowlton says the circumstances surrounding the affair are briefly these: The maniac son had killed his father and everything living about the ranch at least about a week before the discovery of the tragedy. He had lived alone with the corpse, evidently without food, as when discovered there was no sign of cooking having been done since the murder.

Dyed Cigars.

The artificial dyeing of cigars has yet attracted but little attention among smokers, and is conducted very quietly and is apparently harmless, yet under all circumstances it should be condemned. Every artificial change of a natural product like tobacco, to give it a better appearance, should of itself be branded as improper. When we must take into consideration the fact that the natural color of the cover has an essential influence upon the strength of the cigar, and consequently most smokers place great value on the color. By artificial coloring, on the contrary, the judgment is deceived, and it makes it impossible to determine the quality of the cigar from the color of the cover; for every dealer now has it in his power to make splendid dark cigars from his very light ones without any trouble. But we have especially to notice that now poor colored and refuse cigars may acquire a fine color, and may be sold for good ones. On all these grounds dyeing cigars must be ranked as an adulteration for the purpose of swindling the public. Unfortunately no means have yet been devised whereby the people can distinguish such cigars in all cases from the genuine. All we can do at present is to call attention to the fact and recommend caution in the matter.—*Scientific American.*

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The State prison at Jackson has 828 convicts and the Ionia prison 200.

VICTOR DWIGHT, of Owosso, ended his career by taking morphine.

The State Pioneer Society will hold its annual meeting in Lansing, Feb. 6 and 7.

B. S. WHITE's planing mill at Fyfe Lake was burned recently. Loss, \$1,000; insurance, \$500.

CHAPLAIN HICKOX has started a night school in the State prison for the benefit of illiterate prisoners.

FRANK BOOTH, aged 24 years, was thrown from a buggy at Northville and almost instantly killed.

The Menominee *Herald* says maple sap is running freely in the maple trees up in that northern region.

CHARLES NASON, aged 22, was killed at Ashland the other day by being crushed under a falling pile of lumber.

The Coroner at Jackson has decided that Peter Gunther, the man who was found drowned in Grand river, committed suicide.

The people of East Saginaw have held a mass-meeting and appointed committees to canvass for subscriptions in aid of the Vassar railroad.

The annual session of the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association for the Protection of Game and Fish will be held at Battle Creek Feb. 5 and 6.

FRANK PYNE, a traveler, was nearly suffocated in bed in the Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, the other night, having blown out the gas before retiring.

Postal routes have been established in this State as follows: From Waukegan, via Tedro, Emery and Oakshade, to Morenci; from Clarkston to Oxford.

E. A. WAKELY, of Greenville, was violently thrown from his buggy while driving near the city, and received injuries which caused his death. He leaves a wife.

A YOUNG student at Kalamazoo College named Edward Phelps, went into the country to spend Christmas, and was fatally wounded in the forehead by the explosion of a gun.

JAMES M. MILLS, Treasurer of the Central and Atlantic Mining Companies, of Lake Superior, acknowledges that he has been robbing them, and has disgorged \$13,000.

T. B. SPENCER, hardware merchant at East Saginaw, has made an assignment to F. W. Carlisle for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are supposed to be \$50,000; assets, \$35,000 to \$40,000.

The body of Peter Gunther, 45 years old, was found in the river near Jackson, the other day. He is supposed to have been drowned from falling over the bridge over the race while on his way to work.

Two spring-bed peddlers at Vassar used insulting language to a lady because she would not buy their goods, and she drew a pistol and shot one of them in the cheek. She then had them both arrested, and they compromised by paying her \$15, costs of arrest, and making her a humble apology.

WHILE Mrs. Gertie Barnes was addressing a temperance audience in the hall at Pinekey the other night, the floor gave way, precipitating 75 or 100 people into the cellar. A number were seriously, but none fatally, injured. There were about 500 persons in the building.

The Michigan delegation in Congress have recommended J. J. Woodman, Master of the State Grange, as a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition. The President is receiving forty or fifty applications per day, and Commissioner McCormick as many more, for places on the commission.

The Sheriffs of Michigan, at their recent meeting, organized themselves into an association, with the following officers: President, James Dart, of Ingham county; Vice President, L. W. Stanton, of Oakland county; Secretary, R. A. De Mont, of Berrien county; Treasurer, Lyman Gates, of Kalamazoo county.

The State Board of Control and the company proposing to build a railroad from Marquette to Mackinac have come to an understanding by which the work will be undertaken and completed at once. The matter was effected by a compromise. The State waived the bond it had heretofore required for the completion of the work, and the company conceded the right of the State to appoint one Trustee, and Gov. Bagley was appointed.

The Effect of Low Tolls.

The operations of the Erie canal during the last year exhibit the wisdom of the policy of low fares with an increase of service and an increase of revenue. The rate of tolls on the Erie canal was so heavy that the general shipment of merchandise to the West by that route had declined, and in many lines of goods had absolutely ceased. At the opening of navigation in 1877 the canal tolls on Western-bound freight were reduced 50 per cent., and certain taxes on the boats were abolished, and the result has been that the total number of tons of merchandise shipped to the West from New York in the season of 1877 was 408,596 against 106,180 tons in the year previous. The tolls collected were \$53,548 in 1877, against \$42,146 in 1876. The public had 408,000 tons of merchandise transported in 1877 for \$53,548, while the year before they had to pay \$42,146 tolls on 106,000 tons. The canal performed four times the service for the public at less than half the rate, and the State of New York received more revenue, and the boatmen earned more money.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Bank of Russia is supposed to hold a metallic reserve of \$125,000,000, to be touched only as a last resource; but now insinuations are thrown out that this great sum is not really there.

Edgar Allan Poe.

The late Charles F. Briggs, an experienced journalist, was a companion of Edgar A. Poe. In a posthumous article from his pen some hard things are told of Poe, like this: "He could write the tenderest and most touching letters, which he would bedabble with real tears as he folded the paper, to women upon whom he had no other designs than an intention of sending his wife or her mother to them to solicit a loan of \$50. Some of these women fondly believed in his passionate infatuation for them; but some others were cruelly deceived before he died." According to Mr. Briggs, there was ample proof in Dr. Griswold's hands to substantiate the worst that has ever been said of Poe. When drunk he was insolent and aggressive, abusive to his wife aunt, and a terribly disgraceful of decency, treacherous to his friends and physically repulsive. The following is Mr. Briggs' description of the poet at his best. "His remarkably shaped head, high and broad forehead, his pale complexion, large gray eyes, which always had a sad and tearful look, and his finely-formed mouth, all indicated delicacy and refinement of thought and tenderness of feeling. He never laughed, and rarely smiled; but when he did smile there was always a partially-suppressed expression of sadness. He spoke with great precision, as though he were dictating to an amanuensis, and never for a moment gave utterance to what might be thought a spontaneous or unconsidered idea. His dress was neat and free from anything eccentric. He never wore an ornament, and avoided colors. His manners were free from affectation, and, although they were graceful and unstrained, yet he was respectful and deferential."

A Convincing Argument.

A Rome journal explains to its subscribers why it can be had cheaper by yearly than by quarterly subscription, as follows: "In repeatedly going to the office to subscribe, you may meet a friend not only in search of a match, but of a cigar and glass of vermouth; you may rub up against two or three beggars; you may get wet on a rainy day, or on a hot day fall in with hydrophobic dogs not led by appropriate little strings; while, by taking a full year's subscription on the 1st of January, all such possible expenses will certainly be avoided."

The Pope is now holding daily audiences, and is even mending in health. He has shown great vitality in withstanding his late attack; which had seemed inevitably fatal, especially when it was announced that four physicians were in constant attendance upon him.

The old and reliable piano manufacturers, George Steck & Co., of New York, have taken a sensible view of the hard times by offering to the public for the present, their pianos at prices in accordance with these times. Considering that the Steck pianos have the enviable reputation of being the best and most durable instruments made, a good many being in need of such an addition to a comfortable home will not be slow in availing themselves of the rare chance to procure an absolutely reliable piano for near the same price they would have to pay in getting a so-called cheap class instrument with a fictitious and doubtful name.

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only \$1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for \$3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Regular Secretion Essential to Health.

The regular secretion and flow of the gastric juices, and of the bile which the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters promotes, are effects which conduce materially to the restoration of health, when the system is disordered. Food is not digested in the dyspeptic stomach because the gastric fluid is deficient, superabundant or vitiated; the liver becomes congested and the bowels constipated because the supply of bile is inadequate or misdirected. The Bitters rectifies all this, and removes every ill-consequence of mis-assimilation and bilious irregularity. Furthermore, it stimulates the action of the kidneys, by which impurities are, so to speak, strained from the blood, and any tendency in the urinary organs to grow sluggish and disordered counteracted. Whether it be used as a means of regulating gastric or bilious secretion, and relieving the overloaded bowels, or to promote complete, and therefore healthful, urination, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied upon with confidence to accomplish the end in view.

How to Make Good Bread.

Use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and you will have no difficulty. The substances entering into its composition are perfectly pure, healthy and nutritious.

HAVE YOU Heart Disease? If so, we would like to call your attention to Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, a preparation specially prepared for the cure of Heart Disease, Nervousness and Sleepless Nights.

When we say it can be cured we know what we say, and can substantiate it by certificates of cures, and what is best, living witnesses. Send to FRANK E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing certificates of a few who have been cured by its use. Also, description of various forms of Heart Disease.

You can obtain the HEART REGULATOR of your druggist. Small size 50 cents, large size \$1.

DIPHTHERIA.—This awful disease is raging again this winter, and is almost sure death if neglected but for a single day. If taken in season Johnson's Anodyne Linctum will cure nine cases out of ten. No family should be without it a moment.

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

An Open Letter—It speaks for itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2d, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhalant-tube" makers (more dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "aëses," "inhalant-tubes" and "sticks" wouldn't work, though at intervals I would sniff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable target for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes so that I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, and constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Donche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor, it did not cure me in three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month; but in less than eight minutes I was relieved, and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose. Yours truly, S. D. BARKER.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep was discussed and admitted by many of the agricultural societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Good judgment.

THE Celebrated

"MATCHLESS"

Wood Flag

Tobacco.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston and Chicago.

FRANK LESLIE, Esq., of the "Illustrated Weekly," says: "For some time past I have been using your COCAINE, and I think it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair."

INTERESTING to All is the offer of a Genuine Microscope for a trifle. See advertisement.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.



PURELY VEGETABLE.

An Effective Specific for Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Mental Depression, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea, Colic, Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness.

ASK the recovered dyspeptic, Bilious sufferer, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. This justly celebrated medicine regulates the Liver, promotes digestion, and fortifies the system against malarial diseases.

Extract of a letter from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: "I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect. It is mild, and suits me better than more active remedies."

CONSTIPATION.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GEORGIA.—"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation of my bowels, caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, for the last three or four years, and always, when used according to the directions, with decided benefit. I think it is a good medicine for the derangement of the liver—at least such has been my personal experience in the use of it."—ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Chief Justice of Georgia.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists. Sure relief. Price 30 cts. ANTHINA. KIDDER'S PASTILLES. By mail, Stowell & Co., Charleston, Mass.

FREE! FREE! FREE! An immense Description of Catalogue of Novels, Sons Books, Music, Negro Fables, Acting Plays, Letter Writers, Foreign Letters, Business, Cook Books, Speakers, Dialogues, Joke Books, Ready Reckoners, Playing Cards, Books on Magic, Swimming, Boxing, Draughts, Cricket, Base-Ball, Clog Shoes, Burnt Cork, Wig, Face Preparations, &c., unsolicited, secure and absolutely free. Mailed free on application. DEWITT PUBLISHING HOUSE, 33 West Street, New York.

"The Best Polish in the World."

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH. ALL. Who will cut this out and send to us with 50 cents, we will send you a copy of the Rising Sun Stove Polish, a new, eight-page booklet, monthly for young and old, and 50 fine mixed visiting cards in a nice card case. No amateur paper; established three years. P. O. stamps taken. Sample copy of paper, with best premium list ever offered, for 5 cents. Send for it at once.

THE YOUNG FOLKS WORLD, 12 Winter Street, Boston, Mass.

The Best Truss without Metal Springs ever invented. No humming claim of a certain radical cure, but a guarantee of a comfortable, secure and satisfactory appliance. We will take back and pay FULL PRICE for all that do not suit. Price, single, like cut, \$4; for full size, \$6. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. N. B.—This Truss will cure more Ruptures than any of those for which extravagant claims are made. Circular free.

POMEROY TRUSS CO., 146 Broadway, New York.

SONG LEADER! By W. A. OGDEN AND OTHERS. For Singing Schools and Chorus. TEACHERS ALL LIKE IT—SAY IT IS THE BEST. 162 pages, large size. \$7-50 per doz. Single copy, 75 cts. Sample copy, postpaid, for 10 cts. of this advertisement and 50 cts. Specimen pages free. Address W. W. WHITNEY, TOLEDO, OHIO.

EXTRA LARGE COMMISSIONS. Paid to Agents on every elegant and valuable book on popular subjects, filled with the very best illustrations by noted Artists. Stimulating to sales Agents in EVERY TOWN on these books. AT ONCE, we will give SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL COMMISSIONS to Agents who apply within TWENTY DAYS. We want business! Send for Circulars, Terms, etc., to the AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878.

REPORT OF THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

While the appointed committee to go to Kansas, to examine land and landoffices, were in session on Thursday last, to review their report and submit it to their constituents, we were allowed the privilege to look it all over and glean therefrom the general tone and conclusions at which they have arrived:

Skipping their entire trip from this city into the heart of Kansas we find them in Russell County, about 263 miles west of Kansas City, on the Pacific and Kansas railroad.

From the general tenor of the report this county and Trego seems to have been the more especial fields of exploration.

Numerous and immense excursion trains were noticed, all bound to Kansas, to look at, or take up land. The land afforded a very attractive appearance, and wherever they came in contact with the population a large degree of moral culture was observed.

Coal, in Russell, was only \$2.75 per ton, and only 5 or 6 miles distant. The soil is considered excellent, but fast being taken up. The water near Russell in the Saline River, is brackish, caused by an immense salt spring near by; but above the spring it is sweet. Stone, fit for fences and buildings is found in abundance, and of different color and firmness.

Their next principal object was Trego county, where they found magnificent lands and in large tracts open yet, which can be obtained directly from the Government, under the different stipulations by Congress. They found there, their old friend Lucas de Weert, formerly from Fillmore, Allegan Co., Mich., who seemed well pleased with his situation and prospects, and gave them a great deal of information about the merits and demerits of Kansas in general, and Trego county in particular. The water is good; the soil is rich; land is cheap and lots of it; never better and sounder apples grown than in Kansas; garden vegetables grew profuse. Corn raising seems to be the principal aim, and to put that corn into pork is the next in importance, and cattle raising is very inexpensive and easy, especially when one understands it. Timber is only found along edges of the rivers and brooks, which intersperse the whole country. This, Trego Co., lies about 60 miles west of Russell Co. The committee express their fear, and that is the only drawback we have noticed, that Trego is subject to drouth, although in the immediate eastern vicinity the statistics of the rainfall prove to be as large as in the State of Illinois. It was also observed that a great many farms were poorly managed, caused no doubt, by people going into farming who had hitherto learned nothing about it. The land seemed excellent for cattle grazing, vast herds having grazed over Trego county, and are still grazing. The yield of corn is reported at from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The best market for Kansas is Colorado, Texas and the western mining districts.

Emigration to Kansas is tremendous. It was shown that 200,000 acres had been actually sold in 60 days. Prices in Trego range from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre, and where an organization secures a whole township for colonization, it can be bought for less.

Their conclusion in general is—that with ordinary blessings an industrious farmer can get along nicely, but if anyone imagines he can get rich in a hurry and by doing little or nothing, he will have to look elsewhere.

A Welcome Visitor.

Frank Leslie's *Sunday Magazine* for February. This number is like unto a basket of choice fruit, beautiful to the eye, and filled with good things. It well sustains the universal reputation in which this favorite publication is held.

The literature with which its 128 pages are filled, brightened with 100 beautiful engravings, is of a most select, entertaining and instructive character. We do not believe it possible for any of our readers, old or young, grave, gay, or religious, to declare themselves disappointed or dissatisfied with the literary banquet spread before them here. Articles on a variety of timely subjects; beautiful stories teeming with pleasant thoughts; notes of Foreign Lands; rich Poems; Music; Biographical and Historical Sketches; a "Home Pulpit"; Religious Topics and Essays; Anecdotes of Interesting Subjects; Natural History; Fun; and so forth, in great variety. This publication is Mr. Frank Leslie's masterpiece, and reflects the highest credit on both himself as the publisher, and Dr. Deems, editor of the *Magazine*. We heartily commend it to every family in the country as being the most ably conducted and cheapest Sunday Magazine published in the world. It can be obtained for one year for \$3, or single copies 25 cents, postpaid. Now is the time to subscribe. In doing so, order your subscription to commence with the January copy, which is the first number of the new volume. Address:

FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl St., New York.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines calculated to cure any affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as *Dr. King's New Discovery* for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. *Trials bottles free.* Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, Holland City, Mich.

Married.

SHERWIN-ROOST—On Saturday evening, December 29th, 1877, by Rev. J. Rice Taylor, Mr. James Sherwin to Miss Henrietta Roost, oldest daughter of Hon. John Roost, both of this city.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name and style of A. Bolks & Bro. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said late firm will be settled by A. Bolks.

Dated, ZEELAND, Mich., Dec. 31, 1877. ALBERT BOLKS, GERRIT BOLKS.

To the Public.

OWING to the retirement of my brother, Gerrit Bolks, the late firm of A. Bolks & Bro., I would announce to the public that all accounts owing and due to the late firm must be settled on an early date, and paid to me. The business will be carried on by me as heretofore, at the old stand.

Dated, ZEELAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1878. ALBERT BOLKS.

THE SUN.

1878. NEW YORK. 1877.

As the time approaches for the renewal of subscriptions, THE SUN would remind its friends and well-wishers everywhere that it is again a candidate for their consideration and support. Upon its record for the past ten years it relies for a continuance of the hearty sympathy and generous cooperation which have hitherto been extended to it from every quarter of the Union.

The *Daily Sun* is a four page sheet of 28 columns price by mail, post paid, 55 cents per month, or \$6.50 per year.

The Sunday edition of the Sun is an eight page sheet of fifty-six columns. While giving the news of the day, it also contains a large amount of literary and miscellaneous matter specially prepared for it. The Sunday Sun has met with great success. Post paid \$1.20 a year.

Who does not know THE WEEKLY SUN? It circulates throughout the United States, the Canadian, and beyond. Ninety thousand families greet its welcome pages weekly, and regard it in the light of guide, counsellor, and friend. Its news, editorial, agricultural, and literary departments make it essentially a journal for the family and the fire side.

Terms: One Dollar a year, post paid. This price, quality considered, makes it the cheapest newspaper published. For clubs of ten, with \$10 cash, we will send an extra copy free. Address PUBLISHER OF THE SUN, New York City.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

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

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

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

W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor. HOLLAND, Oct. 25, '77. 37-41

Organ For Sale.

\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$250, when new. HOWARD & MCBRIDE. HOLLAND, Dec. 29th, 1877.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich. FRUIT-TREES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. FROM PRICE LIST WILL BE MADE FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

50 trees will be allowed at hundred rates.

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

Apples.

A splendid stock of best market varieties. Baldwin, Fallwater, Wagener, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Greening, Golden Russet, Peck's Pleasant, Seekonofuther, Rambo, Grimes Golden, Keswick Codlin, Strawberry, D. Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Primate, Talman Sweet, Snow, Golden Sweet, Green Sweet.

4 to 6 feet high, fine trees, 16c \$15 00
5 to 7 " selected, 25c 30 00

Improved Crab Apple.

Transcendent, Hyslop, Marengo, Montreal Beauty.

4 to 5 feet, Each. Hundred. 25c \$25 00
5 to 7 " extra, 40c 30 00
Coral & Whiteys, No. 20.

4 feet high, Each. Hundred. 40c \$40 00

Peaches.

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

Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Barnard, Smock, Foster, Hills Chill, Hales Early, Stump World, Beatrice, Old Mikon, Susquehanna, Jacques Rareripe, Amdeus June, Alexander, 20 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osbard's Summer, Madeleine, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Bonre de Aujon, Lawrence, Vicar, Buffam, Tyson.

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

Dwf. Pears.

Osbard Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Buffam, Louise Bonne, Duchesne, Beurre Die.

2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, fine, 35c \$35 00
" " " 4 to 6 " extra, 50c 40 00

Plums.

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

4 to 6 feet, good trees, 50c \$50 00
5 to 7 " selected, 75c 60 00

Cherries.

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

One year, 3 to 5 feet, 25c \$25 00
Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 40c 35 00
3 and 4 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra, 75c

Quinces.

Orange, 2 1/2 feet, 35c each.
Angers, 2 1/2 feet, 30c "
Rees' Mammoth, 2 1/2 feet, 50c "

Sweet Chestnut.

4 to 5 feet, transplanted, 50c \$18 00
5 to 6 " " 25c 24 00
6 to 7 " " extra, 35c 32 00

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted.

Concord, Ives Seedlings, 25c each.
Agawam, Salem, Iona, Delaware, Wilder, Martha.

One year, 10c \$5 00
Agawam, Wilder, Iona, Delaware, Martha, 25c \$10 00

9 years growth, 10c \$10 00
Lady, one years growth, \$1 00 each.

Currants.

Cherry, Verallaise, Doz. Hundred
White Dutch, White Grape, \$1 50 \$8 00
Red Dutch, Black Naples.

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedlings, \$1 50 \$3 00

Raspberries.

Turner, the best red raspberry, \$2 00 \$15 00
Philadelphia, red, 50c 2 00
Mammoth cluster, black, 2 00 15 00
Davison's Thornless, black, 3 00
Doolittle, black, 3 00

Lawton Blackberry, 2 00 10 00
Kittatinnia Blackberry, 3 00 20 00
Wilson's Early Blackberry, 4 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson, Hundred, Thousand, \$9 75 \$50 00
Col. Chepy, 1 50 10 00
Kentucky, 1 50 10 00
Green Prolific, 1 50 10 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Each. Hundred. 15c \$15 00
12 inches transplanted, 15c 15 00
13 " " 25c 25 00
4 to 3 feet, " twice, 40c 30 00
3 to 4 " " 2 times, 60c 40 00
4 to 5 " " 3 times, \$1 00 60 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

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

SCOTCH PINE.

3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted, 50c
4 to 5 " " 75c
5 to 6 " " 1 00
18 inches, once, 25c

BALSAM PINE.

2 feet, transplanted twice, 50c
3 " " 75c
12 inches, 25c

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy, bushy and fine for Hedges, 50c 35 00
4 " " 75c 60 00

WHITE CEDAR.

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

SAVIN JUNIPER.

15 inches high, transplanted, 50c 40 00
10 " " rooted layers, 30c 15 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

European mountain ash, 6 to 8 feet, 50c 40 00
" very heavy ash 8 to 10 " 1 00 65 00
American " 6 to 8 " 50c 40 00
Weeping mountain ash, fine, 1 00
4 prs very heavy & bushy 8 " 1 00
" willow kilmarnock, 1 00
" new American, 1 00

American Elm, 4 to 5 feet, 40c
European Larch 4 to 5 feet Transplanted, 50c 40 00
European Larch 12 to 18 inches, 60c 50 00
Sweet Chestnut 5 to 8 feet, transplanted, 25c to 40c
Catalpa, 5 to 8 feet, 20c to \$1 00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Pyre Japonica, scarlet; Weigela, Rosa and Anubella; Spiraea, Prunifolia, Lancelotti, and Bellard; Desfont, Gracilis and Plena Flora; Syringa, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilac Siberian; Picea; Almond, white and red; Snow-mare; Yellow Harrison Rose—all at 35 cents each. *Herbaceous* Paeonies, fragrant varieties, 20 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber), 40 cents; Climbing Honeysuckle, 20 cents; Tree Paeonies, Banks, \$1 to \$5 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

DRESSED HOGS,

Grain and all kinds of Produce.

Inquire at the office of

Near the Allegan Depot. 41-4w

J. E. HIGGINS.

The Scientific American.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. THE MOST POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD.

ONLY \$3.50 A YEAR, INCLUDING POSTAGE. WEEKLY. 52 NUMBERS A YEAR. 4,000 BOOK PAGES.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including Mechanics and Engineering, Steam Engineering, Railway, Mining, Civil, Gas and Hydraulic Engineering, Mill work, Iron, Steel and Work; Chemistry and Chemical Processes; Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound; Technology, Photography, Printing, New Machinery, New Processes, New Recipes, Improvements pertaining to Textile Industry, Weaving, Dyeing, Coloring, New Industrial Products, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral; New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy, etc.

The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is a promotor of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, \$3.50 per year, \$1.00 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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

Branch Office, Co. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

Christmas Presents

H. Meyer & Co. SEWING-MACHINES:

Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Victor, Weed, Grover & Baker, St. John, White, Howe, and American.

or any other kind, all for sale cheap at H MEYER & Co's

River Street, Furniture Store. 49-8w

Joslin & Breyman,

Clocks, Jewels, Silverware, Watches.

WATCHES. ELGIN. JEWELRY. SILVERWARE.

Watchmakers & Jewelers, DEALERS IN

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

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed. HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. B. Meegan, 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.

Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1875. A. CLOETINGH.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquires of J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 5, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

FURS! FURS!

A nice large stock of custom made

Ladies' Gents' and Children's FURS

At very low figures. Furs altered and repaired, according to the latest style on short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Come and see the FUR MANUFACTURER,

H. HUBER

I manufacture myself and will sell goods lower than any other House in the city.

60 CANAL STREET. 60 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 43-2m

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Friday the seventh day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Dingenau Flipse, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Annetus J. Hillebrand, administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is now in a condition for final settlement and praying that a day may be appointed for examining his final account, that said account may be allowed and he discharged from further trust. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday the tenth day of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and of the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 44-4w

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce, Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES MONUMENTS

Notings.

Our dental surgeon, Dr. Ferguson, has arrived back from his holiday visit to Coldwater.

Our readers will notice the change in the railroad time card on the Chi. & Mich. L. S. R. R. which went into effect on Sunday last.

Until we hear different, we shall believe that Mr. W. Butkat received the first New Year's gift this year—a baby, at 1:15 in the morning, all well.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 3, 1878: G. Van Otterloo, Andrew Anderson, H. C. Boment, H. Elshuis.

WM. VERBEER, P. M.

Mr. J. Hummel intends building a structure between Mr. Kroon's hardware store and Mr. A. Flietstra's grocery store, to be rented to Mr. Lasman for a boarding house on the German plan.

To the surprise of a great number of young folks a marriage was consummated on Saturday evening last, by Mr. James Sherwin and Miss Henrietta Roost, oldest daughter of Hon. John Roost. Rev. J. Rice Taylor, officiated.

The firm of Geerlings, Becker & Co., formerly owning the City Mills, has dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Geerlings retiring. It is rumored, in this connection, that Mr. Geerlings is looking to the neighboring village of Vriesland, to erect a new mill.

From reliable sources we learn that the most elaborately adorned and largest Christmas tree was displayed in the M. E. Church last week, which ever made its appearance in this town, closely followed in size and beauty by the one displayed in Grace Church.

Up to yesterday morning we had very fine cool weather, when it set in to snowing beautifully, to the joy of everybody who has anything to haul out of the woods. We hope that those of our readers who have promised to pay us with wood as soon "as it is good sleighing," will not forget it.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term, at Grand Haven, of Ottawa Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F.: D. E. Rose, N. G.; J. W. Huty, V. G.; Asa Reynolds, Sec'y; James Burns, Treas.; Mr. David E. Rose was also elected to represent that Lodge at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

A suit has been pending for the last two weeks against Hendrik Laarman, charged with "assault with intent to carnally know a female child under the age of ten years," being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Van den Berg, residing in the southeastern part of this city. He was yesterday bound over to the Circuit Court, in the sum of \$500 with two sureties.

Just as we go to press on Friday of last week we learned that Mr. Chas. Richards, sawyer in Mr. P. Pfantstiel's shingle mill, was unfortunate enough to saw off two tips of his middle fingers of his left hand—the same hand which he got badly mangled in the same mill in the same saw on the 16th of June last. Dr. Morris who made a good job of it last summer, was called again to administer to the wants of the unfortunate young man.

The most interesting New Year's gift we ever had the pleasure to receive was on New Year's eve, from Mr. H. Bacon, consisting of some very fine "Wilden" grapes, preserved in their natural state. It was a very unexpected and luscious treat. We hope Mr. Bacon may live to preserve grapes through a great many more winters, while for the present we extend him our hearty thanks.

The burden of a tremendous interest bearing debt was too much for G. J. A. Pessink, and exactly with the change of the calendar year he changed his base of operations to Grand Rapids, and on Tuesday morning their place was found vacated—stock and all. We are very sorry, indeed, to lose such enterprising young men; but the load was too heavy, for almost any business to bear up under. We hope they may win back in Grand Rapids, what they have lost here.

At a regular session of the Common Council on Wednesday evening last the following transactions occurred to us as the most important: The crosswalk petitioned for by Mr. H. Walsh, to be laid at his own expense in the centre of that block, was refused by the following vote: Yeas—Spritsma, Croyley, De Vries, Dykema, Noca—Van der Veen, Schmid; thus lacking a majority vote of all the aldermen elect, necessary to carry any measure. The chief engineer of the fire department recommended the petition of Eagle Fire Co. No. 1, for their annual certificates, as correct; this report was accepted, and certificates granted. The Council then went into Committee of the Whole with alderman De Vries in the chair, to deliberate upon the sidewalk ordinance. Several bills were allowed and reports made and read of minor importance.

Messrs. S. Leideboer and A. Manting have returned to Ann Arbor to pursue their medical studies.

Another severe gale is reported from the Atlantic coast, and it is feared that many vessels and lives have been lost.

EMIGRATION to Minnesota this year is larger than it has been in over twenty years, and there was never such a demand for land.

We understand that Mr. N. Kenyon has formed a co-partnership with Mr. J. Van Patten, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business. This move will undoubtedly add strength to and confidence in the bank.

The Kansas Committee have decided to have another public meeting of the members, and all others interested, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 11th, at Verbeek's Hall, to determine future action of the organization or transact such other business as may be brought before it.

The newly elected officers of Grand Haven Lodge, No. 139, F. & A. M., during the past week are: John H. Mitchell, W. M.; M. H. Creager, S. W.; C. Sanford J. W.; B. F. Monty, S. D.; John Brown, J. D.; C. Dickenson, Sec'y; D. Gale, Treas.; M. Doddington, Tyler.

Mr. Jas. Rice, the former popular landlord of the Rice House at Grand Haven, died at Kalamazoo on Wednesday last. Besides leaving a wife and two daughters, he leaves a very large circle of friends in this and surrounding counties, and at one time was one of Grand Haven's most popular citizens.

This old year closed remarkably quiet around town, and the New Year was begun in the same manner. On New Year's eve Rev. R. Pieters preached an impressive sermon in the 1st Ref. Church, which was largely attended, and on New Year's morning a sermon was delivered by Rev. H. Uiterwyk, in the 3d Ref. Church.

On Saturday last the Holland Fruit-growers Association held their annual Meeting for the election of officers, etc. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President—C. A. Dutton, Vice Presidents—H. Van Eyk, B. Grootenhius, A. Bosma, M. Harrington; Secretary—I. Marsilje; Treasurer—A. H. Dutton.

We have just received on our table a copy of Vicks' Floral Monthly Illustrated Magazine. The simple fact that Mr. Vick is financially enabled by his business to publish such a beautiful and costly monthly catalogue about his plants and flowers and seeds, is enough to convince anyone that his business is a decided success, and takes the lead of any seed-man in the country. Address, Jas. Vick, Rochester, New York. Price, \$1.25 a year.

From a report appearing in the *Vrijheids Banner*, we glean that the 1st Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, in spite of the hard times, has raised something over \$1,800, of which almost \$600 were used for improvements on the church edifice; the church debt has decreased considerably, of which only \$250 remains to be paid. The society was increased by about 30 new members, and consequently hopes to be self-sustaining in the near future. Among the members elected for a consistory, we find Mr. Jas. Van der Sluis, proprietor of the above mentioned paper, re-elected as deacon.

The latest dispatches from Europe indicate a great commotion in England about the Eastern question, the nation being divided as to their duty of joining Turkey or to remain neutral. In Turkey the armies are suffering from severe winter weather, but in spite of this it seems that Gen. Gourko has suddenly taken possession of the Etropol pass through the Balkans. Both the temporary bridges across the Danube are gone, and it is exceedingly difficult to provision the armies, consequently the armies will have to abide their time and wait for better weather; but in the mean time diplomacy is on its feet, and keeps the whole of Europe in a ferment, and according to the latest articles from the most leading papers throughout the civilized world a European war is classed as among the probabilities.

On Friday evening of last week the Hollanders of this city were treated to a lecture by Mr. I. A. Ra. Van Dugteren, entitled "Reminiscences of the Netherlands," which would perhaps be just as well styled "the true and the false phases of life," as this was the moral elucidated all through. His Dutch was beautiful, his voice and demeanor impressive, and his characters were well portrayed, although in one or two instances perhaps a little high colored; but any one who has a vivid recollection of winter sport in the Netherlands, will at once acknowledge that his picture of that was a true one, and likewise with several other characters. A very intelligent audience listened throughout with the closest attention, and the hearty laugh momentarily exchanged for a deathlike stillness proved the appreciation of the effort. Around the city the lecture is variously commented upon, and we will close by expressing the wish to hear one like that every week.

SENATOR Voorhees is making great preparations for a speech on the finances, to be delivered on the 15th of January.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-1y

A LADY at Fairfield, Maine, has a luxuriant growth of natural hair eight feet and one inch long. She is said to have refused an offer of \$2,000 for it.

The first year of the Hampton Administration leaves South Carolina absolutely free from debt upon the operations of the year, and with a handsome balance in the treasury.

Messrs. C. Vinke and A. Wiersema, look real well in their new postal uniform, and if anyone feels like faultfinding with this new regulation, they cannot reasonably find fault with the quality of the uniform, for that is good.

Well-bred Parisians never treat. In public resorts, cafes, buffets, etc., the French system of every man paying for his own drinks is strictly observed, save in the case of beggars, who are treated sometimes to a cup of coffee, but never to whiskey.

The *Arizona Citizen* is full of reports of rich strikes all over the territory. There are more miners now in the mountains, working their claims and taking out rich rock, than at any previous time. In every direction the sound of pick and hammer can be heard.

On Wednesday last the remains of Sergeant F. Vander Beldt were taken up and reinterred in the new cemetery, where the family own a lot. At the same time the remains of the infant son were removed from the temporary resting place and placed in the same lot with the father.

ELECTRIC candles are the sensation in Paris. They emit no heat or smoke whatever, while in brilliancy they hold the same ratio to gas and oil lamps as sun to moonlight, and they cost only one-fifteenth as much as gas. It is hailed as one of the greatest discoveries of the century. Bring us a candle!

TEN mammoth cheeses from Herkimer county, New York, have just been shipped to England for exhibition during the holiday season, five were manufactured at the Newport factory, and weigh six hundred pounds each, and five at the White Creek factory—weight, five hundred pounds each.

THOSE of our farmers, says *The Dallas (Tex.) Herald*, who are best informed, estimate that there will be at least a third larger crop of wheat sown this season than last. The wheat crop of Dallas and adjacent counties have ever yielded abundantly, in many instances producing as much as thirty five and forty bushels to the acre.

MR. A. A. Pfantstiel, while here on his holiday visit, preached several sermons—one on Sunday evening last in Hope Church, to a very large audience. He is fast becoming a popular preacher, and when his theological course is finished, he will undoubtedly, with life and health, be a living monument to the noble efforts of former years, to give this community first-class institutions of learning. He now returns to Chicago to finish his theological course.

THE multiplicity of dogs in this city is certainly annoying, and especially for butcher shops, as was shown this week by a dog of Mr. P. Noorman, who attempted to steal some meat, at Mr. P. Kleis' meat hall; but Mr. Kleis' hired man, Jacob Kleis, drove him off, throwing something at him and breaking two legs; this exasperated the owner of the dog, who sued Mr. J. Kleis for damages. The matter was settled before trial, by paying expenses. The law to prevent cruelty to animals is very strict, but by poisoning them or by shooting them outright no such claim can be made.

On Tuesday afternoon the annual meeting of the 1st Ref. Church was held for the transaction of the usual business, mostly of a financial nature. The report of the consistory showed the church to be in a healthy condition—a small surplus was reported of the different funds. About one thousand dollars was expended by this body alone for the support of its poor, and with one exception its poor are entirely supported out of the funds contributed by this society for that purpose. The amount raised in different ways and for different purposes by the 1st Ref. Church during the past year is about \$3,000. At the said meeting it was decided that the pew occupied by the Van Raalte family since the erection of the building shall be known as Van Raalte pew, and that it was the express desire of the meeting that the same be used and occupied by the children of the reverend and honored founder and first pastor of the Church, as long as any shall remain connected therewith or worship therein. It is further proposed to put up within the building, in the way of a marble slab, suitable inscribed, a memorial to the memory of the late Dr. A. C. Van Raalte, as the founder and for nearly twenty-five years pastor thereof.

READ THIS COLUMN.

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

Beautiful All Wool Beaver Shawls at \$4.00.

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

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

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

Furs cheaper than ever. Handsome Alaska sets, \$3. Good quality Mink sets, \$8. Splendid line of Children's Furs.

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

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

Beautiful Mattalasse Dress Goods only 22c per yard.

10,000 Yards of Standard Prints, warranted fast colors, 5 cents per yard. Geo. Canton Flannels 8 cents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

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

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

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

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

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

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Chancery Sale.

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

Joseph Taylor, Complainant.

John B. Weldon, Defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1877, Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the center of section eleven (11), where the quarter line crosses it, being in the center of the Grand Haven Road (so-called), thence north-easterly along the center of said road eighty-one and 5/8 rods, thence northerly along the Boynton Road (so-called), six rods and one-half rods, to the quarter line, thence west along said quarter line to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated: November 20th, 1877.

AREND VISCHEER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

JOHN A. FAIRBANKS, Complainant's Solicitor.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 35. Situated between J. O. Doornburg's Drug Store, and F. A. Stokken's General Store, on Eighth Street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

THE DYING YEAR.

Far, far away, there is a glint of crimson in the West.
A rosy glow, an sparks of fire set in the opal's breast;
And myriad isles of purple cloud float in a sea of gold.
Whose shapes each moment, changed anew, some beauties form unfold.
The red leaves strew the garden walk; the autumn shadows fall
Across the path, in gloaming gray; the whistling plovers call
Their comrades to the sheltering fen—the stealthy owl skims by.
What time the white moon 'gins to show her crescent in the sky.
And rise from river side the mists, and cattle cease to graze,
And lay them down beneath the boughs; and in the gathering haze,
The marsh-lights show their glittering sparks of all-delusive fire,
To lure the heedless wayfarer unto the treacherous mire.
We are the last few flowers with dew—the dahlia's gorgeous crown
Bows heavily its petals bright, with glittering gems bent down;
The crimson fuchsia gently nods her purple-lined bells;
The frosty night creep on apace, and the short daylight tells
Of coming winter; when the earth shall rob'd be with snow,
And bare shall be the forest trees; nor shall there longer blow
One bloom of all the blossoms fair that brightened summer hours,
Till the spring shall smile on the earth again, and bring us back the flowers.

A HIGHWAYMAN OUTWITTED;

Or, Exchange No Robbery.

(From London Society, Christmas number, 1877.)

Dingle farm was such a pretty place. Charming situated at the foot of a slope, it commanded an extensive view of a beautiful Kentish valley, the ground rising to a ridge of wooded hills in the far distance.

Its steep tiled roof, covered with yellow lichens, indicated its antiquity, and the numerous farm-buildings, ricks and barns, which stood around in picturesque confusion, marked it as wealthy and prosperous in a language of their own. An orchard of venerable, but not the less full-bearing, apple and pear trees ran up the incline behind the house; the pasture-fields were intersected by woods of oaks, under which a tangled mass of undergrowth lent a wild beauty to the spot, the birds keeping up a sweet incessant concert from sunrise to sunset in the branches above.

Two shady lanes led down to Dingle farm from the high-road, which was more than half a mile distant. This old and attractive place had been for generations in the possession of the Dales, a respectable and wealthy family of farmers, and among the villages and country round was better known by the name of Dale's farm. It was inhabited at the time of our story—the latter part of the last century—by old Mr. Dale and his widowed daughter-in-law, Richard Dale, her husband, died soon after the birth of their youngest child, the only surviving son out of four, three of whom died in infancy.

This boy, now 13 years old, was doted on by his grandfather and widowed mother. An orphan grandchild of old Mr. Dale's—a bright, clever girl of 20, named Susan Stidolph—lived with them since the death of her mother, his only daughter, and was Mrs. Dale's right hand. She directed the servants, looked after the dairy, fed the poultry, kept the accounts, and always went to market on market-days, Mr. Dale being now too infirm to undertake the journey and transact business.

The market was held at Hazleton, a town distant about seven miles; and hither the farmers sent their cattle, poultry and vegetable produce for sale the first Wednesday in every month. These journeys were attended with some anxiety and not a little danger from highwaymen, who still infested the roads, and who did not fail to make use of market-day as an available opportunity for plunder. As the road was much frequented on these particular days, Susan went backward and forward without fear of an encounter with these uncomfortable gentry.

It was the evening before market-day. Supper was just over at the farm, and Mrs. Dale was busy removing it from the large old-fashioned oak table in the kitchen. A bright fire blazed on the spacious hearth, though it was the end of June, and old Mr. Dale sat in the chimney-corner under the immense chimney, where a collection of hams hung in various stages of smoking.

"Now mind, Susan, that you be early for market to-morrow," said Mr. Dale, as she seated herself.

"Never fear, aunt; I'll be off betimes. Thomas must start first with the two cows and the heifer, and I'll follow when they're well on their way. Don't you disturb yourself in the morning, aunt dear."

"Bless the child, as if I shouldn't be up and about against your starting! I shall see to your breakfast, of course."

"I wish you'd let me go, too, mother," said Ben, the boy before mentioned, who was whittling a stick at the door. "I know I could help Susy."

"No, no, no, my dear; you're too young," replied his mother, while the old man, removing his pipe, said, coaxingly:

"All in good time, my lad; all in good time. Let things come by degrees. Mind your schooling now, and you'll be all the better farmer for a little book-learning."

"But suppose Susy should meet a highwayman, grandfather. Then I should be of use. Wouldn't I tackle him just! It would be fun."

"Eh, lad, eh! Young folks talk a deal of nonsense," laughed the old man. "Those gentry you speak of are not so easy to tackle, I can tell you."

"Did you ever meet one, grandfather?" asked the boy.

"Ay, ay, and I rode home as hard as I could, with him at my heels. But it's no use o' frightening Susan, when she's going to-morrow."

Susan, going up and kissing the old man.

Ben here ran across and, coming up unperceived, pulled one of Susan's curls, which had tumbled from underneath her cap.

"Don't, Ben, you plague!" cried Susan; and she tried to catch him as he ducked away from her hand and jumped over a settee, where he sat on the floor in the attitude of a frog, ready to leap if she chose to follow him. But, seeing that she took no heed, he crawled up to her, and said:

"What should you do, Susy, if a footpad came up and asked for your money or your life? I wonder whether you'd call me a plague then? Ha, ha!"

"I shouldn't want you," laughed Susan; "for I should tell him to go about his business, and ask what he'd do with my life when he'd got it."

"Ah! it's all very fine to be pert now, but you'll long for poor plaguey Ben then, I know;" and Ben here not only pulled the curl again, but tweaked the cap off the girl's head. She caught him, and was in the act of administering punishment by a box on the ear, when he leaped over her stooping form, and ran up-stairs to bed.

The next morning Susan rose at 5, and dressed herself with much care and neatness. Ben met her as she came to the kitchen door; and Mrs. Dale, who was already down, began to cut large slices of bread-and-butter, and told him to be quiet and get his breakfast.

Susan went to see that her basket of poultry, eggs and butter was ready packed.

"Don't let the ducks go for less than six shillings the couple, child," said Mrs. Dale, "and get as much as you can for the fowls. Ducks are in season, and ought to fetch a good price."

"Susan's a duck herself," chimed in Ben.

"You're a goose, at all events," rejoined Susan; "though I shouldn't like to have the selling of you, for you would not fetch much." And she sat down opposite the boy and began her breakfast, the farm servants coming in soon after to get theirs.

"Thomas started betimes," said Ben; "I heard him go. Make haste, Susy—eat away."

"There's no hurry, my dear," said Mrs. Dale, as she stirred her porridge; "but you can go and see if Jerry's all ready, and bring him round."

Jerry was the horse, of respectable and ancient appearance and somewhat clumsy build, on which Susan usually made her journeys to market. She was a good horsewoman, having been accustomed to ride about the farm with her grandfather since she was quite a child, and she was rather impatient of Jerry's slow paces, though she knew them to be a necessity on market-day.

"Lady, your palfry waits," cried Ben, bowing at the kitchen door with mock dignity.

"Bless the boy!" exclaimed his mother; "he's full of fun, I declare. Come and help Susan with her baskets."

Jerry was led to the mounting-stone, which stood in the yard, Susan was duly settled on her saddle, the baskets adjusted, and the horse ambled away up the wooded lane.

"Think of me when you meet the robbers, Susy," squealed Ben after her, as he pretended to be overcome with grief at her departure.

Susan rode along, enjoying the fresh morning and the song of the birds. The dew twinkled on the grass and herbage, and the sun glinted through the trees overhead, while the scent of the hay, now being made into ricks, filled the air with its delicious fragrance.

When Susan turned into the high-road she found it full of carts, horsemen and farmers, all bent on the same errand as herself.

It was of no moment whether she arrived at Hazleton sooner than her neighbors, so she took no pains to urge on the steady-going old horse, and she was soon left alone at the foot of a steep ascent.

Before many minutes had elapsed, a gentleman on a fine bay horse overtook her, and, reining him in with difficulty, asked if he were right for Hazleton, and if it were market-day there.

Susan looked round at him, and was struck with the handsome aquiline face and piercing dark eyes which seemed to read her through. Dressed in the best fashion of the time, his horse carefully groomed till its glossy coat shone brightly in the sunlight, he made a marked contrast to Susan, on her thick-made, clumsy animal.

"You are bound for the market, too, little maid!" inquired the gentleman, raising his hat as he spoke:

"Yes, sir. All the folks are going there a'most this morning, I think," answered Susan shyly.

"And what have you there? Chickens and butter?" her interlocutor went on to say. "Do you like the business of buying and selling?"

"It depends on the prices I get for them," returned Susan quickly.

The gentleman laughed, and stopped for a moment to arrange the leather of his stirrup more to his liking; while Susan rode on, wondering what a well-bred man, on a thorough-bred horse, could want at Hazleton on a market-day.

While she mused on these points, he again overtook her.

"May I ask your name?" he said.

"My name is Susan Stidolph," she answered simply; and, though she would have given much to ask him the same question, she refrained from innate feelings of courtesy.

As if he divined her thoughts, he said:

"My name is Hamilton St. John. Do you like it?"

"Very much; and what do you call your horse, sir?"

"Wildfire; and a famous stepper he is!

Good-by, Susan; I hope you'll get

good prices for your fowls and ducks." And away he sped at a tremendous pace.

The market was becoming very full when Susan reached Hazleton, and many sounds of life resounded on all sides.

Here stood ranges of stalls covered with fruit, heaps of vegetables being piled behind in glorious confusion.

Baskets and coops containing live poultry lined the interior of the market-place. Farther on came the pens full of sheep and lambs; then goodly oxen; then horses of various breeds, sizes and shapes; colts and ponies, grouped in a place set apart for the purpose.

Tins, pans, crockery and wooden vessels attracted the housewives to the center of the market, and toys and sweet-stalls kept their vendors perpetually on the alert, so attractive were these wares to the children of the community.

Susan having met Thomas, and given Jerry into his charge, entered the market, and did her best to effect the sale of her poultry; while the farming-man undertook the vending of the cows, submitting his bargains to Susan's judgment before concluding them.

The day soon came to a close; all their marketings were attended with good success, and Susan, having made her purchases at the draper's—an old friend of her aunt's, at whose house she usually dined on these occasions—concealed her money, to the amount of thirty pounds in gold and notes, in the secret pockets of her stays, purposely made to stow away these treasures, and mounted Jerry for her ride homeward. Very blithe was Susan at the result of her day's work. The cows had fetched a capital price, and the heifer alone remained unpurchased. Her poultry was all sold, and not a pat of butter remained in her basket.

Susan determined to return by a lane which wound circuitously from the town of Hazleton to the borders of Dingle farm. By this she would avoid the society of several half-tipsy farmers and rough horsemen, whose proximity was very undesirable. Jerry stepped out as was his wont when he scented his stable in the far distance; and Susan hummed to herself as she looked on the beauty of the evening and the scenery around.

Birds were singing their soft evening lays; shadows fell darkly across the road from the overhanging bows; the last rays of the sun gleamed brightly through every gap in the hedge; and fleecy clouds, tinted with the gay colors of a parrot's wing, floated away eastward in the pale-blue sky.

Susan had not proceeded two miles when the sound of a horse's hoofs struck on her ear; and, as she turned to look up the lane to see who it might be, her well-dressed acquaintance of the morning rode up to her side and greeted her with a polite bow.

"Well met, Susan! Why, you're late from market. I hope you've been successful."

"Pretty well," curtly replied the girl, who was inclined usually to be reserved to strangers.

"Why, you've an empty basket, I perceive. Do you know I was not so far off as you might think; I saw you while you were making your bargains," said the gentleman, looking straight at Susan with a knowing look.

"Well," returned she, raising her eyebrows, "I had a notion that I caught sight of your face once; but, seeing it belonged to a man in a smock-frock, of course I took no heed."

The stranger laughed, and there was something in his manner which made Susan feel uncomfortable.

He proceeded to ask her numerous questions, to which she gave at last only monosyllabic answers; for the courteous manner of Mr. Hamilton St. John, which had so attracted her in the morning, had given place to an unpleasant familiarity of tone, that grated upon the girl's sense of refinement; and she hoped that her disinclination to converse would presently induce him to ride on, and leave her. He soon remarked on her taciturnity, and asked her why she was so silent.

"I don't care to talk much to strangers," she replied.

"But I have told you my name, and you may judge when you see a gentleman," said he.

"How do I know that you are a gentleman?" asked Susan bluntly. "I think it's very bad manners to ask so many questions. At all events, it's not the way simple folks are taught."

"Who do you think I can be, then, Susan, my dear?" inquired the horseman insinuatingly.

"You may be a highwayman for aught I know," courageously exclaimed the girl.

Her companion laughed loudly and long; and Susan in anger, and desperation at his pertinacity, endeavored to urge poor old Jerry to a better pace.

"What a good guesser you are, my dear!" cried the horseman. "Suppose I take you at your word, and ask you, after the fashion of real highwaymen, to let me look at your purse."

"I don't carry a purse," replied the girl, now somewhat alarmed, and believing that her suspicions as to his strange behavior were not without foundation.

"Do you see this?" said the man, in a jeering tone, drawing a small pistol from his breast pocket. "It's a little instrument I carry, to induce people to tell the truth. Perhaps it'll make you do so. Come, out with your money," he added, in a rough voice, catching hold of Jerry's bridle at the same moment.

Susan was a spirited girl, but she turned pale. They had arrived at a part of the road where it sank between high hedges, and a rising ground on either side hid it entirely from view.

It was becoming dark, and, as Susan looked right and left, she heard nothing but the faint breeze among the trees, and the chirp of the grasshopper in the long reeds at the roadside, and all idea of assistance from a casual passenger she knew to be almost hopeless. Though

quite faint with terror, she rallied all her courage, and determined to brave out the attempt of the man to rob her of her money.

For one moment hope revived. The stranger dismounted and passed his bridle over the low, overhanging bough of an elder-tree, and Susan took the opportunity to whip Jerry into something like a trot; but she had not proceeded many yards when the man came running after, easily overtook her, and, laughing derisively, led her horse back to the same spot, where he again asked her to deliver up her purse to his care.

"Better do it quietly, Susan, my dear," he urged. "I shall take it by hook or by crook."

Susan still stoutly refused, declaring with many assertions that she carried no purse.

"Well, then, we must try what can be done by searching. It's a tiresome process, but I'm very patient, and not pressed for time to-night."

He lifted Susan out of her saddle as easily as if she had been a baby, unsaddled Jerry, turning him loose to graze as he pleased, and commenced searching her baskets. Finding nothing but a few parcels of tea, calico, and ribbon, which he carelessly threw down in the road, he next begged the terrified girl to remove her hat and cloak, and, coming close to her, began feeling for her pockets.

Susan's indignation knew no bounds; but the robber only laughed, and told her he should take every means to extract the gold from her, and, taking out a large clasp-knife, he said: "It's such a pity to cut this pretty bodice asunder; but I must, if you are so obstinate. Bless you, do you think I've been years on the road, and don't know the ways of you pretty little maids? The money that was paid for the cow is somewhere about, and I am pretty certain it's in a particular pocket of your corset. I shall cut your laces if you try my patience too long;" and he began to insert the knife into the lace of her bodice.

Susan, trembling lest she should lose her senses, now made up her mind to part with her money, and assured him that if he would retire out of sight for a few minutes she would get at her pocket and give it into his hands.

The robber declared that he could not do that, but that he had no objection to turn his back. I don't want to distress you, my dear," he said; but he pulled out his pistol at the same time, and stood waiting.

The poor girl proceeded to take off her dress, and, after some difficulty, removed her stays, and, donning her cloak hastily, threw them down before the highwayman.

He seized upon them, and, discovering the pocket, soon rifled it of its contents, and then picked up her dress, and began to feel about the linings, to find, if possible, more bank-notes which might be sewn up in them. As Susan stood shaking and irresolute a sudden thought seized her. Catching up Jerry's saddle, which lay on the ground at her side, she threw it over the hedge, exclaiming, "You shan't have it all, at any rate."

The thief, off his guard for the moment, and thinking that the saddle might contain the greater part of the spoil, threw down the dress with an oath; and, cursing frightfully, clambered into and over the hedge to recover the saddle. One of his pistols fell from his coat to the ground; Susan threw it over the opposite hedge, and, releasing the bridle of the robber's horse, climbed nimbly by the aid of the stirrup on to his back, passing her right knee over the large pistol holster, and giving the animal the reins, galloped up the lane at a tremendous pace.

A loud curse and the crack of a pistol, which only caused the horse to increase its speed, followed; but the bullet missed its aim. Susan heard it whiz past in dangerous-proximity to her ear, and it then lodged harmlessly in the trunk of an old oak by the wayside.

Away flew Wildfire like the wind, with Susan on his back, and her courage rose every moment, as she remembered that old Jerry had wandered grazing up the lane, and that it would be impossible for the thief to overtake her on the well-bred animal she rode, even if he attempted pursuit. For an instant, a clattering of hoofs made her look hastily back; but the noise was only a lumbering attempt on the part of old Jerry to follow, and keep up with her. Susan's hurried ride off and the shot of the pistol had disturbed his calm grazings, and he turned with a clumsy start before the robber could lay hold on her, and, unincumbered by Susan, baskets, or saddle, trotted off at a novel and excited pace after her. Certain now of safety, she urged the beautiful animal she sat on to its utmost speed, and dashed desperately homeward.

"Why, here's a go, mother!" cried Ben, rushing into the farm-kitchen full tilt. "Here's Susy tearing down the lane like mad! I never thought Jerry could go so fast. I was on the hayrick, and saw her coming. She's something white on."

"Susan in white! It must have been her ghost," said poor superstitious Mrs. Dale, putting down her dishes, and turning pale with apprehension.

A great clattering of hoofs over the stones of the yard soon divested her mind of this absurd notion; for, rattling up to the entrance, hardly reined in at the house-door, came the dark-bay horse, flecked with foam, having galloped for at least five miles at the top of his speed, with the excited, half-clad girl upon his back.

It was the work of a moment for Ben to seize the bridle, and hold the animal's head, while Susan dropped, rather than dismounted, into her aunt's outstretched arms, and, overcome by her previous emotion, burst into tears.

"Goodness gracious!" cried the good woman, altogether scared, "whatever does it all mean?"

"I've been robbed, aunt! Oh, dear!

all the money's gone!" and she sobbed still more.

"Poor girl!" said Ben, affectionately, seeing the girl's almost fainting condition. "Come in-doors, Susy."

Her aunt led her into the kitchen, and Ben, though as curious as a kitten, knew about horses to see that the one he held must not be allowed to stand with his flanks reeking from recent exercise; so he led him off to the stable, and, having fastened and covered him well up, he returned to the house, as quickly as his legs could carry him.

At this moment all were startled, as old Jerry came bungling into the yard with a clattering, ungainly gallop, stripped of his usual accoutrements. He made his own way to the stable; and Ben, entering the kitchen, found Susan sitting by his grandfather in the chimney-corner, while she recounted the adventure she had met with.

"Ben was right, you see, and I did meet a highwayman," she said, as her spirits began to return. "But I'm so grieved to have lost your money."

"What does it matter, so long as you're safe, my dear?" said old Mr. Dale, patting her hand.

"Why, the horse you were riding is worth more than what you've lost, I'll be bound," cried Ben. "It's a beauty, grandfather! What a brave, clever trick you played in riding off on him, Susy! But why was he so vexed about the saddle? Why, of course he thought there was money in it. That's where robbers hide their plunder. I'll be bound there's something in his saddle. I'll go and fetch it. Hurrah!"

Off ran the lad, and, calling one of the men, desired him to unsaddle the animal and groom him down immediately.

The saddle, when removed, proved too heavy for Ben to carry into the house, and old Mr. Dale, who had followed him to see the horse, aided him to bring it in. They laid it on the kitchen table, and commenced searching it all over.

In the padding they found bank notes amounting to £200, and, from an artfully-concealed leather lining, under the saddle-flaps, golden guineas poured out in incredible numbers on to the table.

"Oh, my eye!" cried Ben. "Why, Susy, you're the robber, after all!"

"Oh, don't Ben!" said Susan, beginning to cry.

The astonishment of the old people was unbounded. They went on counting and counting till they arrived at the sum of £1,000, and they looked from one to the other, scarcely crediting their senses.

"Well!" exclaimed old Mr. Dale, "the first thing to be done is to give this up to the proper owners. Susan's nothing to do with it, nor have we. But I think it's our duty to inform the patrol where they are likely to find yonder ruffian. Deprived of his horse, he cannot proceed far from the spot, and Susan may as well have any reward that Government may be ready to give; and this fellow is very likely to be the man who robbed the Yorkshire coach t'other day. They offer £100 to those that find him."

"Oh, pray don't, grandfather—pray don't let me be the cause of his being taken!" cried Susan, imploringly.

"Nonsense, my dear!" replied the old man; "when the path of duty is straight and clear before you, you must walk up to it, though it's hard and unpleasant. You don't wish yonder thief to take more money, do you, from those perhaps who can ill spare it?"

Without delay Mr. Dale dispatched a man with a full description of the robber, and instructions to the patrol as to the likelihood of his being in the neighborhood, and early the next morning a search was set on foot in all directions by the officials at Hazleton.

Within three days the notorious thief Bob Reeve (for such was his real name, and that by which he was known on the road), was taken. The patrol had been on his track since his attack on the Yorkshire coach, and had no difficulty in securing the villain when furnished by Mr. Dale with the particulars of Susan's rencontre with him, and her description of his person.

He was lodged in Greystone jail, and was shortly after convicted and executed. The money found in the saddle was duly handed over to the Government, who offered half the reward set on the man's head to Susan. She, however, could not bring herself to accept it, but entreated that she might keep the robbers' horse Wildfire. This, after much correspondence and deliberation, she was permitted to do, to her great satisfaction, as she regarded the beautiful animal as the cause of her escape from danger, and perchance death. The money found on the highwayman was restored to Mr. Dale, and poor Susan's mind was therefore relieved on this point.

She married before long a farmer in the neighborhood, and never ventured to market again.

Ben was in due time invested with the longed-for dignity of selling the farm-produce. He failed to encounter any gentlemen of the road, and, as his grandfather often told him, it was too much to expect two out of the same family to meet and outwit a highwayman.

A Filter to Purify Air.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Useful Arts, attention was called to a simple method of filtering the air of an apartment. The object is to free the air from dust, excessive dampness, and possibly, from the germs of malaria. The contrivance consists essentially of a fibrous woven fabric, strengthened by brass wire. It is to be applied to windows and ventilators, and may be of service on railway cars to exclude dust. It has the merit of checking draughts, while admitting air. Its general use might tend to prevent the spread of malarial diseases, and modify the dangers that dirty streets occasion to the health of city residents.—New York Tribune.

OHIO PENITENTIARY HORRORS

Described by an Offender Who was for Eleven Months in the Institution.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There's the case of Frank Bechtel, on three years' sentence, a man who was working in Sill's stove foundry, and, in some way, through over-lifting, no doubt, strained his back. He complained of his back continually for two weeks, but did his task every day. One morning he was unable to leave his bed. The doctor visited him, looked at him, and then said: "Dutchy, you can't play that on me. If you want to be a cripple I will fix you to perfection." He then had him taken in by six convicts and stripped. They put on his straps to keep him steady. He then took a blow-pipe and spirit-lamp and burnt his back until the flesh began to roll off. After being released from his position he made a rush at the doctor, and would have throttled him had he not been overpowered. He was then put into the dungeon and kept there with his back undressed until the next day. Upon the guards going to him he was unable to walk. He was not allowed to go near the hospital, and in two weeks' time he was not able to walk without the aid of crutches, and he is to-day an incurable cripple.

Then there's the case of James Quill, a five-year man. For a breach of discipline he was kept in the dungeon fourteen days, and dunked in ice-water twice during the fourteen days. When released from the dungeon he was unable to stand. He was taken to the hospital. He weighed 192 pounds when he went into the dungeon, and when he came out he scarcely weighed 155 pounds. He was looked upon as the model man in physique of the prison; but since his severe punishment he has contracted heart-disease, doubtless from the intense cold of the water and being put wet into a damp cell, and is now slowly creeping to his grave.

There is a guard who, on the slightest pretext whatever, will strike down a prisoner with his loaded club, and woe to the convict who dares attempt to resist his blows. His revolver is always close at hand, and he uses it without scruple. One instance of this is the case of the man Smith. Smith was under sentence for five years. He worked in the cooper shop under this guard, who was continually getting him punished for trivial offenses, and Smith told him he was not dealing fairly with him. Guard told him that he was going to do as he pleased. He then told him to go to work. Smith refused to work until he had seen the Deputy Warden. The guard got his club to strike him. Smith, seeing this, ran toward the Deputy Warden's office, the guard following close at his heels. Smith tripped and fell. The guard, having his revolver in hand, fired at the prostrate man twice, the balls taking effect and killing him. The guard had a mock trial in Columbus and was acquitted, none of the convict witnesses being heard.

Now for the different modes of punishment at the hands of the Deputy Warden—the sweat-box, the bull ring, the ducking tub, or baptismal font, as the prisoners call it. The sweat box and bull rings, not being barbarous enough, are little used, but the dungeon, or "hole," suffices for both. The ducking tub is situated in the asylum for the insane. A visitor is never allowed to see it. It is a large trough, 10x3 feet, on stanchions. Previous to ducking time it is filled with ice and water. It is presided over by two convicts who act as attendants in the asylum. At 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. the deputy marches over the men to get ducked—their offenses being for looking at a visitor passing them while at work, making a sign at, or speaking to, another prisoner, or such trivial offense. A man is taken out of a foundry, rolling in perspiration, out into the winter air, in his wet shirt, to the asylum. He is then stripped and shackled at the wrists and ankles, lifted up and suspended in the water until his breath is almost gone. He is then set up and water is splashed in his face until he begs pardon, if he can find breath, or until he faints, if he can't or will not beg. "Then he is unshackled and put into his clothes, without drying, and taken over to the shop, where he must catch up on his task. If he fails, from weakness, to do so, he gets another ducking, and is then put in the dungeon without supper. In the dungeon he gets one-half ration of corn bread and one-half pint of water every twenty-four hours.

A Horse with Gold Shoes.

By instructions of an American lady, Miss Thomson, who has been resident in Edinburgh for some time back, Messrs. Marshall & Sons, jewelers, Great George street, have manufactured a set of horse-shoes of solid gold, at the cost of £200; and on Friday a mare belonging to that lady was shod in the precious metal at the smithy of Prof. Baird, veterinary surgeon, St. James place. The shoes are of the ordinary size and shape, and the nails with which they were fixed are also of gold. The mare was afterward conveyed to Messrs. Moir's horse repository, where she has been at livery for the past two months, and in the course of the afternoon was mounted and ridden about the yard by Miss Thomson. The animal was purchased for her present owner at one of Messrs. Moir's sales about two years ago, and since then has made a voyage across the Atlantic. Miss Thomson and her steed left Edinburgh on Friday night for London, on route, it is supposed, for America.—*Edinburgh Scotsman*.

The Bite of a Cherub.

It was in church, and the bright-eyed, restless little cherub would stand up on the seat and spill the hymn-books and keep up an incessant rattle, while its mother frowned threateningly in the interests of good order. Cherub committed some particularly flagrant outrage,

when the scandalized mother suddenly pointed a threatening forefinger at it, after the manner of long-suffering mothers under such circumstances, and the cherub, after the manner of cherubs under such circumstances, just opened its mouth, took that baleful finger in, and shut down on it with a pressure that made that mother groan out in the wrong place: "Oh! Ouch! Have mercy on us!"—*Easton Free Press*.

Literary Charades in Rhyme.

Below are a number of ingenious charades, each couplet describing the name of a well known author. They were contributed by various persons to the New York Graphic, and their solution will prove a pleasant pastime for the home circle of a winter evening. The answers will be found appended:

1. My last a little spear, my first a field (in Saxon);
My whole the gad with which a farmer drives his oxen.
2. My first is chopping with a heavy ax,
My last denotes departing—making tracks.
3. My first a bee's note singing on a flower,
My last a flash of lightning in a shower.
4. To wed near by his name appears to mean;
The whole suggests the use of Gretchen Green.
5. He never was known of his songs to boast;
He is greater than many and less than most.
6. He earned a sage's purple gown,
But always wore the garb of a clown.
7. This name—observe it very well—
Is a kind of bread and a hotel.
8. My first may be found on a salt-water slope;
My second in sociables, papers and soap.
9. This, which the shrewdest, most ingenious man
Could never make, a small pig often can.
10. And this (although not very nice, 'tis true),
The last named author always likes to do.
11. Look on this name—a sunbeam in between
A stocking and a tormentor, you have seen.
12. An adverb and additions to a house;
The whole a dog does when he can't get loose.
13. My last is to think and my first barking louder;
My whole, you hear people inquire for his powder.
14. A letter that partakes of food,
And thus obtains a livelihood.
15. A carbuncle mound, petrified, if you will—
An anthracite range—a bituminous hill.
16. Although he seldom would complain,
His name is an internal pain.
17. My first is a visible line, a signal to convey;
My second goes to his wedding, but never goes away.
18. His dual syllables will represent
A stately tree and what one should repent.
19. He is mostly always was, as I have heard,
Be virtuous first and wealthy afterward.
20. His name you'll not find difficult to guess—
The leading part in music and a tree.
21. A poet of great worth and fame,
Yet a sick brink will sound his name.
22. Another margin this; but let me tell you,
It is not sick and has some little value.
23. Just half a book my first will represent;
The rest is not a lease, but is a rent.
24. Three of my first in England's royal group;
The last a Cockney calls his feathered troop.
25. If names show tendencies, here is another
Who must have loved to wait upon and bother.
26. This is a vowel which is often read,
But never hears a single thing; that's said.
27. Philosopher and savior both together,
And yet his name is lighter than a feather.
28. My first is a curse that people used to fear,
The rest a homestead-meadow lying near.
29. This name, as pronounced by himself, is revealed,
When a Yankee child teases its mother to yield.
30. In his name two syllables see—
A top and a mountain is he.
31. His name it is used to gain power,
And his readers all laugh by the hour.
32. He wrote charming poetry—all his works show it,
And yet he was only three-fourths of a poet.

ANSWERS TO CHARADES.

1. Hawthorne; 2. Hugo; 3. Humboldt; 4. Marryat; 5. Moore; 6. Motley; 7. Ruskin; 8. Shelley; 9. Hogg; 10. Walter; 11. Socrates; 12. Howells; 13. Bacon; 14. Keats; 15. Coleridge; 16. Akenside; 17. Mark Twain; 18. Beecher; 19. Goodrich; 20. Milton; 21. Virgil; 22. Edgeworth; 23. Voltaire; 24. Dickens; 25. Cervantes; 26. De Foe; 27. Agassiz; 28. Bancroft; 29. Dumas; 30. Beaumont; 31. Lever; 32. Poe.

A Sharp Swindle.

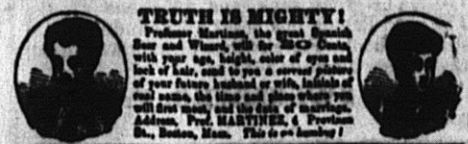
A new development in the check-raising line has been manifested within the past few days, and one of our city banks mourns the consequences. The trick is original, although but an adaptation of a very old one, and so far the guilty parties are at large. As usual in such cases the simplicity of the scheme proved to be the cause of the success, and unless the operators should give themselves away, a wide field lays before them.

The modus operandi was as follows: A decently-dressed man, got up to represent a traveling salesman, entered a country bank and bought a draft on Chicago for \$1,500. Later in the day another customer turned up, and he wanted a draft for \$15. Both received the documents, paid the charges, and departed. On the following day a draft for \$1,500 was presented at the Chicago bank. The teller telegraphed to his country correspondent to know if such draft had been issued on that date, and, of course, received an affirmative reply. The money was paid over, and the recipient walked off with it.

On the following morning the purchaser of the \$1,500 draft returns to the country bank, and with some little irritation states that he presented it in Chicago, and was met with a demand for identification, with which he was unable to comply. He, therefore, wants his money back, and commissions being deducted, it is handed to him. Not for three days was it discovered that the draft presented in Chicago, and there honored, was the \$15 one, deftly raised to \$1,500, and by that time the swindlers had ample opportunity to cover up their tracks. On whom the loss will fall is an open question, for both banks enforced the usual rules in such cases made and provided, and it would be difficult to prove neglect on either.—*Chicago Tribune*.

The Length of a Minute.

Few persons realize how long a minute is. The New York World relates this of a witness who frequently used the expression, "several minutes;" "Now, Mr. Small," said the Judge, "when you think a minute is gone say 'now.' I will say 'now' when I wish you to begin." Mr. Small nodded his entire comprehension of the plan and looked confident of his ability to guess well. "Now," cried the Judge, and in a dead silence the court waited. The witness fidgeted about in his chair, and with a great clock-face staring at him from the wall, stood the suspense as long as he was able, and then cried "Now." "Just twelve seconds," said the Judge, amid a chorus of laughter.



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Prof. H. H. Stevens, the great health reformer, has just published a book, "The Royal Baking Powder," which is a complete and valuable recipe book for using it in all forms, sent for 10 cents. Address: ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

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HER OWN WORDS.

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Farmers' Column.

For the Holland City News.

The Fruitgrowers of Holland and Vicinity.

If the small number of fruitgrowers that attended the last meeting of our association held on December 29th 1877, is to be regarded as an index of the importance and weight attached to fruitgrowing in this vicinity by persons engaged therein, we are forced to the conclusion that we make but a poor show.

All our growers want to grow good fruit, not alone as regards quality, but also as to varieties, and we want to put up our fruit in the best possible way for marketing the same, and we further want to know where are the best markets for our fruit. Now how can these important ends be attained, better than by a well organized and well attended local association.

At our last meeting for instance, the destructiveness of the "codling moth" to our apples, and the best means of checking its ravages was discussed. Important as was the subject, it failed to bring out a dozen fruitgrowers. Enough fruit is already raised in this vicinity to establish our reputation as a fruitgrowing region, and our shipments are annually increasing. Thousands of trees in newly laid out orchards are gradually coming into bearing. It is therefore high time that we become "posted," and that thoroughly too, in all matters relating to the successful culture of fruit.

When we grow potatoes we are expected to fight the "Colorado Beetle," and likewise, if we are to grow fruit, we are expected to fight the many enemies thereof.

As fruit culture expands we may expect a proportionate increase of insects, etc., which we will be compelled to fight. Doubtless many of our fruitgrowers remember that the plum could be successfully grown here from twelve to twenty years ago, whereas now it is next to impossible, from the ravages of the curculio, and only such growers as are "up and doing" can make anything like a fair showing in this direction. The price of fruit, like that of liberty, is "eternal vigilance," and the sooner we become aware of this the better.

We have good lands, a good and well protected location, and abundant facilities for marketing; so we see no good reason why we should not make the most of the most favorable circumstances.

An adjourned meeting of the Fruitgrowers Association will be held on the 17th of this month, at 7 o'clock p. m. in the office of A. Visscher, when the discussion on the "codling moth" will be continued, and if time admits, will be followed by a discussion on the Peach tree borer. Let all fruitgrowers turn out and let a general comparing of views and of experience take place, and in this way all may go home benefitted.

A FRUITGROWER.

Poultry-Keeping—How to Begin.

There is a very general desire to engage in keeping poultry. The business does not require hard work; and is attractive and agreeable. It also promises to be profitable, and profit is the chief inducement to the majority of the novices who desire to attempt it. A few general cautions are needed by those who would undertake this business.

A novice can not, by the mere use of money, take up poultry-keeping and make a success. On the contrary, he will be more than likely to lose all the money he invests, if he supposes that the business consists only in buying some fowls and feed, and in selling eggs and chickens, by simply permitting the hens to produce eggs while he gathers them. Success only comes to the long-experienced poultry man who knows precisely what is to be done to secure this result. It is best to begin with a few fowls, making their keeping a secondary business, until these can be managed with success and profit. Then the number may be increased, and when the business pays sufficiently, then sole attention may be given to it. It is more profitable to purchase fowls than eggs. This is a simple matter of figuring. If a dozen of eggs of choice fowls are procured at a cost of say \$5, a year will elapse before any profit can be gained from the three or four pullets that may probably be hatched from them. If a trio of birds are purchased at a cost of say \$20 now, a number of eggs will be procured before setting time arrives, and then each hen may bring out a brood of eight or ten chicks. Of these are raised, more eggs will be laid, and if good care is given, there may be on the whole 20 dozen of eggs, ten pullets and ten cockerels, as the produce of this trio within the same time that it would have taken, from the dozen of eggs first mentioned, to produce three or four pullets. There is an obvious difference in favor of beginning with birds, both as to profit and time. *Agriculturist.*

Brood Sows, coupled this month, will have pigs in May, which is an excellent season for the pigs. The weather being then warm, and the clover in fine condition for pasturing, the young pigs will make a rapid growth, and will soon surpass those farrowed two or three months earlier, unless cared for in a better manner than is usual. By all means, procure a pure bred sow.

Look to Your Children!

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY!

MRS. WHITCOMB'S

Soothing Syrup

FOR CHILDREN.

Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething.

Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

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

It is the Infants' and Children's Great Soothing Remedy, in all disorders brought on by teething or any other cause.

Be particular in calling for MRS. W. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP, and take no other.

Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.



This is the finest Liniment in the world, and will positively cure in almost every case.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS, Philadelphia.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877,

at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, Grand Haven, Sept. 29th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

The above sale is adjourned until the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place, and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 12th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned until the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 22nd, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, Grand Haven, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 1st day of February, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, Grand Haven, January 2nd, 1878.

JOOS VERPLANKE,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.



This is probably the strongest, purest and best preparation of Iron known. One trial will convince.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO.

Special Agents, Philadelphia.

It is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one who is either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and full particulars at once, H. HAZLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

Address at once, H. HAZLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

33-1y

TO PARENTS.

EDUCATE your sons and daughters at the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. For circular or information call at the College Office, or address,

C. G. SWENBERG, Principal.

35-36

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-1y

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

A NEW PATENT

CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY

CHARLES MULDER.

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

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

C. MULDER.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 23-4m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,

Consisting of all kinds of

NEW FURNITURE.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of

COFFINS,

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

Live Geese Feather,

Beds and Pillows.

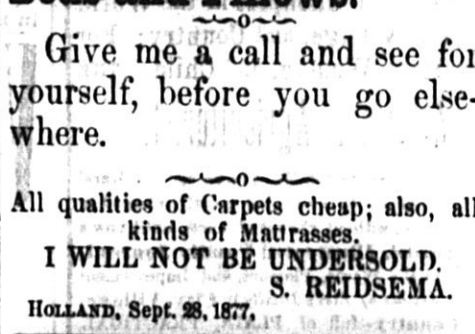
Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Sept. 23, 1877.



PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.,

Special Agents, Philadelphia.

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

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

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of the well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 120 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

NOTICE!!!

Great Bargains will be given at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—

E. J. HARRINGTON

for the next 30 days in

READY MADE CLOTHING

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SALT,

Lime, Lath, Land Plaster, Shingles, &c.

Call and see our nice line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

P. S. Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Potatoes taken in exchange for goods.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,

77 CANAL STREET,

14-1y GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU,

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD,

HOLLAND, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German-

town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks

and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

WINTER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our

Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

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

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents.

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

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