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Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 47: January 4, 1879

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 47.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 359.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

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

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 & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2 00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
" "	5.55 "	

* 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.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 1.
p. m.	p. m.			p. m.	a. m.	
7 50	12 30		Muskegon.	2 30	7 00	
7 10	11 47		Ferryburg.	2 53	7 45	
7 00	11 42		Grand Haven.	2 57	7 55	
6 15	11 12		Pigeon.	3 20	8 40	
5 35	10 44		Holland.	3 53	9 50	
4 55	10 25		Fillmore.	4 17	10 40	
3 45	9 35		Allegan.	5 18	11 45	

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTER, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, 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.

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BRO'S, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's Shoe store.

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, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BRUN'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., 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 Sangaturck. 9th street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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.

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.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor. 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

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

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.

ASH, H. L., 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. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office, Van Putten's Drug Store, Holland, Michigan.

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE HOLLER, 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. of O. F.

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

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S. W. BUTKAU, 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. 8, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M. C. B. WYNN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the city of Grand Rapids, 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 during the day.

L. E. BEST, M. D.
GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

N. K. FAIRBANK'S tin caddy Lard can be found at E. J. Harrington. This is the finest and best Lard for family use in the United States.

E. J. HARRINGTON

ONE of the finest preparations for the Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's Hair Renewer." It is the best article to restore the color and prevent the falling out, and can be had at Schouten & Westveer's drug store. Price only 50 cents. 36-6m

Now that we are having changeable weather, and almost everybody has a "bad cold" you will do well to remember the virtue of Macalister's Cough Mixture, the best in the market for coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, influenza, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Prepared by John P. Lee, cor. Halstead and Harrison sts, Chicago, and is for sale at Schouten & Westveer's drug store. Price 50 cts. and \$1. 36-6m

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 20 @	25
Beans, bushel	1 50 @	1 50
Butter, lb	16 @	11
Clover seed, lb	16 @	16
Eggs, dozen	16 @	16
Honey, lb	16 @	16
Hay, ton	80 @	100
Onions, bushel	35 @	35
Potatoes, bushel	40 @	40
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 25 @	1 25
Wool, lb	1 25 @	1 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " green	2 00	
" " beach, dry	2 00	
" " green	1 75	
Hemlock Bark	4 00	
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00	
Staves, Tierce	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	10	
Shingles, A & B m.	2 00	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	83
Corn, shelled bushel		28
Oats, bushel		27
Buckwheat, bushel		40
Brn, ton		14 00
Feed, ton		18 00
" 100 lb.		1 25
Barley, 100 lb.		1 20
Middling, 100 lb.		85
Flour, 100 lb.		2 13
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.		3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	8 @	4
Pork	8 @	3
Lard	6 @	8
Smoked Meat	8 @	10
" Ham	7 @	9
" Shoulders	5 @	7
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	8
Turkeys	7 @	9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	8

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT,

CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD,

Sells Tickets to principal points in the United States and Canada. Through bills of Lading issued and rates given for freight to all points east and west. Information as to routes and connections for travellers, and rates of freight for shippers, cheerfully furnished at the

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich. 7-17

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America.

An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines advertised 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, Hay Fever, 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. Trial bottles ten cents. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per box. For Sale by Heber Walsh Holland Michigan.

THE finest 5 cent cigar in the city, and an elegant 10 cent cigar at the Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Drunkenness Cured.

The Hon. Eli Perkins Makes a Great Discovery—Cinchona Rubra.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—The physicians and temperance men of Chicago are very much excited over a new remedy discovered by Dr. Robert D'Unger, which not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard with an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors. Mr. Joseph Medill, the editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, is one of the strongest endorsers of the new remedy. Mr. Medill has had many scientific articles in the *Tribune* about it, and has often devoted editorial space to make known to the drunkard that there is a simple remedy which can save him.

Yesterday I had a long talk with Mr. Medill about this wonderful discovery, during which he said:

"This is one of the most wonderful discoveries of the age. Dr. D'Unger has actually cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance. He takes men debauched by liquor for years—takes a used-up, demented, loathsome sot, and in ten days makes a well man of him, with a positive aversion to liquor."

"You have seen the medicine tried, Mr. Medill?"

"Yes, repeatedly. Why, one of our first citizens became a common drunkard a few years ago. He fell to the lowest depths. He grovelled in the dust. His wife, a lovely woman, got a divorce from him. But at the last moment, when ready to die, this man's friends tried this wonderful remedy. In four days his appetite came back, and in a week he gained the use of his tongue, hands, and brain. Then color came to his cheeks, and in two weeks he was a cured man. He had no longing for liquor. He positively hates the sight of it. His wife and children are delighted, and to-morrow this reformed and cured drunkard is to be married again to the loving wife who had to leave him a year ago."

"Is this medicine a secret?"

"No, not at all. Dr. D'Unger is a regular practitioner. He tells the secret to every one, and many of our physicians are using his discovery. I will give you a note to him, and he will tell you about it."

Armed with Mr. Medill's note, I called on Dr. D'Unger at the Palmer House.

"You are just in time," said the Doctor, "I'm just going to call on a patient now who, though a rich man, has been a debauched drunkard for three years, and a steady drinker for fifteen years. For six weeks he has been in bed as helpless as a child. His memory was even gone. He has been taking my medicine for four days."

"Is Mr. — in bed?" asked the Doctor, as we gave our hats to the servants.

"Oh, no! he's in the parlor reading—walk in!"

And there was this drunkard, still weak, but mentally cured. When the Doctor asked him if he had any longing for liquor he said:

"No, none whatever. I have eaten the best meal this morning that I have eaten in fifteen years. I am not mentally depressed. I am strong, and I wouldn't take a drink of liquor for the world, and—"

"Oh, Doctor!" interrupted his wife, as she took both his hands, "you have saved George, and we are so happy!" and then her eyes filled with tears of joy.

"Will that man ever drink again?" I asked the Doctor.

"No, I've never had a patient cured by cinchona rubra return to drink again. They hate the sight of liquor."

"Now, Doctor," I said, "what did you give the patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands, bloated body, and intellect shattered by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "can be bought at any first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*). Quinine is from the yellow bark (*calisaya*). Now, there are eighty varieties of this bark. I use the bark from the small limbs of the red variety. Druggists call it the quill bark because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"How do you mix it?"

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*), powder it and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to a half pint. Any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

"I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then down to fifteen, ten, and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?"

"From five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happened to make the discovery."

"Well, first you must understand that intemperance, first a habit, finally becomes a disease. It becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the

sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of delirium tremens that the cells of the quadrigeminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, yeasty-looking deposit.

"Now, I asked myself what is this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It is caused, I learned after much research, by the etheral part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. Now, if I drink milk," continued the Doctor, "or eat food, it will take it four hours to pass through the digestive organs, be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells, from which the brain is fed; while if I drink alcohol it will go straight to the nerve cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid electricity, which goes over the sensitive nerves as electricity goes over a wire, straight to the outside of the nerve cells, which it stimulates artificially, when they should be stimulated naturally through the blood."

"If the spirit part of alcohol," continued the Doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys and liver would extract from it its poisonous properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food, and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whiskey, the nerve cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whiskey or eat seventy grains of morphine a day. *Cinchona rubra* stops the call for alcohol."

"Does not red Peruvian bark and alcohol both stimulate the nerve cells? Then why can one cure the other?" I asked.

"Well, alcohol is a fermented, distilled stimulant, with poison in it, while my medicine is a natural stimulant, containing no poison; so my medicine stimulates the nerves, and, not being poisonous, allays inflammation—that is, it holds the cells open until the morbid deposit is forced out, and the cells accustom themselves to receive their stimulus naturally through the arteries. It stops all craving for alcohol."

"Please explain the passage of food and poisoned alcohol to the brain again," I said.

"Well, when a man drinks alcohol it goes, like electricity, straight to the nerve cells; thence to the eye through the optic nerve; then to the brain, making a man talk lively; then to the spinal centre, limbering the back; then to the muscular system; and, when it finally gets to the stomach, he vomits. Food goes just the opposite way. Food goes to the stomach first then into the blood, then to the heart, and finally through the arteries to the brain."

"Then red Peruvian bark stimulates and builds up the nerve cells until they begin to receive nutrition from the blood?"

"Yes, that's it. The only credit I claim is making this discovery and discovering the location of the disease known as dipsomania."

"How did you discover that red cinchona bark would cure drunkenness?"

"Well, I first discovered it down in Maryland, twelve years ago. An account was published in *The Sun* at that time. I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevens, who also had intermittent fever. It was a hard case of fever, and so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise, it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whiskey afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said: 'I can't, boys. That dogh red bark the Doctor gave me not only killed my fever, but it spoiled all the whiskey in Maryland for me.'"

"What conspicuous cures in Chicago can you refer to, Doctor?"

"Well, Dr. S. B. Noble. He had alcoholic disease. His nerve cells were poisoned. He was once President of the Illinois Dental Association. He got to be a hard drinker. His mind began to be affected, though a scholar and a gentleman, beloved by everybody. He tried red Peruvian bark three weeks ago. He's a well man now, and everybody in Chicago looks at his cure as a miracle. Dr. Noble knows it was a disease, and don't object to be referred to."

I am satisfied that if the physicians in New York will give Dr. D'Unger's discovery a trial they will do more for temperance in a year than Gough and Murphy have done in all their lives. It is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

ELI PERKINS.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of Dec. 27 says: "The Teller-Blaine Committee met yesterday, formally acknowledged that they are powerless on account of want of funds, and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman. There can be little doubt that, so far as any practical investigation goes, the neglect to provide an appropriation will result in the defeat of the entire inquiry. Senator Blaine, in the course of his argument in support of the investigation, urged that if the inquiry was to have any value the committee must proceed South immediately and do the greater portion of its work during the recess. It has become necessary to pursue a different course, and it is generally conceded that the result will be seriously to cripple, if not entirely to defeat, purposes of investigation. The main reason for this, of course, a reliance upon the \$20,000 appropriation supposed to be available, but, aside from that, and apart from strictly Democratic opposition, the checks upon the investigation have been twofold: First, the jealousy between rival Presidential candidates in the Senate. Second, the traditional hostility of that conservative body to a new member, and an unwillingness on the part of the oldest Senators to permit a new man to take the lead in anything. Added to this is the desire on the part of some Republicans not to reopen the Southern question."

A WASHINGTON telegram of the 30th ult. says "the opinion of the First Comptroller of the Treasury as to the use of \$20,000 for the Blaine committee has finally been overruled, acting Attorney General Phillips deciding that under a fair construction of the law the Senate can use the appropriation for any investigation whatever. Blaine's Teller investigation will immediately proceed, and a sub-committee will be either sent to South Carolina and Louisiana, or prominent witnesses will be summoned here."

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

It is stated from Washington that "a bill is in preparation having for its object minority representation in Congress. It will probably be introduced in the House soon after the assembling of Congress. It proposes to have the Legislature of each State, after the apportionment of the next census, so redistrict the State that the minority as well as the majority will be entitled to representation. By this plan, if carried out at the next election, supposing that there is no political change among the people, the Democrats will have a small majority, but all parts of the country alike will be represented by Republicans as well as Democrats. The plan is so to divide each State into districts that the districts may as far as possible be entitled to elect either three or five members each, thus permitting the majority of voters to elect two out of three or three out of five. In case the district is entitled to three Representatives, each elector can vote for two candidates and no more. In case the district is entitled to five Representatives, each elector can vote for three candidates and no more. Where a State is entitled to only two Representatives, as in the case of Rhode Island and Florida, it is to be divided into two districts, each electing one member, as at present, as in this case majority and minority representation would be impossible. In all cases where there is an odd Representative after the State has been divided as nearly as possible into districts to be represented by three or five members, a separate district is to be set apart for this Representative, who is to be elected as at present. The effect of this bill will be to secure to the colored people a representation in Congress. It is argued that if it were passed it would remove the objections raised by Senator Blaine to the present lack of representation of the colored population of the South."

THE EAST.

H. J. REDEMEYER, who brutally murdered Franz Vose in St. Louis, Mo., last June, has been sentenced to death. Cleveland has just celebrated with great éclat, the completion of a bridge across the Cuyahoga river, which connects the east and west divisions of the city.

THE Emerson Piano Company's factory in Boston has been burned. Loss, \$100,000; insured. Eighty-five men are thrown out of employment. A fire in the Cocheo Print works, Dover, N. H., damaged the building and contents \$75,000; insured. The schooner Ellen, from St. John for New Haven, was wrecked on the coast of Maine. The Captain and three seamen were drowned. Three men were killed by an explosion of nitroglycerine at Upper Preakness, N. J. Their bodies were torn into fragments and blown in every direction. Robert A. Pedrich, the Custom-House clerk of Benhard & Hutton, New York city, is accused of appropriating \$108,000 entrusted to him for the payment of customs duties. He is under arrest.

THE Bryant memorial exercises at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 30th ult., were of a very imposing and impressive character. George William Curtis was the orator of the occasion, and President Hayes, Secretary Evans, Gen. Sherman, Gov. Tilden, Peter Cooper, Gen. Hancock and a large number of other distinguished persons were among the spectators.

THE WEST.

MRS. MACK has been convicted at Janesville, Wis., of murdering her husband, and sentenced to a life term of imprisonment.

The incipient Indian war in Oregon has been stamped out, and Chief Moses and several of his fellow-warriors have been arrested and placed in durance vile.

SEVERAL criminal prosecutions have been begun by depositors against C. F. Adae & Co., the collapsed Cincinnati bankers.

THE SOUTH.

At Junction City, Texas, Tom Doran and Louis Temple fought with pistols. Doran killed Temple. The latter's father pursued Doran, shooting him twice fatally, and then stabbed the body eleven times, and cut the throat from ear to ear. A report has reached Little Rock of the lynching of four horse-thieves at Corning, Clay county, Ark.

THE Court House at Maysville, De Kalb county, Mo., has been burned. All the county records, excepting those of the Circuit Clerk and Treasurer, were destroyed. The value of property consumed is said to be \$100,000.

ADVICES from Breathitt county, Ky., report that the new County Judge, Randall, has had all the ringleaders of the Little faction arrested, which has produced consternation and dismay among those concerned in the late difficulties, and that Breathitt is now one of the most peaceful counties in the State. None of the Strong party had been caught, but it was the intention to arrest the leaders of that party as fast as they could be found.

THE Congressional Yellow Fever Commission met at New Orleans on the 30th ult., and proceeded with their investigation.

Drs. Holliday and Holcomb, two leading physicians of that city, were examined. Both agreed that the fever originates in New Orleans every year from a germ which was originally imported there, and has become a part of the climate; that the epidemic was undoubtedly incurred by neglect in removing garbage, and by filling up streets with the offal and garbage of the city.

GENERAL.

THE house of John O'Brien, near Dublin, Ont., was burned, and his wife, son and daughter perished. Himself and other members of the family, while walking through a furious storm to the nearest house, were badly frozen. O'Brien will probably die.

CHOLERA and famine are desolating some of the northern provinces of Brazil. Among the horrors reported as occurring among the wretched people are cannibalism and cannibalism. The steamship State of Louisiana has been lost on the Irish coast.

DIPHTHERIA is reported in an epidemic form at various points throughout the country. The combination that has so long controlled the Pennsylvania coal trade, and held prices up, has collapsed.

A BATTLE is reported to have occurred at Guadalajara, Mexico, between the Government troops and a body of revolutionists, in which the latter were defeated and nearly all of them captured. Subsequently eighteen of them were hanged. William H. Vanderbilt has accomplished his long-cherished purpose of establishing an ocean-freight line in connection with his railway lines, and is putting himself in a position to control the Atlantic ocean-freight traffic. He starts with fourteen first-class iron screw freight steamships of 2,000 tons burden each.

THE announcement from New York that William H. Vanderbilt has made arrangements for lines of transatlantic steamers between New York and Liverpool, and New York and Havre, and Hamburg, and Bremen, comes at the same time with the news from Europe that the great English house of Baring Bros. & Co. has made similar arrangements for a line of fourteen steamers between Boston and Liverpool and London.

THE perils of Arctic exploration find a fresh illustration in the fate of the Swedish Polar expedition, which is reported blocked fast in the ice above the northern entrance of the narrows of Behring's strait, on the Asiatic side. If the report is true, it is extremely probable that the members of the expedition will never again be seen alive.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. HOOKER, a member of the commission appointed to consider the expediency of transferring the Indian administration to the War Department, says the report of the majority of the commission will favor the transfer. He thinks the report will be ready before the 1st of February.

THE suit against the Government, brought by the heirs of Stephen A. Douglas for certain cotton captured by the United States Government in Mississippi during the war and sold as abandoned property, has been settled finally in the Court of Claims by judgment in favor of claimants. Over 50,000 tea plants have been distributed to farmers by the Agricultural Department during the past year, and liberal distribution is to be continued. The Commissioner is said to be confident that tea-culture will flourish in this country.

It is announced from Washington that the President has offered the vacant Berlin mission to E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, and that if he declines the honor it will be conferred upon John B. Henderson, ex-Senator from Missouri. The President, accompanied by a party of friends, visited New York, last week, and attended the Bryant memorial exercises.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR BAYARD, says a Washington telegram, has formally entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency. His headquarters have been established at his home in Wilmington, Del., where an organization is now being rapidly effected. The sinews of war will not be wanting. It is expected that he can confidently rely upon all the necessary material assistance from New York; besides, his own fortune is ample.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says "it is stated with much confidence in some circles that Secretary Sherman desires to be the Republican candidate of Ohio, and that soon after resumption shall have been recognized as an established fact he desires to surrender the Treasury portfolio and enter actively upon the campaign. The objective point which Sherman, under these circumstances, could have in view would be, first the Governorship, second the Senatorship, and third the Presidency."

It is reported from Washington that Tilden has personally intimated to Congressman Potter that he desires to appear before the Potter committee and tell what he knows about the cipher dispatches. Senator Voorhees has gone to Indianapolis to look after his re-election.

CLARKSON N. POTTER and Jacob D. Cox, a sub-committee of the Potter Investigating Committee, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th ult., for the purpose of prosecuting the inquiry that was out short by Yellow Jack last summer. No other members could be pre-arranged upon to go. It was agreed that Potter's vote should be counted as two in order to avoid a tie on party questions.

FOREIGN.

THE official inquiry into the Pomernia disaster has resulted in the acquittal of the Captain and officers of the ship from all blame on account of the terrible disaster. A Vienna dispatch says that 40 per cent. of the Bosnians who returned to their homes will have perished by spring if the weather does not moderate.

SULEIMAN PASHA, who was recently tried at Constantinople for mismanagement of the Turkish armies in the late war, and sentenced to perpetual banishment, has received a full pardon. Advice from Mexico state that a revolution is going on in Guadalajara, caused by the levying of an onerous tax. Several citizens have been killed in the streets, and numbers of prominent gentlemen imprisoned. A correspondent at Kuram, in Afghanistan, says an Afghan soldier in the British service was hanged for firing to warn his countrymen of the advance on Peiwar pass. Eighteen others were sentenced to terms of from seven to fourteen years' penal servitude for desertion. The same correspondent says a proclamation of the Amir of Afghanistan has been discovered, dated Nov. 11. It shows he had declared a holy war against the British.

THE steamship Emily B. Souder, from New York for Santo Domingo, is reported lost at sea. But few of her passengers and crew escaped. A town in Hayti is reported swept away by a river changing its course. Many lives were lost. A great fire visited Hong Kong, China, on Christmas day. The winter palace of the Khedive of Egypt, at Omba, has been partially destroyed by fire. A dispatch from Lahore, in India, reports that Yakob Khan, son of the Amir of Afghanistan, has come into Jelalabad. This is regarded as equivalent to submission to the British. Ex-President Grant, accompanied by Ministers Welsh and Noyes, is visiting the Green Isle.

REGARDING the war in Afghanistan

the London Standard's correspondent with the Kuram column telegraphs that Gen. Roberts convoked the principal inhabitants of the Kuram valley at Peiwar and Ali Kheyl, and informed them that the Amir's rule had passed away forever, and henceforth they must look to the Empress of India. It is also stated that the Amir has gone to St. Petersburg to make an appeal to Europe. A Vienna dispatch says that eighty persons were killed or wounded in the recent encounter between the militia and students in Russia. Twenty lives were lost by the foundering of the steamer Emily P. Souder in the West Indies. The Marquis of Tweeddale is dead. Great distress prevails in Switzerland. There are 6,000 unemployed persons in Geneva. The cholera has disappeared from Morocco.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Russian and Turkish Governments relative to the proposed definitive treaty are said to be rapidly taking shape. Russia, although she will ultimately insist upon indemnity, will not press her demands in the present financial condition of the Turkish empire, but will rest content with the promise of the Porte to settle its war obligations at some future time. The signing of the treaty will be the signal for the complete withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Turkish territory now occupied by them.

A CABLE dispatch from London announces the death of Henry Vincent, the well-known platform speaker.

Some Old-Fashioned Scotch Funerals.

Talking of funerals, in the good old times, and in the mansions of the lairds, these used to be the most enjoyable of parochial festivities. The kith and kin came from great distances to be entertained in a style befitting the occasion. There were grave faces at the gathering when the guests assembled round the coffin to listen to a suitable prayer. Then glasses of wine were handed round once, twice, or oftener—the poorest people would procure wine for the occasion—and "the memory of the deceased" was toasted in silence. Then the long procession moved off to the kirkyard, and the body was laid solemnly discharged, a load was visibly lifted from the assistants. Acquaintances came together in the carriages and mourning coaches, and there was plenty of animated conversation. When the guests took their seats at the tables in the dining-room all were in excellent spirits and appetite. The near relations might be sad at heart, but they felt hospitably bound to stifle their sorrow, and there were ample appliances for drowning it. When the old fashion of drinking healths and "taking wine" prevailed, mourners were apt to get merry in spite of themselves, while, as may be supposed, the mere acquaintances of the deceased gave themselves over easily to boisterous joviality. It was a churchly thing to be the first to break up good company, and even the minister might well sit it out till convivial example upset his decorum.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A Marrying Man.

The Rev. John Mandeline, of Brooklyn, just sentenced to five years' imprisonment for bigamy, missed his calling. He should have been a humorist. In his confession to the Judge he wrote: "After my first wife died, in 1873, I went to Philadelphia, where I became acquainted with Mary E. Rustel, and married her. Soon after, my wife left me on account of my religion. I then went to Newark as a preacher of the gospel. There I became acquainted with an old widow, who proposed marriage to me; and, after telling her my circumstances as regards my wife who is living, got married to her. She also left me. I then went to Bradford, Ct., where I made the acquaintance of a third woman, to whom I was married. She found out the circumstances respecting my previous marriages, and one morning, upon returning from my work, I found that she also had fled. I then came to Troy, where I formed the acquaintance of a servant girl, to whom I was married. She fled from me. Learning that this last person intended to have me arrested, I left Troy and went to Lowell, Mass. I came across a friend who introduced me to a young lady, and, after some time keeping her company, I proposed and was married to her. About a month after she was informed of my previous marriages and I had to leave Massachusetts. I then came to Winfield, L. I., where I married my present wife, Miss Wiedel, and for which marriage I was locked up. I therefore ask for mercy."

The Presidential Field.

The editor of the Post, the Democratic organ at Washington, carefully summarizes his walks and talks with politicians at Washington and says: "The contest for the Republican Presidential nomination two years hence seems to have already practically narrowed itself down to Grant, Blaine and Washburne. The two former stand as the principal active competitors, and the latter as the most distinguished representative of the grand army of compromise candidates. Grant's strength lies in the South, Blaine's in the North-east, and Washburne's in a less positive sort of a way everywhere." Then, after analyzing the strength of each, he says: "Grant, however, is almost invincible from the fact that the tremendous influence of the money power is all on his side. This influence really brought about the nomination of Hayes in 1876. The power that is to prevent it from accomplishing the same in 1880, with the name of Grant substituted for that of Hayes, has yet to assert itself. Such are the probabilities and possibilities bearing upon the case. The nomination of Grant in 1880 seems, therefore, from present indications, to be inevitable. He will accept, of course."

"Though I have only one eye I'll bet you I can see more'n you can." "Done!" "I can see two eyes in your face, and you can only see one in mine. Hand me over the stakes."

CAPTURED BY INDIANS.

Remarkable Adventures of an Iowa Woman and Her Son.

[Omaha Cor. New York Herald.]

Deep interest is taken here in the narrative of Mrs. Charles Jones, of Washington county, Iowa, who arrived with her son last night, and whose story of suffering on the plains, with the astonishing revelations regarding certain Indians of the Yankton Agency, has few parallels in frontier history. Mrs. Jones and her son, it is believed, are the sole survivors of a party of twelve emigrants who left Washington county last February for the Yellowstone valley. They reached Fort Kearney about March 1, 1878, and when a few days out from there, in the river bottom, they were surrounded by a party of seventy Indians. William Brown, Joshua Brown and Joseph Hyatt, a brother of Mrs. Jones, constituting the men of the party, were instantly shot dead. All the others were taken into captivity. All but Mrs. Jones and her son disappeared, and, as she believes, were massacred.

She was made a slave to the Chief named Yankton, cooking, picking berries, and performing other menial offices. She was never allowed to meet or talk with her son. Her clothes were taken from her, and she was allowed only blanket and moccasins. The camp was moved often, always northward. The warriors several times left the party, and returned with clothing and plunder, evidently taken from murdered whites. The interpreter who was with the party, named Ginnes, stated that he was captured from a party of emigrants when he was only 11 years old, and he is now 40. He adopted their life, became a Catholic, and was educated at a Jesuit college. He told Mr. Jones that the party were chiefly Yanktons, from the Yankton Agency, but were a few from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. They were out always during summer and returned to the agencies in the winter.

Their slaves are kept outside the agencies in concealment. Other female white slaves in the party told her, through the interpreter, that their friends had been murdered, and, as they had no homes, they had no desire to escape. Young Jones, who is aged 15, became a favorite and was kindly treated. At the expiration of two months they reached the neighborhood of a small village in Northern Nebraska, where the Indians procured liquor, and they all became drunk. That night Mrs. Jones escaped, having on only a ragged blanket and one moccasin. She traveled south, being guided in her course by the stars, and subsisting for many days on raw artichokes. After five or six days she met occasional emigrant wagons moving northward, and Mrs. Jones was given a dress. She begged her way through the State, reaching home in Iowa the last day of June.

Here she procured a small sum of money. She became alarmed at the uncertainty of her son's fate and returned to Central Nebraska, where she traveled from place to place, watching for emigrants from the north and living with farmers. At the expiration of many weeks, sick and disheartened, she again started eastward. One day last October, while walking through Kearney, she met an emaciated lad, whom she recognized as her son, who had just come in from a long and terrible journey. Sheltered by James Carmichael, a farmer, she watched at her son's bedside during a long illness. When the boy had partially recovered, they both started east on foot, stopping with farmers and making slow progress on account of their enfeebled condition.

Citizens here collected some money and sent both home this morning. Every detail of the above story is confirmed. The naked bodies of three murdered men were found last March on the plains north of Kearney, but the murders were supposed to be the work of tramps. Men here from the agencies are preparing to investigate the matter, and express the opinion that many of the agency Indians have kept up the systematic murder of settlers during the summer and successfully concealing their crime. At the Yankton Agency there will be an immediate investigation, and the identity of the Indians secured, if possible.

A Vermonter's Square Meal.

A Vergennes (Vt.) letter to the New York Sun says: "On Wednesday evening a wager was laid between William Laduke, of Vergennes, and Messrs. Forton & La Bombard, as follows: Laduke was to eat in ten hours two pounds of pork-steak, four large potatoes, one-half of a pie, two slices of wheat bread, each one and one-quarter inches thick, one-quarter pound of butter, half a bushel of apples, and to drink two cups of tea. At 7 o'clock on Thursday morning the gourmand began his task by eating five apples. He then ate one pound of pork-steak, two large potatoes, one slice of bread, one-quarter of a pie, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank one cup of tea. The remainder of the forenoon he spent in walking about and eating apples, of which he had devoured twenty-three at 12 o'clock. At noon he ate one pound of pork-steak, two large potatoes, one-quarter of a pie, one slice of bread, one-eighth pound of butter, and drank two cups of tea. He was then weighed, and found to have gained seven and one-half pounds. For the next three hours he averaged about two apples per hour. At 5:30 p. m. he ate the last apple and won the bet with half an hour to spare. His weight when he began was 145 pounds, and at the close 153 pounds, showing a gain of 8 pounds in 94 hours. Seven and one-half pounds of this he acquired in the first five hours, the last five hours adding

only one-half pound to his weight. The half-bushel of apples was "heaping" measure, and numbered just sixty-five apples. Laduke is 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and has never experienced a sick day in his life. He is a thin, spare man, and has always worked out for his living, usually among the farmers. He experienced no unusual difficulty from his square meal, and offered to bet \$5 that he could eat another peck of apples the same evening."

A Fiend Incarnate.

S. D. Richards, who was recently arrested at Mount Pleasant, near Steubenville, Ohio, for the murder of a woman and her three children in Nebraska, has made a confession, of which the following are the material parts: "I was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, and am a Quaker by birth and religion. I went West, and have lived in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Nebraska. The first murder I committed was in Buffalo county, in the latter State, where I shot a man with whom I was engaged in a quarrel. I afterward murdered another man in his own house, because he cursed me, beating his brains out with a hammer. I then went to Kearney. At that place there lived a Swede, a bachelor, on a farm by himself. He had plenty of money, and I went to live with him, soon after which I poisoned him, but, as he did not die quick enough to suit me, I one night knocked his brains out with a club and took all his money. This Mrs. Harleson, whom I murdered along with her three children, had a dissolute husband, and a short time ago he went away and left her. She was a hard-working woman, and had a farm with plenty of grain, stock, poultry, etc., on it. I conceived the idea of murdering her and her children, and then selling off everything she had and pocketing the proceeds. For this purpose I told the neighbors I was going to take Mrs. Harleson and her children to a neighboring town, and for them to come over the next day and feed the stock. That night I murdered them, and hid their bodies under a hay-stack, and went away myself. After the lapse of two or three days, I returned and gave out that Mrs. Harleson had gone to join her husband, and that I had bought everything she had. I accordingly sold out everything, and, as I saw that I was suspected, left the place and came on to Mount Pleasant. It was on the 8th of December that I committed these murders. I deny nothing. I am guilty of the crimes I am charged with, and expect to hang for them, but when they take me back I want to be treated as if I was once a white man, if I do not now deserve the title, and have a fair trial before the law. I believe I will be mobbed as soon as I arrive in Kearney. I am a member of a band in Nebraska that is sworn to avenge the death of any member, and they will avenge mine. I am sorry I came home and brought disgrace upon my friends who live in Mount Pleasant."

THE Sultan of Turkey lately sent for a Christian doctor of note at Constantinople, and when the latter arrived he found the Sultan with a Bible in his hand. "You are a Christian," said the Sultan; "swear to me upon this Bible that you will tell the truth. I wish to know if my lungs are affected, or if I have any other organic trouble." The doctor took the oath, and then, sounding the Sultan's lungs, found them healthy, as also his general system, except a tendency to nervousness, for which horseback exercise was prescribed.

Boston is going into expensive improvements. A million dollars has been voted for sewerage, and a projected Court House will cost another million.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$7 75	@ 10 50
HOGS.....	3 25	@ 4 25
COTTON.....	9 1/2	@ 9 3/4
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 00	@ 3 60
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 05	@ 1 10
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed.....	29	@ 31
RYE—Western.....	78	@ 59
PORK—Mess.....	7 00	@ 7 20
LARD.....	5	@ 5 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers.....	2 00	@ 2 75
Medium to Fair.....	3 50	@ 4 00
HOGS.....	1 50	@ 2 75
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 75	@ 5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	82	@ 83
No. 3 Spring.....	69	@ 70
CORN—No. 2.....	30	@ 31
OATS—No. 2.....	19	@ 20
RYE—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
BARLEY—No. 2.....	33	@ 35
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	23	@ 28
Eggs—Fresh.....	18	@ 20
PORK—Mess.....	6 05	@ 7 35
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	90	@ 91
CORN—Mixed.....	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22
RYE.....	42	@ 43
PORK—Mess.....	7 40	@ 7 55
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	90	@ 97
CORN.....	81 1/2	@ 83
OATS.....	24	@ 26
RYE.....	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess.....	7 57 1/2	@ 8 00
LARD.....	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	96	@ 97
No. 2 Red.....	95	@ 96
CORN.....	21	@ 22
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@ 23
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—White.....	94	@ 97
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	40	@ 45
No. 1 Amber.....	32	@ 33
CORN—No. 1.....	32	@ 33
OATS—Mixed.....	24	@ 25 1/2
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@ 2 00
PORK—Mess.....	8 25	@ 8 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4 65	@ 4 85
Fair.....	3 50	@ 4 30
Common.....	3 00	@ 3 50
HOGS.....	2 70	@ 3 00
LARD.....	2 1/2	@ 2 1/2

SABBATH READING.

A New Year's Sermon.

Pause in thy headlong onward rush, Oh soul!
To the mysterious mystery of that boundless sea,
The fathomless depths of eternity;
And ere thou reachest that inevitable goal:
While yet time's fleeting tides around thee roll,
Think if to meet God's searching gaze prepared
Thy vesture be.

Here, where the new year treads upon the old—
While brazen bells of one death is knelling;
For birth of one a joyous psalm swelling—
Bethink thee, in the year that o'er thy head
shall roll.

How hast thou built? On rock, with firm foundations,
Or on the shifting sands hast reared a perishable
dwelling?

If well and truly thou hast wrought, thank God,
That toward eternal heaven another step is won;
Another flight still nearer to the sun
Thou'rt gained. Rejoice that thou hast trod
Thus far and faithfully upon the thorny road
That ends in everlasting bliss when earth's brief
day is done.

But, if thou find'st thou hast garnered rust
Where golden treasure should be; hast mispent
thy time.

In idle willfulness, or vice, or crime,
Let swift repentance bend thee to the dust,
On God's omnipotent mercy place thy trust;
Resolved, henceforth, to walk in virtue's path
sublime.

CHICAGO, ILL. J. A. J.

The New Year.

For a brief space we pause on the threshold of the New Year. It is a suitable time to take our bearings, and see if we are tending upward and making progress in whatsoever things are noble and intrinsically good. Our plans for the year we may revise, and adapt them to present exigencies. Reviewing the past, taking note of our failures and our successes, we can see where and how to change our methods and improve on our former courses of action. As we cannot tell "what a day may bring forth," this revision is called for in some lives much oftener than once a year. Vicissitude, losses, gains, bereavements, overtake us continually, are waiting for us, and though perpetually we need, like the Captain of a ship, to consult our charts, to watch the barometer, to see that the pilot is evermore at his place with his eye on the compass and his hand on the wheel, yet there is a feeling with almost everybody that New Year is the time for a general "taking of stock" in character, in acquirements, in reasonable prospects, in well-grounded hopes.

Though outward circumstances may be largely beyond our control and we be hemmed in by barriers, social, conventional, domestic, yet within even the narrowest life there is a chance for growth. Let us not, in longing for what is beyond our reach, overlook or slight the opportunities, however small, that may be vouchsafed us. Whatever the outward life we lead, the true life is within, and for the regulation and management of this we are accountable. Virtue dwells in lowly cottages quite as often as in lordly palaces. Honor and honesty and loyalty to truth as not the texture of the fabrics that clothe their habitation. How often do we need to recall the words of Naaman's servant: "My father, if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it?" There are very few to whom it is given to do any "great thing"; the lives of most are made up of little things, but, in the aggregate, one life thus composed may have as much of actual good done to show as lives called great by those who see from the outside. There is not one of us but may reach some human heart near us and comfort it with kindly words, or strengthen it with sympathy, or enrich it with love. Often the best service we can render others is to be ourselves exemplary, patient under burdens, charitable toward our own and others' faults, slow to anger, free from jealousy, envy, malice. "He who is of this spirit does good often when he knows not of it. He is, among men, like the showers which pass over the earth, which, falling everywhere, sometimes may fall on the desert, but more often on the soil that needs and is prepared for them. A virtue goes out from him to those who, unwitnessed, but touch the hem of his garments."

If, every day, the minor duties of life as they come up are faithfully discharged; if the petty annoyances to which we are all subject are patiently endured; if, resolutely turning our eyes away from vanities, we fasten them earnestly upon the "best gifts," and keep in sight the ideals that represent to us truth and honor and virtue, making our way as we can toward them, a year thus spent will show at its close large returns, ample rewards.

It is not wise to waste in rash and vehement resolutions the moral power we need to enter upon right courses of action. Let this moral force be conserved and drawn upon, day by day, as it is needed, keeping it reinforced by constant recourse to the fountains of wisdom and virtue, found not only in the scriptures but in the writings of uninspired men, if such men as Plato, Milton, Whittier and a whole galaxy of noble writers can be called uninspired.

Wonderful Spider's Web.

"Across the 'sunny paths' of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridge roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches his web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveler's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the center is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive layers of old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the wings and limbs of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prey of the spider and his family who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no

doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the center when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be folded up with the rest."

The Oldest Man Alive.

At No. 157 Sarah Ann street, in response to the reporter's summons, the door was opened by Uncle William Scott himself, who asked the writer and his companions to come in and take a seat in a manner which savored of old-fashioned politeness.

"Uncle Bill" is a fine, intellectual-looking old negro, about five feet eleven inches in height, well-proportioned, and still muscular, with bushy gray beard and hair. The first question asked him was, of course, whether his age was as great as reported. Uncle Bill at once replied, in a clear voice, "Yes, sir; 149 years, sir." This reply caused an exclamation of surprise and wonder from both the Sergeant of Police and an officer who had accompanied the reporter. According to his own statement the year of Scott's birth would have been 1729, three years before Washington was born, and when Baltimore city bore the now-forgotten title of Jones' Town.

At the suggestion of the reporter Uncle William related the history of his life. "I was born," said he, "in Calvert, Md." When asked the year, he replied: "Deed, master, I can't remember the figures." His father was a slave, and belonged to Miss Percy Lawrence, of Calvert county. His mother was a free woman, and the mother of "twenty-six head" of children, as Uncle Bill termed them. William was the fourth child. He has no idea what became of the rest. He remained with Miss Lawrence until he was 48 years of age, at which time he was made free, on account of his mother being free-born. After leaving Miss Lawrence, Scott went to live with a Col. Hoskins. With the Colonel he remained three or four years, and acted as his body servant.

At the time, about the year 1775, the Indians were a cause of a great annoyance to the people of Maryland and other colonies. As Col. Hoskins was on active service, his duties being to protect settlers of the frontier, he traveled a great deal, during all of which he was accompanied by his faithful servant. Scott says that during one of his crossings of the "Rocky mountains," probably the Alleghenies, with the Colonel and his regiment, he was one day captured by Indians and held as a prisoner for two and a half months, during which time he was treated with kindness by the savages.

He was finally released through the instrumentality of Col. Hoskins, who always expressed a strong liking for him.

After leaving Col. Hoskins he obtained employment in Gen. Howe's (the English General's) service. Scott says that after being with the General about a year in this country, the General took him to England with him.

Scott says he remained in England thirty-two years. He was asked who held the throne of England at this time, and the answer was George III. After remaining abroad for the long period mentioned, Scott returned to America. He says that he was twelve months crossing the Atlantic, making thirty-three years exactly that he was away from this country.

Uncle William said that he was certain of his age, because of some papers that had been given him by Miss Lawrence, and which long since had crumbled to dust. He also stated that often had he carried "Master" Disney, now 80 years old, when a baby, on his shoulder. With regard to his health, Uncle Bill said he thanked the Lord that he had always been healthy, but for the past fifty years he had been very weak. He has lost his teeth, and complains of weakness in his knees. He seems to think that he will not live much longer.

A reporter saw Mr. Snowden Disney, who states that he is 77 years of age; that he has known Scott since he can remember; that Scott nursed his father when a boy, and that his father died thirty-five years ago at the age of 76. His (Mr. Disney's) father always spoke of Scott as a man of middle age when he first knew him as a boy. Scott was a religious man, and Mr. Disney stated that he had been a body servant of Gen. Howe. He has recently walked out on the Reisterstown road several miles to hold religious meetings. Mr. Disney is a feeble old man, with white hair and beard. He expresses the full belief in Scott's great age, and thinks that he is even older than he claims to be.—Baltimore Gazette.

Brother and Sister Hanged.

Raymond and Ellen Osgood, brother and sister, were recently hanged in Liberty county, Ga., for the murder of Sam Gaudin. On the night of Oct. 12 Gaudin went to the house of Simon Osgood to inquire about a debt which he owed Osgood, and which Osgood had given to a constable to collect. There was a dispute, and Simon Osgood, with three of his sons and a grown daughter, beat Gaudin with sticks, fence rails and a hoe. He died the next day. Two of the sons, Henry and Raymond, are grown men; the other, James, is a youth of 13 years; the girl, Ellen, is about 19. Henry escaped, but all the others were arrested and tried. The old man, Simon, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary; Raymond and Ellen were convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, and James, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

SHOT IN HIS CELL.

A Story of Sam Buckmaster and the Old Alton Penitentiary.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Republican.

The death of Col. Samuel A. Buckmaster recalls a thrilling tragedy which occurred at the Alton penitentiary, during his administration as Warden, more than twenty years ago.

In the year 1854 there was a convict at Alton named Hall, who was serving a life sentence for murder. He was a desperate man of wiry frame, and his imprisonment made him insane with rage and hate. He was such a man as Rande, but Rande was not born then. This man was set to work in the blacksmith shop, and was watched with extra care, but he managed, in some of those ways only known to the cunning of criminals, to make a short knife of a worn-out file, and he used the skill of a genius in hiding it about his person. His cell, like all the others, was strongly built of blocks of stone, the door being of oak many inches thick, and bound with iron bars. The prisoner's bed shut down against the door, which opened inwards, so that the door was fastened from within when the prisoner was abed. Through the door, which opened into a corridor, was a hole perhaps eight inches square, which was strongly barred, and the only other opening into the cell was in the outer wall of the prison, where a narrow slit, also barred, admitted light and air. This little window was very near the ceiling, and, by reason of its narrowness and the thickness of the wall, a person on the outside, even mounted on a ladder, could not get sight of the prisoner. All this was well understood by Hall, whose insane cunning had devised a desperate scheme to escape from the prison and humiliate the Warden. At 10 o'clock one morning, while at work, he signaled the guard, whose name was Crabb, that he was sick, and, in accordance to the rule, Crabb started with him to his cell. While in the corridor, as the guard was opening an iron door, Hall struck him down with a bar of iron, which he had secured in the blacksmith shop, and dragged him into the cell. He then bound him with strips from the bed blanket and closed the door, shutting down the bed against it. The guard was stunned by the blow, and did not recover his senses for an hour, but, as he did not return to the shop, search was made, and the Warden was quickly informed of the event. Hall, armed with his knife, was keeping watch over the wounded guard, and was secure in his cell. He commanded the situation. He declared that he would kill the guard unless he was granted a free pardon, but, after some reflection, demanded, in addition, that he should be furnished with a loaded revolver, and be permitted to walk with the guard out of the prison to a carriage at the gate, and that Col. Buckmaster should drive the carriage in such direction as he would then indicate, and as far as he might choose, and permit him to escape. He further announced that if any attempt was made to take him he would fall on Crabb and murder him.

His terms were absurd, of course, and the Warden at no time thought of complying with them, but the situation was horrible, and there seemed to be no means of getting at the desperado that did not render the death of Crabb certain. The people of Alton were soon aware of these facts, and the town was in an uproar. The guard was a very well known and respectable citizen, and he had a family. The prison gates were crowded with anxious men and women, and everybody's ingenuity was tasked to devise a way of saving Crabb's life. The news was sent over the State and country, and attracted its allowance of attention. Communication was kept up with the convict and the guard through the door, before which Buckmaster stood for the greater part of three days with a pistol in his hand, watching diligently for a chance to kill the convict. But Hall managed to keep himself covered by the body of the guard, and his vigilance never relaxed. He said he had been trying to get the Warden instead of the guard, but had been compelled to accept the smaller game; whereupon Buckmaster offered to take Crabb's place if he might be released, and he agreed to go into the cell stark naked; but Hall wisely declined to change his prisoner. It was useless to attempt to poison the convict, for the guard ate the same food, and the little window through the wall did not afford a view of either. When this desperate situation was understood Gov. Bissell sent a pardon to Col. Buckmaster, to be used at his direction, but the Warden resolved not to use it except in the last extremity. No labor or pains were spared to catch the convict off his guard, but he seemed to feel neither fatigue nor fear. When every other expedient had failed the Warden resolved to force the door, and accordingly, when the cell door was opened to admit the supper of the men, he introduced a crowbar and thus kept the door open, and, with the aid of another guard, rushed in and dragged Crabb out. At the first moment of violence the convict fell on Crabb with his knife, but failed to kill him, though he wounded him dreadfully. When the guard was removed, Hall closed his door and refused to surrender. He sat down on the floor out of pistol range, and was beyond the reach of Warden Buckmaster, who called upon him to surrender in vain, and, as his body and limbs were entirely concealed by the door, he still held out. But the Warden watched until he saw one foot exposed, and instantly pierced it with a ball. The wound destroyed the self-command of the convict and he exposed his head, and a ball pierced it instantly. He was taken out, and died in a day or two.

The guard, Mr. Crabb, recovered entirely from his wounds, and held his place in the prison after it was removed to Joliet.

Woman Ahead.

The brethren of Hardin Lodge, No. 322, on last Saturday night, were treated to a surprise on a point not set down in the books, and which, as an interpretation of Masonic law, entirely sets aside all precedents laid down by Oliver, Mackey, Moore, Cross, Mitchell or other learned writers on Masonic ruling and usages. It seems that there was a candidate in waiting to take the second degree, and, as the lodge had considerable business to transact and the night was stormy, the gentleman concluded to return home until such time as it should please the lodge to take up his case. When everything was ready, a brother was sent to find him, who returned and reported that the brother had gone home. Whereupon a committee was appointed to wait on the brother and inform him that the lodge was now ready to proceed to business. The committee started out through the snow and storm and finally arrived at the house of the gentleman and rapped at the door, which was opened by his wife, who was already dressed for the night. The committee stated their business, when they were politely but energetically informed by the lady "that at present she had a stronger grip on Mr. X. than the grip of an entered apprentice; that the lodge might do as it pleased, but, the Lord willing, Mr. X. was now about to retire with Mrs. X." The committee, struck dumb with astonishment, formed in solid procession and returned to the lodge. Had a bomb-shell fallen through the roof it could not have created more confusion than the report of the committee on the reply of the plucky woman. The hair of the Worshipful Master stood upright "like quills upon the fretful porcupine," and his hat rose three inches above his head. The Senior Warden retired from his position, and the Junior Warden, in his excitement, called the craft from labor to refreshment; the Treasurer slapped his hand on his pocket-book; the Secretary upset his inkstand; the deacons moved uneasily about, and the Tyler was heard to drop his sword in the ante-room. But the joke was too good, and, presently, rising to the occasion, the brethren burst into a roar of laughter which fairly shook the building; after which order was restored, and the lodge was closed in due form until such time as Mrs. X. will allow Mr. X. to take the second degree.—Richmond (Mo.) Conservator.

A Singular Fatality in a Swamp.

A singular fatality lately happened in a swamp near Trenton, N. J., to an old man named Charles Yopp. It appears that Yopp went out to gather water-cresses, accompanied by a little dog. On the following afternoon the dog's persistent barking attracted the attention of Mrs. Gilbert, whose husband has a small farm bordering on the swamp. She went to the spot whence the sounds proceeded, and was horrified to discover the head and shoulders of a man, who was evidently exhausted and unconscious, protruding from the black mud. One hand clung to a tuft of grass and the other was extended. The woman went after her husband, and the two, with other help, returned to find the man sunk still lower and still sinking. To extricate him was a work of great difficulty, and took several hours' time, but it was finally accomplished by means of fence-rails and ropes. The man was then taken to a house, and, in an hour, he revived sufficiently to tell, in a broken way, the story of his adventure. He was attempting to get hold of a fine bunch of water-cresses, when he dropped his basket into what looked like a filled-up ditch. He jumped in after it and sank instantly, and, to his amazement found that something seemed to be drawing him still further down. His body was paralyzed by fear, and he cried for help with all his might, but in vain. At length, being still powerless to move, he abandoned himself, as he supposed, to death. Night soon came, however, and with it a slight revival of his strength. He had now sunk to his hips, and, although he felt stronger, there was nothing within reach upon which he could lay hands. He thought he sank at the rate of an inch an hour. The night seemed fearfully long, and, before it passed, he fell into a stupor, and knew no more until he found himself in the hands of his rescuers. He died two days afterward from exhaustion.

Exploring Iowa Mounds.

Mr. Giles Pearce, of Muscatine, who is an enthusiast in exploring the ancient mounds in Muscatine county, has found some additional relics on a slough bluff. The last mound opened by him was seventy-five feet in diameter and eight feet high, and contained three skeletons. The first was apparently a late burial, and was found one foot from the top; two and a half feet below this the second skeleton was found, surrounded by pieces of broken granite; two feet deeper, beneath a hard stratum of yellowish clay and charcoal, rested the third skeleton, about which were scattered relics in the shape of numerous small arrows, a small red stone pipe, a plummet of iron and a stone hammer. These were resting on a hard floor of burnt clay. Under this was soft sand. Between the last mound opened and the city of Muscatine there are said to be 650 mounds. Mr. Pearce has made plats of his explorations in Illinois and Iowa, and will forward the same to the Smithsonian Institute.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THE Escanaba people have decided by vote as to who shall be Postmaster at that place.

PEOPLE at Zilwaukee, on the Saginaw river, think that a man was mired and lost in the swamp near that place one day last week.

JAMES F. JOY has resigned the Presidency of the Lansing and Northern railway, and Alfred Hardy, of Boston, has been elected as his successor.

WILLIAM MOYER, who was arrested in Kalamazoo county some time ago on a charge of murder committed in Pennsylvania, has been acquitted.

A YOUNG woman, who is supposed to hail from Alpena, was found in the road between that place and Rogers City, lately, almost frozen to death. She will lose both legs, and probably her life.

T. B. TALMADGE, sawyer in a mill in Riverdale, Gratiot county, was struck in the side by a stick thrown off from a circular saw, and so severely injured that he died.

A CURIOUS accident occurred at Tru-fant, recently. A young man, while combing his hair, pricked a hole in his scalp with a tooth of the comb and nearly bled to death.

CAPT. SOL GARDNER, a prominent Detroit steamboat man, and for twenty years partner of the late Eber B. Ward, died recently of pneumonia, aged 70 years. He leaves a young wife and a large fortune.

EXCEPTING some minor details of the furnishing and fitting, the new State Capitol at Lansing is about completed, and most of the legislators have already chosen their seats for the coming session.

JACOB KAYWOOD, an old resident of Leoni, Jackson county, died a few days ago of neuralgia of the heart, after only four hours' illness. He was 86 years old, and came to that county from New York in 1835. He was known far and near as "Uncle Jake" Kaywood, and universally beloved.

COL. NICHOLAS GREUSEL, formerly of Detroit, and during the war commander of a brigade composed in part of Michigan regiments, was lately presented with a solid-gold medal. The presentation was made at Aurora, Ill., by Commander Coulter, of the G. A. R. of that State, in behalf of surviving members of Col. Greusel's old regiment.

THE house of Charles Sanborn, of the town of Richfield, caught fire while the family were away for a short time at a neighbor's house, it is supposed from coals snapping out of the stove. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss, \$1,500.

YOUNG CALL, the Fairfield (Shiawassee county) youth, who was in company with a lad named Kiser, on a hunting expedition, when the latter was fatally shot, has been arrested on a charge of killing Kiser. It seems to be generally believed, however, that Kiser was killed accidentally.

A COUNCIL of Baptist ministers and deacons has been in session at Jackson examining into the case of the Rev. L. D. Palmer, formerly and for many years pastor of the Baptist Church of that city, and have decided to advise the church to withdraw from him the hand of fellowship.

THE annual meeting of the State Sheep Breeders' Association was held last week, with a large attendance. At the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were chosen by acclamation: President, Wm. Hall; Vice President, C. A. Miller; Secretary, R. F. Johnstone; Executive Committee, Deville Hubbard, Hugh McDowd; J. N. Smith, J. J. Jones, Richard Dougherty.

At Kalamazoo, a few days ago, Louise Hassemeyer, aged 17, daughter of a Hollander, was run over by a car being backed up at the Central depot, and instantly killed. The coroner's jury in their verdict blamed the railroad employees for carelessness. The girl was employed carrying milk at the time, and it appears that as she was crossing the track no whistle or other warning was given.

A SMALL fire was discovered in the new Representative Hall at the new Capitol building, at Lansing, one night lately. Workmen were engaged during the day in oiling and cleaning the desks in that room, and in the evening the room was swept, and the sweepings, which consisted of oiled rags and dust, were left near the wainscoting at the west entrance. The pile is supposed to have ignited by spontaneous combustion. The damage is slight, the watchman having promptly discovered and extinguished the fire, and the necessary repairs will be completed in a few days.

A FIRE broke out, one day last week, in the rear of the Ludington City Hotel, occupied by John Miles, and swept the entire block of wooden buildings fronting on the avenue. The hotel was owned by S. T. White, and insured for \$800; loss, \$1,200. Two buildings used for a meat market and marble-cutter's shop, owned by Oretzmer, of Milwaukee. Store owned by Mrs. L. H. Foster; not insured; loss, \$600. Stephen Murphy's hotel; not insured; loss, \$2,000. Lozo's store building; insured for \$7,000; loss, \$1,500. Most of the furniture was gotten out. The wind was strong in the west, and the fire went out because nothing was within reach.

THE National Penny Bank has been in operation in London a little over three years. In that time, at its seventy-five branches, there have been more than a million deposits; 127,000 persons have opened accounts, and nearly \$350,000 are at present in the hands of the bank.

ALEX. STEPHENS ON FINANCES.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times has had an interview with Mr. Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, which drew forth some of his views about the financial condition of the country. He says the present time is one of the severest monetary crises the country has ever been called to pass through. As to the matter of resumption he says he has nothing to say against it. "Let it come, but unless something is done to relieve the distress of the people there will be terrible suffering." When asked what measures of relief he would suggest, Mr. Stephens answered: "I would relieve the stringency by the issuance of silver dollars, silver bullion and gold bullion bars, and silver certificates and gold certificates to an equal amount. I have already embodied my views in a bill which is now in the possession of the committee on coinage weights and measures, and which at the earliest opportunity I shall present to the house. This bill provides for the unlimited issue of bullion; that is to say, they are never to exceed the amount of bullion, but they may exceed the amount of coined money at any one time in existence a hundredfold.

The trouble with the country is not in the quality of its money, but in its quantity. People may talk as they will about the desirability of a paper dollar which shall be at par with gold or silver. I want dollars to be at par with each other, but I also want enough of them to do the business of the country with. There are not nearly enough of them now, and hence the terrible stringency in the labor markets of the world.

My plan will entitle the holder of bullion, gold or silver, to carry it to the mint and have it stamped and get his certificates I would have legal-tender money of value. It takes no longer to stamp on a bar of silver the figures descriptive of its weight, and therefore value, than it does to stamp a dollar, and not so long. These certificates I would make full legal tender, receivable for public and private debts. The beauty of my plan is that it will act quickly. Large blocks of bullion can at once be stamped and the certificates issued in multiples of \$1,000, say or smaller, even, down to fractions of a dollar. In this way we should not have to wait for the slow and wearisome process of coining the standard dollars. Two or three hundred million dollars' worth of certificates could be issued in a very little while, and that amount of legal tender injected into the great arteries of trade will revive business as by a galvanic shock, and the reaction will be entirely healthy, too."

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The editor of the Laramie Sentinel, in an article contradicting the stories that have been extensively copied throughout the country about the failure of the good results confidently predicted for Woman's Suffrage in Wyoming Territory, among other things, says:

That they are controlled more by principle and less by party ties than men, and generally casts their votes for the best men and best measures.

That while women in this Territory frequently vote contrary to their husbands, we have never heard of a case where the family ties or domestic relations were disturbed by it, and we believe that among the pioneers of the West there is more honor and manhood than to abuse a wife because she does not think as we do about politics or religion.

We have never seen any of the evil results growing out of woman's suffrage which we have heard predicted for it by its opponents.

On the contrary its results have been only good and that continually. Our elections have come to be conducted as quiet and orderly and civilly as our religious meetings or any of our social gatherings, and the best men are generally selected to make and enforce our laws.

We have long ago generally come to the conclusion that woman's influence is as wholesome and as much needed in the government of the State as in the government of the family. We don't know of a respectable woman in the Territory who objects to be neglected to use her political power, and we don't know of a decent man in the Territory who wishes it abolished, or who is not even glad to have woman's help in our government.

Our laws were never respected nor enforced, and crime was never punished or life or property protected until we had woman's help in the jury box and at the polls, and we unhesitatingly say here at home that we don't believe a man can be found who wishes to see them deprived of their voice and power, unless it is one "who fears not God nor regards man," who wants to pursue a life of vice or crime and consequently fear's woman's influence and power in the government. We assert further that the anonymous scribblers who write these slanders on our women and on our Territory to the East-

ern press are either fools, who know nothing about what they write, or else belong to that class of whom the poet says:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

We took some pains to track up and find out the author of one of the articles against woman suffrage to which our attention was called, and found him working on the streets of Cheyenne with a ball and chain to his leg. We think he was probably and average specimen of these writers.

And, finally, we challenge or invite any man or woman of Wyoming who disagrees with the foregoing sentiments or who endorses the vile slanders to which we refer, to come out over their own signature and in their own home papers and take issue with us, and our columns shall be freely open to them.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides and Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

THE Galveston News says that lemons brought to its office, grown by Mr. Deats of Dickinson Bayou, lately, weighed 17½ ounces. It has lately been found that the "tide water" district of Texas is unsurpassed for raising oranges and lemons.

George Peabody and Socialism.

Some people imagine that rich men are becoming more wedded to riches, more aggressive in the acquisition of wealth, at the expense of the working classes. Hence the agitation in favor of Socialism. There may be grounds for this imagination, but we have yet in our midst our Peter Coopers, our George Peabodys and our Miss Nightingales—who think more of the welfare of the struggling classes, than many are aware of, and who employ their time and money in extending good to as many as possible in their declining years. One of those is an old retired physician by the name of J. P. Mountain, whose address is Ogdensburg, N. Y., who has had placed in his hands a simple cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Headache and Nervousness. The old gentleman has means which make him independent, and he employs his time and money in a very laudable enterprise. He sends the recipe free to any person sending for it, with instructions for preparing and using, requiring only that the party so sending enclose a stamp to pay the postage. He has now distributed over one million of those recipes, and in this part many have been cured by the use of the same. It is said to be very reliable, and those who are troubled with any of those diseases would do well to address the philanthropic old gentleman, and have a trial of the recipe, which has cured so many.

26-ly-e o w

Additional Local

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at
PESSINK BROS.

SARSAPARILLA cider 30 cents a gallon
also sweet cider always on hand at
G. A. KONING.

We have an extraordinary large lot of
Clothes Pins, which we will sell by the
dozen or by the box, very cheap at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

FRESH Oysters always on hand. Liberal
discount made to parties buying in
quantities at
G. A. KONING.

Insure your homes in the Watertown
Fire Ins. Co.
L. T. KANTERS Agt.

Don't fail to go and examine the largest
stock and the most complete variety of
New Orleans Sugars ever brought to this
town, at the Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

It is simply in keeping with common
sense to say that a specialist who gives his
undivided attention to the treatment of
a certain class of disease ought to succeed
where practitioners in general practice
may fail. Dr. E. B. Foote of 120 Lexington
Avenue, New York City, has given his
exclusive attention to the treatment of
chronic diseases for twenty-five years,
during which time he has cured thousands
whose faces he has never seen. If you
will send to him for his searching list of
questions you will see how this has been
done in part.—Consultations in person or
by mail free. Dr. Foote's works, Plain
Home Talk embracing Medical Common
Sense, Science in Story, etc., are publica-
tions well known to the reading public.
Taking all of the Doctor's publications
together it is not too much to say that mil-
lions of copies have been sold. 46-2w

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

See the Agt. of the "Watertowns" before
you insure
L. T. KANTERS Agt.

REMEMBER Fresh Oysters can be had at
G. A. KONING.

OYSTERS can be bought at Pessink's by
the Plate, Can, or by the measure, as well
as fresh crackers.

GREEN BACKS AT PAR.

Now is the time to buy your Clothing cheaper than
ever before offered in the State of Michigan

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE
OF
E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

Great Reduction made in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods and Groceries,
the best fifty cent Tea in the city, also, a large line of Sugars
and Coffees, a good article of French Cognes.

Shingles, Lath, Lime, Salt, and Wood at Reasonable Prices.

Will take nearly all kinds of Produce in Exchange. Railroad ties Wanted.

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

WOOL AND BUFFALO LINE@ BOOTS AT COST TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

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

Losses honorable settled and promptly
paid by the Watertown Fire Ins. Co.
L. T. KANTERS Agt.

SARSAPARILLA cider by measure or glass
at
G. A. KONING.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Cur-
rents, Dates, Honey, Extracts, Nuts, Pop
Corn, Sweet Cider, etc, of which you can
find a nice supply at
PESSINK'S CITY BAKERY.

Compressed Yeast.—Have you tried that
new yeast? It is superior to any. Sold at
wholesale and retail at
PESSINK BROS.

A VERY large and handsome stock of
ready made clothing has just been received
and opened up at Harrington's Cheap
Cash Store. Whole suits can be bought
there for prices which would formerly be
asked for a single coat.
E. J. HARRINGTON.

The finest lot of Crackers and Cookies
are kept at the City Bakery of all prices
and quality, from 7 cents to 25 cents per
pound.

Three kinds of Oyster Crackers
Four " Butter "
The fine Graham "
The Kenosha "
The Boston Butter "
Lady fingers, and four different kinds of
Jumbles, at Pessink's City Bakery, as well
as Frosted Cream Sweet Crackers, etc.,
etc., fresh and cheap.

As everyone advertises a No. 1 Cigar
now-a-days, we will let the public know
that we, as before, are trying to suit them
with cigars of every price and quality—
from a two cent cigar to a fine smoker of 10
cents, and are still taking the lead in this
article in this city, as the following list
will show:

The A B Cigar.	The Head Light Cigar
" D F "	" Invincible "
" None Such "	" Sweet Home "
" High Life "	" Northwest "
" Red Seal "	" Loyal "
" Inclian "	" Bock "
" Regatta "	" My Pet "
" Jewel "	" Victor "
" La Alborada "	" Habana "
" Extra "	" Murillo "
" Venus "	" Swan "
" A J. "	" Rippers "
" Hunter "	

at
PESSINK BROS.

Remember that the Watertown Fire Ins.
Co. will insure your House and Furniture
against damage by Fire on Lightning.
L. T. KANTERS Agt.

THE McCormick Bros. Homeopathic
Medicine cases can be purchased at the
drug store of D. Meengs, and when bot-
tles are empty be can refill them at regular
prices. 42-4w

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership
heretofore existing between the undersigned,
under the firm name of MEYER & TEN KATE,
doing a general livery and horse dealing business,
at Fremont Centre, Mich., is this day dissolved by
mutual consent. All accounts prior to this date
will be settled by the company. Mr. Arend Meyer
continues the business in his own name.
AREND MEYER.
JOHN TEN KATE.
FREMONT CENTRE, Mich., Dec. 16, 1878. 46-4w

SCRIBNER'S
MONTHLY,

Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND,
The handsomest Illustrated Maga-
zine in the World.

The American edition of this periodical is now
MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY,

and it has a larger circulation in England than any
other American magazine. Every number contains
about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty
to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are
the following:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances
Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's."
The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lan-
cashire; the hero is a young inventor of American
birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs.
Burnett has yet written. It will run through
twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with
November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.
FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boy-
esen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost
his Name," &c. In this romance, the author
graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse
immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W.
Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falcon-
berg." This story will exhibit the state of society
in Creole Louisiana about the years 1863-4-5, the
time of the Cession, and a period bearing a re-
markable likeness to the present Reconstruction
period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This
series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant)
will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in
November. These portraits are drawn from life
by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They
will be printed separately on tinted paper, as front-
ispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated
sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany
these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS.—A series of
papers (mostly illustrated, by John Muir, the Cal-
ifornia naturalist. The most graphic and pictur-
esque and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy
studies of "The California Alps" that have yet
been made. The series will sketch the California
Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-
Confederate" soldier, will be among the rarest
contributions to Scribner's during the coming year.
They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C.
Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series,
"Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November
number.

Term, \$4 a year in advance; 35 cents a number.

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SOLD BY
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DEALERS IN
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A. L. Holmes

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Having but recently moved to his capacious
new store, is prepared to make the finest and best
fitting boot or shoe one may wish.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing
done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES.
GRAND HAVEN, Mich. Dec. 20, 1878. 45-1f

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent test gave
85 4-100 per cent.
A full description,
power, price, etc., is
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Send for a Copy.
GATES CURTIS,
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The best book ever published
on Romanism. Contributed by
the ablest Divines of the different
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Fine Steel Engravings of Bishops
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ly. For terms and circulars. Address,
J. H. CHAMBERS & CO.
St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of
Holland, I will sell at the following prices:
Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175
each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West
Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block
25, as organized plat near the M. 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 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block
E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will
be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

NEW
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Just Received at
THE
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Our facilities for Job Print-
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ALL KINDS OF
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Promptly and Neatly
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LETTER HEADS,
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BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
PRICE LISTS,
CARDS, TAGS, &c.

Jottings.

An open winter—2½ feet of snow.

How to commence the new year well—write it with a 9.

SLEIGHING was very brisk on Saturday last and a great deal of business was transacted.

We understand that a broom handle factory will be started, near Harrington's dock, for which the machinery has arrived a few days ago.

Mr. Verbeek, our postmaster has been making quite a number of changes in the interior of the post-office, and some improvements. It is considerable handier, to say the least.

On Wednesday last, January 1st, the Chicago and Mich. Lake Shore Railroad commenced operations under its new name,—Chicago and West Michigan Railroad. See corrected time table on the first page.

Mr. G. Vyn, of Zeeland, informed us that he is not going to build a flour mill in that village—although others may. Mr. Vijn is at present lumbering considerable at Good Harbor, Mich., and started for the north on Thursday last.

The temperance men of Evansville, Ind., compelled the enforcement of the Sunday law against the liquor sellers have retaliated by closing the drug stores, barber shops, and cigar stands on Sundays, and by prosecuting the publishers of a Sunday paper.

We call the attention of our Greenback readers to the features of a bill which will shortly be introduced into Congress by Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, on the fourth page. We think the Greenbackers will support Mr. Stephens' views, that a larger volume of money would give us better business and more of it.

New Year's Day was celebrated with more spirit this year than last. The weather was nice until evening when another snowstorm set in from the westward which increased in severity until Thursday morning, when the thermometer dropped down to zero—the lowest temperature of the season, so far.

YESTERDAY the roads were all blocked yet, and no mails from the East and West. The thermometer showed 4 degrees below zero on Thursday morning, 4 degrees above on Friday morning, and the storm was still raging last night. Now, we can stand this about 10 minutes longer, Charlie, but don't, for mercy's sake, call it an open winter.

At an election of officers held in the Lodge of Odd-Fellows on Tuesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected: Wm. Blom, N. G.; H. M. Dargremond, V. G.; G. A. Koning, R. Sec.; Will. H. Rogers, P. Sec.; J. Hummel, Treas.; M. Harrington, representative to the Grand Lodge, to be held at Jackson, Mich. The installation of officers will take place on Tuesday evening next, Jan. 7th.

Dr. L. E. Best, requests us to mention for the information of the people of Overisel and surrounding townships, that, being agent for his brother Robert B., during his absence from home, although his brother was associated with Dr. Ash in the practice of medicine, there was no co-partnership touching financial transactions. Dr. Robert B. Best has gone to New York city to take a special course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital on certain diseases.

THE new State Capitol at Lansing was dedicated on New Year's Day. A great many prominent citizens and politicians were present from all quarters of the State. Both Houses of the Legislature convened at noon, and proceeded to organization and election of officers, after which both adjourned. The new capitol, which was commenced about six years ago, is built of stone and iron and is as near fire-proof as such a building can be made. It is three hundred and forty-five feet long, one hundred and ninety-one wide, and two hundred and sixty-five in height. Its cost (including finishing of grounds and furnishing), has been one million, five hundred and five thousand dollars.

SINCE we have published the whole article of Mr. Eli Perkins, in which he describes a cure for drunkenness, we further want to direct the attention of those who want to avail themselves of that remedy to the following item: "The prescription given by Mr. Eli Perkins for the cure of drunkenness is correct, but to prepare it properly it requires the skill and knowledge of a pharmacist. No one could make the preparation by following the directions that he gave, as it must be made by percolation and not maceration, as he directs. Being a powerful tonic, it is when properly prepared, a valuable remedy for diseases where its tonic effects are needed. The medicine is difficult to make, requiring at least twenty-four hours for its preparation.

CHRYST.

We have had snow every day during the month of December, except one.

THE *Vrijheids Banier* mentions the death of Rev. Cohen Stuart, at Utrecht, Netherlands.

Mr. L. Van Patten and sister have returned home from Flint, where they have been on a visit to their brother.

REV. Kuiper, of the Netherlands, has accepted the call of the True Dutch Reformed church, at Graafschap, Mich.

THE Rev. E. W. Flower will hold divine services at Grace (Episcopal) Church on Sunday, Jan. 5th, at 10.30 a. m., and at 7.30 in the evening.

He who pays his debts may enjoy a happy New Year, but his bliss is commonplace beside the enjoyment of the creditor to whom they are paid. It should be a happy New Year all round.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington. The immense stocks displayed in his double store attract great attention, and the low prices with which the goods are marked insure rapid sales.

A FEW weeks ago we saw it mentioned that Pat. Quigley had been incarcerated on the charge of stealing timber, and now he informs us that he has been appointed watchman over the timber of the same piece of land. This is a good joke!

At the Philadelphia mint, during the year just closed, 22,751,380 pieces of money were coined; of these, 10,509,550 were "daddy" dollars, and 5,799,850 were cents. The trade dollars numbered only 900, and the twenty-cent pieces 600, while 2,350 of the equally pestiferous three-cent pieces were coined.

On the 31st of December, at midnight, the normal hour was to be fixed throughout Sweden. All the Government, rail way, and telegraph clocks were to be set simultaneously. In some places, as, for instance, in Stockholm, the clocks would have to be put back as much as twelve minutes.

QUITE a number of Grand Haven people happened to be in Grand Rapids on Monday last. Messrs. Farr and Laubach started for Lansing in the evening, and Lee and Fordham went home. We were a little surprised to find Mr. Ryan, who used to work on the *News Journal* of Grand Haven, at work on the Grand Rapids *Daily Times*.

We regret to see cropping out among the young men and boys in this city an inclination to bother, annoy and even attack the country people, who happen to be in the city on holidays. New Year's Day we saw it illustrated again, shamefully, cowardly, and low, and it seems to us that it is high time that the city authorities would watch this especial feature. The aim is, or ought to be, to get the country people to come to town, but not to drive them off, like Comanches.

MEXICAN silver dollars and United States trade dollars are purchased as bullion at the Philadelphia Mint and Assay Office, New York, at the equivalent of the London rate for silver on the day of purchase, less one-half cent per ounce, payable in standard silver dollars. The bullion or mint value of the Mexican and trade dollar under the above regulation and the present price of silver is about ninety and a half cents; neither the Mexican nor the trade dollar are a legal tender, and when offered in payment may be lawfully refused by any one.

It is said that between 200 and 300 men and women of St. Louis drink daily from a half to a pint of blood, piping hot from the veins of slaughtered cattle. More blood-drinking by consumptive and aged persons is done in September and October than during the remainder of the year. The blood of young steers is the best and should be caught as it comes from the animal and drank while the foam is still on and the steam rising. Consumptives are advised, in addition to drinking the blood, to sit in a slaughter house for a couple of hours every day at killing time to inhale the "steam" of the running blood.

In his "Notes of a Tour in America" Mr. Hussey Vivian, M. P., says: "So far as I am able to judge, America promises every principal mineral, except tin, in great abundance. Her coal fields are gigantic. The quality appeared to me to be excellent, and the price at which it is sold to the Pittsburgh works proves that it is cheaply got. There are, in fact, few parts of England where coal of like quality can be produced at this moment at so cheap a rate. The cost and quality of coal is the basis of almost every manufacturing industry, and I cannot see, therefore, what is to prevent America from becoming not only entirely self-supporting in all branches of manufacture, but also a largely exporting country, if only frail men will leave nature's laws to have their free way. America possesses iron-ores of the finest steel-making qualities, and in vast abundance. That she will ever again depend on England for iron or steel seems to me impossible.

"EARLY to bed and early to rise," but above all come early to advertise.

How to succeed in business: Go and be a national depository and stand in with John Sherman.

MESSRS. John and Alonzo Herold, Mr. Henry Ferry, and several more young men were home during the holidays.

E. P. FERRY, of Grand Haven, brother of the Senator, has opened up the Marsac silver mill and mine, Park City, Utah Territory, with every prospect of success.

THE vestry of Grace (Episcopal) Church have elected the Rev. E. W. Flower, of Grand Rapids, Rector of their church, and have sent him notice to that effect, but he has not yet signified his acceptance of the appointment.

An old Irish soldier who prided himself upon his bravery said he had fought in the battle of Bull Run. When asked if he had retreated and made good his escape as others did on that famous occasion, he replied: "Be jabbers, those that didn't run are there yet!"

MANY of the Yuma Indians were employed in the construction of the Southern Pacific railroad across the California desert last year, and were found to be good workers. Employment is to be given them in continuing the road from Yuma eastward.

HIGH prices no longer prevail in San Francisco. Beef, mutton, vegetables, fish and tea are cheaper than in this city. Rent, servants' wages and some kinds of groceries are higher. Clothing is no dearer, and laundering is low. Car fare is five cents, and one-cent coins are now in general use.

At a Texas ball a large number of married women who had brought their babies found it impossible to dance unless some of the young men became nurses. The young men took the babies into another room, and changed their clothes, so that when the mothers reached home that night there was consternation over the interchanges.

A LETTER from Iceland avers that an earthquake was felt in Reikjavik on the 1st of this month, and at the same time "large fires" were observed in the distance in the sea, supposed to have been a volcanic submarine eruption. The weather has been very bad, a number of vessels have been lost, and large flocks of sheep have been killed by the heavy snow storms, or literally blown from the cliffs into the sea.

GEN. SHERMAN writes to a superintendent of a school for young amateur soldiers in Michigan that a military school is the best possible preparation for a skilled militia or army of volunteers, and is absolutely essential to a government such as ours, which will not maintain a large standing army. He adds: "The ordinary drill 'sets up' the boy, and makes a man of better figure, better physique, and consequently prolonging his life and adding to the measure of his influence as a citizen."

We have before us the first number of a new Republican newspaper, called *The Spring Lake Republican*, published at Spring Lake, Ottawa Co., Mich., by Messrs. Bates & Brown, who by the way are doctors of medicine, and are practicing physicians in that village. It is not very large, but makes a creditable appearance, and judging from its motto and salutatory our random shot of last week, which they take pains to criticize, was close to the bull's eye, and we feel safe in repeating it, and adding thereto that the *Spring Lake Republican* will hurt the Grand Haven *Herald* greatly. Anybody can see through that—especially printers.

URANINE—This is most recently discovered, and perhaps the most remarkable, of all the coal tar or aniline group of coloring substances, now so extensively used for the adornment of the finest fabrics. Uranine is said, by chemists, to be the most highly fluorescent body known to science. Its coloring power is astonishing; a single grain will impart a marked color to nearly five hundred gallons of water. A most interesting experiment, which anybody may try, consists in sprinkling a few atoms of Uranine upon the surface of water in a glass tumbler. Each atom immediately sends down through the water what appears to be a bright green rootlet; and the tumbler soon looks as if it were crowded full of beautiful plants. The rootlets now begin to enlarge, spread and combine, until we have a mass of soft green-colored liquid. Viewed by transmitted light, the color changes to a bright golden or amber hue; while a combination of green and gold will be realized, according to the position in which the glass is held. For day or evening experiment nothing can be prettier than these trials of Uranine, which are especially entertaining for the young folks. We are indebted for examples of the color to the editors of the *Scientific American*, who are sending out specimens, free of charge, to all their readers. The subscription to the paper is \$3.20 for a year, or \$1.60 half year; and a better investment for the money could hardly be named.

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE, SCHOUTEN & WESTVEER, PROPRIETORS.

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,
Writing Material, Snuff,
And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compounded by Mr. H. Westveer at all hours, day or night.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$30 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wanted.

A FIRST-Class improved farm, containing about 80 or 120 acres of land, situated within reach of Holland City as a market. For particulars, inquire of

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.
at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS. SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send 10 cents for a specimen copy and Premium-List. Subscribe now, and get last number of this year FREE. JOHN L. SHOREY,
36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Having been frustrated in obtaining a partnership in the stock of Hardware recently sold under chattel mortgage by Messrs. Buhl, Du charme & Co. of Detroit, I still do a Hardware business

Opposite the Post-Office.

I respectfully solicit the custom of every farmer and citizen who may feel inclined to deal with me. I shall keep on hand and will sell cheaper than ever

FOR CASH

The best kinds of

Parlor and Cooking

STOVES,

Tools, Tinware, Nails, Glass,

CUTLERY, and many other things in our line.

Farming Implements as cheap

as anywhere.

I have just received a supply of Stone Tyle, Corn Shellers, and as a specialty in stoves, I have the "Crown Helper," a new cook stove, which will burn both coal and wood.

Tinware repaired and made to Order.

I have just received patent fire-backs made to adjust and fit to over 200 different kinds and sizes of stoves.

Will also keep on hand a full stock of whiffetree, neckyoke and wagon fixtures.

Call and purchase to your advantage.

WM. C. MELIS.
HOLLAND, December 1, 1878.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

The undersigned, an old and retired physician, having been permanently cured of the much dreaded disease CONSUMPTION, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, FREE OF CHARGE, with directions for preparing and using the same, which will be found a sure cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Nervousness, &c., &c., &c. Address with stamp.—DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK —OF— BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

J. A. GRIFFIN,

Cutter and Tailor,

rooms over E. J. Harrington's

CHEAP CASH STORE

Cutting and making in first-class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing done promptly and Neatly.

ALSO

Ladies Cloaks Cut and Made to Order.

35-41

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

Which I have purchased lower than ever will sell cheaper than ever before.

A FULL LINE OF CARPETS, FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST.

Come and see the goods and ascertain prices before you purchase.

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

While I thank the public for their patronage of the past, I hope to merit and solicit a liberal share of it for the future.

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc.

S. REIDEMA.
HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

Have re-opened their extensive Furniture business, closed by the big fire of 1871, on the corner of

Ninth & River Streets.

In opening this store we open the finest and largest Furniture store in Ottawa Co., and respectfully invite our old customers to come and examine our stock of goods, consisting of the finest and best kinds of furniture to the cheapest, including all the latest styles, such as East Lake, Queen Anne, etc., which we offer at

Very Low Prices.

Having bought everything new we can sell lower with a small profit, than old stock can be sold "at cost."

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

We are prepared to manufacture furniture to order and can afford to sell common ware very cheap.

We also keep ourselves prepared to do all kinds of Planing, Matching, Re-sawing, making of Doors, Sash and Blinds, etc.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

A TALE OF LONG AGO.

BY HELEN ANGELL GOODWIN.

Night in the Baron's castle,
Night on the windy moor,
The best of nights for the very rich
And the worst for the very poor;
For the Yule-log blazed in the ancient hold,
And the beggar shrank from the biting cold.

The Baron's only daughter,
The little Lady Grace,
Was better dressed than any guest
And fairer in the face;
But never a thought of pride had she,
As they gayly danced round the Christmas-tree.

When lo! an ill-clad stranger
Stood in the firelight's glow;
His head was bare, his golden hair
All wet with melting snow.
"Whence comest thou?" the children cried,
But only a dim, sweet smile replied.

"It is the little Christ-child,"
Low spoke the Lady Grace.
"I dreamed last night that a halo bright
Shone round that very face.
And he said: 'Be sure you have eyes to see,
For I shall stand by your Christmas-tree.'"

"So, when they spread the table,
A chair I bade them set
At my right hand for a guest more grand
Than all assembled yet.
And my mother said, when the servant smiled:
"Tis the second sight. Obey the child."

Then all the noisy children
Were silent for a space;
But none heeding spoke a word,
Though the smile grew on his face,
Till they saw a halo pure and faint,
Round the stranger's head, like a pictured saint.

In strides the stately Baron,
To view the children's cheer,
"Who has the place by the Lady Grace?"
How came a beggar here?
Said the Lady Grace: "God pardon thee!
The little Christ-child dined with me."

The Baron staggers backward
And smiles upon his breast,
Before him stands, with clasped hands,
One more unbidden guest.
"Hast thou come back here from the dead,
Grace, my sister Grace?" he said.

"They told you falsely, brother,
Seven years ago to-day,
With a father's blame and a blighted name,
I left this castle gray.
But at Christmas time of every year
I have stood outside, I have seen you here."

"My son comes always with me,
Or else I could not come,
He will ever be like a babe to me,
For he is deaf and dumb.
He slipped from sight when my head was bowed,
And I saw him next in the youthful crowd."

"Among the happy children
I left my smiling boy,
For light and heat and enough to eat
Are all he can enjoy;
But I'll take him now; I will go away,
And will come no more on the Christmas day."

"Nay, then," replied the Baron,
"Thou shalt not go again.
Thy seven years of toil and tears
Amid the scorn of men
Are enough, in sooth, for a lifetime long;
And we've all done wrong—we have all done wrong."

Then followed hearty greeting,
Where people wept and smiled;
And the Lady Grace, with a warm embrace,
Welcomed the silent child.
But she wept that night on her mother's breast
That the Christ-child had not been her guest.

"Nay, grieve thee not, my daughter,
The Christ of God has come;
But he chooses to speak through a woman weak
And a child that is deaf and dumb,
And 'as ye have done,' in the book saith He,
'To the least of mine, ye have done to me.'"

WIDOWS BEWITCHED.

The Effect of an Advertisement.

Grand and gorgeous is the first morning of spring. It is not the tapping of woodpecker in the hollow beech, nor yet the nuthatch humming at his breakfast, that soft rap-a-tap-tap one hears. It is only Mr. Ernest Black knocking out his pipe against the garden-seat.

Happy man! to have such a charming nook wherein to smoke the early pipe. His comfortable mansion of Shrublands, a cozy, modern building, warm and roomy, with glass houses clustered about it, and its convenient offices at the rear, lies on the slope above. In front of him stretches a pleasant lawn, and he looks over upon a sweet river valley, bounded by purple hills, reaches of water showing in silver streaks here and there. A warm, pleasant little dingle encompasses the grounds, sheltering the house from the north and east, and sloping down toward the south, and here the first breath of new-born spring is felt, and the first green leaf of the year is seen on that slender white birch, whose brown catkins are dying for love of the earliest blossoms of the season.

Ernest thought that it was very good to be here, as he smoked his pipe on his garden-seat. But everything comes to an end, and, by the time he had finished his pipe and knocked out the ashes, a cloud had come over the sun, the air was chilled, and the beauty of the morn tarnished. It was time, he found, to start for his train. He went into the house to say "good-by" to his wife, for he heard the carriage-wheels grinding on the gravel as it came round from the stables to the door.

He seemed to be a happy fellow, too, in his wife, who was a fair, pleasant-faced woman, of charming figure, and full spirit.

"I didn't know you were going away," she said, a slight shade of vexation coming over her face.

"Didn't I tell you?" said Ernest. "I intended to. I shall be home to dinner. I am only going to town to see the old masters. They close this week."

"Ah! if you had told me in time I would have gone with you."

To say the truth, Ernest did not much care for company when he was going to look at pictures.

"Pity, eh?" he said, carelessly putting his hand under her chin and giving her a kiss. "Well, another day, perhaps, Tottie"—her name was Theresa, but her pet name was Tottie—"and then perhaps I can go shopping with you."

"But I particularly wanted to see those pictures."

"Why didn't you think of it before?" "You should have told me you were going."

"Yes, it was stupid of me; however, there's no help for it; I have only just time to catch the train. Good-by."

And away he went.

Theresa sat down once more to her book of household expenses, but the

totals ran into each other, and the same row of figures wouldn't come to the same amount twice running. It wasn't like Ernest, she thought, not to ask her to go with him. He had never gone off anywhere before without asking her to accompany him if it were practicable. His manner, too, was so cold. What could be the reason of it?

She took up the newspaper to distract her mind. She rarely looked at the daily papers, but this morning she felt uneasy, and couldn't settle to anything. Suddenly she sprang to her feet, with a cry of distress.

She had taken up the outside sheet of the paper, and thereon she had read an advertisement:

"Constance to Ernest. To-day, at Victoria, 12 noon."

That was the reason, then, that Ernest had gone off to town so suddenly. Yes, she knew it; she had been wronged and deceived. Could it be possible that such treachery, such betrayal of all the ties of friendship and affection could be permitted to exist?

Theresa was, perhaps, of a somewhat jealous disposition. Certainly Ernest had given her no cause for jealousy hitherto, as far as she knew, but she had always imagined it possible that at some time or other he would, and now it seemed to her as though her forebodings had been justified.

Constance Brown had been her earnest friend, her schoolfellow, her one dear companion, for whom her affection could never be dimmed. And this friendship had continued unabated for a whole two years after her marriage to Ernest, during which it had been her chief delight to entertain Constance at her new home. Now Ernest wasn't at the beginning, at any rate, at all fond of Constance, and used to think her visits rather a bore. Anything was better, however, than having his wife in the doleful, and on such occasions he would suggest:

"Ask Constance to come and spend a few days."

As time went on, however, little disagreements interposed between the two friends. Constance was of an adaptive nature, and fonder of masculine than feminine society. She professed great interest in Ernest's pursuits, which were rather of a miscellaneous character. Altogether she grew in grace and favor with the husband, and declined in equal measure in the wife's esteem. She was too keen-witted herself not to perceive this, but the ineradicable love of coquetry and mischief that lurks in every female bosom forbade her to change her tactics.

The end of it was a desperate quarrel between Constance and Theresa, and Constance's hasty departure from Shrublands in a great rage. On her part, Theresa vowed that she would never have that deceitful girl in her house again.

"All right," Ernest had said; "if you don't care about it I don't."

But Theresa's jealousy, once aroused, was not to be quieted by any such pretenses as these. It was all very well of Ernest to say so, but his saying so didn't deceive her. Having once thrown her influence over Ernest, Constance, she knew, would not be satisfied to resign her power so easily. She didn't doubt but that Constance would, in some way or other, contrive to see him, and this morning's paper had given her a clew to the means she adopted.

Very well, Theresa, too, would be at Victoria at 12 noon.

The carriage had just returned from taking Ernest to the station; it should also convey her to the next train for London. She would have sufficient time to reach the trysting place by noon.

Victoria station, however, is rather a wide, open place, not adapted for concealment. How should she so disguise herself that she might witness the meeting unobserved? Then she remembered that her Aunt Blake, who had been a widow for a couple of years, had left behind her a widow's cap, bonnet and veil, having taken the opportunity of a visit to her niece to resume the ordinary costume of womanhood.

Bonnets are not formidable things now-a-days, and Theresa put her aunt's weeds, with a black crepe shawl, into a traveling-bag. She put on a black dress with a white shawl over it, and her usual traveling bonnet, that she might not give rise to surmises at her sudden assumption of mourning, and then started off.

The clock showed five minutes to 12 when she arrived at Victoria. She hurried off to the ladies' waiting-room, donned her bonnet, cap, shawl and veil, and came out upon the platform a demure widow.

Sure enough, Ernest was there, walking up and down. She gave a kind of guilty start as he passed her, and he looked rather hard at the young widow with the nice, trim figure.

"So," she thought, "that is the way you look at young women when I am not by?"

The next turn that she took she started as she saw approaching her from the opposite side of the platform, the very double of herself. Black dress, black crepe shawl, widow's cap, bonnet, and everything! She thought, at the first moment, that there was a mirror opposite her, and that she saw her own reflected image. But it was not so. The lady threw up her veil and revealed the features of Constance Brown. It was only for a moment, and then she drew her veil closely over her face, and making a slight gesture, as it seemed, of caution, she made her way to the booking-office, went up to a porter, and asked, in a clear, loud voice, when the train started for Brighton.

Theresa glided into the office by the opposite door. The pretended widow

was waiting her turn at the ticket-hatch. With the quickness of thought Theresa ran up to the barrier. A genial-looking old man was taking his ticket.

"Might I ask you, sir, to get me a ticket for Brighton?"

"Most certainly, madam," said the old gentleman.

She grasped her ticket and hurried on to the departure platform, giving, as she went, the same signal with her hand that she had seen her double make just before.

Yes, he had recognized the signal and followed her.

The train was just due to start, and she hastily jumped into a first-class carriage. A gentleman jumped in after her.

"Faithless fellow!" she thought.

"Constance," said a tremulous voice at her side—"dearest Constance."

"You wretch!" cried Theresa, suddenly unveiling.

But the effect was not what she anticipated. It was not her husband at all; it was Capt. Potter, late of the Plungers.

It is now necessary to revert to the proceedings of Mr. Black to account for his presence on the scene.

Ernest had intended to take the newspaper up to town with him, having been interested in an article he had not had time to finish. But having, with his customary carelessness, left it behind him, he bought another at the station, and then the advertisement caught his eye—"Constance to Ernest." Yes, he knew what it meant.

Ernest Black and Ernest Potter had been school-fellows and cronies in early days, but their friendship had long since decayed. Potter was a reckless spendthrift, who had been obliged to leave the Plungers and sell his commission, swamped with innumerable debts. He had been an old friend of the Browns, too, and Constance had formerly been infatuated with him; but her father, who was a very violent, self-willed old fellow, swore that she should never marry such a scamp.

Constance had a nice little fortune of her own, and she had just come of age, so that, if she persisted in throwing herself and her fortune away, there was no help for it. Still Ernest thought it was his duty to stop it, if he could. He flattered himself that he had some influence over Constance; and, if he couldn't put an end to the affair altogether, he might prevail upon her to have all her money carefully tied up.

The advertisement meant an elopement, Ernest thought—a clandestine marriage, and the sacrifice of all the girl's future to a worthless scamp. He would be there, too, and save her if he could.

At all events he found himself on the platform of Victoria station at noon. Ah! there was Capt. Potter, as he expected, stalking up and down, evidently expecting somebody. Ernest didn't take any notice of him; and Potter seemed anxious, on his part, to avoid any recognition. But there was no Constance. He kept, however, a sharp look-out on the Captain, and, all of a sudden, he noticed that his eyes lit up, and, turning quickly around, Ernest saw a lady in deep mourning pass into the booking-office.

Potter now took up a position close to the wicket that opened to the departure platform where the man stood who punched holes in the tickets. Presently a lady in black brushed rapidly past. Ernest followed her a few paces to assure himself it was not Constance Brown. No; the lady was of quite a different carriage and figure from Constance—more like his own wife, he said, with a jealous pang that he laughed at himself next moment for feeling. Whoever it was, she jumped into the carriage, and the Captain after her. The guard whistled off the train, and Ernest turned away, thinking that he had been rather a fool for his pains.

Then he saw another young widow gazing eagerly about her, and running here and there, evidently looking for some one she couldn't find. At last, apparently overcome with emotion or fatigue, she flung herself upon a bench, and hastily threw up her veil, revealing the pretty, agitated face of Constance Brown.

Ernest sprang toward her.

"Constance," he whispered, "you here, and in this disguise! what does it mean?"

Constance burst into tears, and sobbed out that she didn't know.

"I know," he said, severely; "you have an assignation with that infamous Potter."

"Infamous, indeed," said Constance; "and he has gone off with somebody else."

At this moment, a man in livery approached and touched his hat to Ernest. It was his own coachman, an old and faithful servant, who had been coachman to Ernest's father.

"Beg your pardon, Mr. Ernest, for coming up here without leave, but have you seen the mistress, sir?"

"No. What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, she drove to the station after you left, sir, and she seemed so wild-like and unaccountable, that I made bold to follow her for fear she might come to harm, and I followed her here, sir, where she changed her dress for widow's weeds, and got into the Brighton train, sir, with Capt. Potter."

Ernest turned pale and almost fainted.

He recovered himself by a great effort.

"I know," he cried. "I sent her to Brighton, and have just seen her, off. How dare you follow your mistress, sir?" The man turned away in blank dismay.

"Ernest," said Constance, "we have both been deceived."

"Stuff!" said Ernest, "it was a trick

we played you, that's all; we found out your plot, and we counter-plotted to save you."

But still there was terrible doubt at his heart. What could it all mean?

"Come into the waiting-room, Constance," he cried, "and let us talk. Ah, what misery!" he muttered to himself.

They turned into the waiting-room, and Ernest threw himself upon a seat, leaned his arm upon the table, and groaned.

"What do you intend to do, Ernest," said Constance, clutching him by the arm. "It is all very well to tell your servant such stories. I admire you for it, Ernest, but I know better. It is deliberately planned. We are both deceived."

"It is impossible," said Ernest.

"How blind you are," said Constance. "I always mistrusted Theresa; she was my early friend, you remember, and I believe that Potter used to come to our house on purpose to see her, using me as a blind. Oh, Ernest, what shall we do?"

"I shall have a special train and follow them," cried Ernest.

"Then I will go with you," cried Constance.

Ernest rose and staggered to the platform once more.

"Ernest!" said a decisive, feminine voice at his elbow.

He turned, and beheld his wife and Capt. Potter.

"Hullo!" cried Potter. "Ernest, my boy, how are you? Gad! I've got into a pretty mess with all this ambuscading; wrong party after all, jolly row, pull the string, stop the train—Clapham Junction, guard in awful rage. Give us into custody, eh? Ha, ha! Here we are again back first train. I say, old fellow, I'll change widows with you."

"Come into the waiting-room," cried Black, "and tell me what it all means. Potter, I consider you an unprincipled fellow to inveigle this young lady into such a trap. You know you only want to waste her fortune as you've wasted your own."

"Gently, old fellow," said Potter; "all a mistake. My uncle died last week and left me three thousand a year."

"Then why do you make off in this clandestine way?"

"It's all right, Black, I assure you. I've got a special license in my pocket, parson waiting at Brighton. We're both of age, you know."

"Then why all this disguise?"

"Oh, that was my doing," sobbed Constance. "I was so dreadfully afraid of papa."

"And how did you get the widow's things, Constance?"

"F—from—your—Aunt Blake. It wasn't very wicked, was it?"

"I think," said Theresa, who had recovered her equanimity and her usual aspect of proud serenity, "I think, Constance, you had better come back to Shrublands with me, and be married in a respectable, orderly way."

And they settled that so it should be. They all went back to Shrublands, and Constance was married the next week, not in the widow's weeds, but in full bridal costume, with several bridesmaids.

"Ernest," said Theresa, affectionately, when it was all over, "I'll never be jealous again, but for all that I'm glad that artful minx is safely disposed of. She shall never enter my doors again, never."

Potter always speaks of his old friend Black with affectionate commiseration, and swears that the worst five minutes he ever spent in his life were passed in the Brighton express in company with Madame Theresa.

Labor Enlistment.

An address has been prepared by the Enlistment Labor Association of this city, showing how the employment of 100,000 men for five years may be provided by way of the enlistment plan. Members of Congress are provided with copies, the purpose being to have legislation on the subject this session. The plan is to authorize the President to issue a proclamation calling for the enlistment of 100,000 men, this number to be divided into detachments of 5,000 or 10,000 each, and distributed throughout the Western Territories, on lands of the public domain, each detachment to be furnished with agricultural and other implements of industry wherewith to cultivate the soil and develop the mineral resources of the country, the annual yield of products from every source to go to the benefit of the Government as a part of the recompense of the outlay involved in putting the plan into practical operation. The men are to receive the same pay in clothing and rations as soldiers of the regular army, and to be under the same discipline as volunteer soldiers, and to receive at the expiration of their term of service 160 acres of land as additional bounty, while the enterprise is to be under competent officers appointed from civil life. This plan will require the expenditure of \$75,000,000. It is claimed that this amount will cover the entire expense necessary, as the plan would be nominally self-supporting after the first year. It is claimed by the association that this scheme is equal in importance to the regular army, the cost of which, combined with that of maintaining the Indians, and the claims for Indian depredations amounts for five years to \$249,381,000. It is urged that if the plan is adopted it will greatly reduce the expense incurred from paying the large claims arising from depredations by Indians. This scheme will be urged upon Congress early in the session.—Washington Cor. Chicago Times.

In the northern woods of Michigan he deer are being slaughtered by wholesale.

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Farmers' Column.

Burning Green Wood Greatly Wasteful.

Water in passing into vapor absorbs and hides nearly 1,000 degrees of heat. A cord of green wood produces just as much heat as a cord of the same wood dry. In burning the dry wood we get nearly all the heat, but in burning the same wood green, from one-half to three-fourths of the heat produced goes off latent and useless in the evaporating sap or water. Chemistry shows this, and why, very plainly. Therefore get the winter's wood for fuel or kindlings, and let it be seasoning, as soon as possible, and put it under cover in time to be dry when used. It will of course season or dry much faster when split fine. . . . A solid foot of green elm wood weighs 60 to 65 lbs., of which 30 to 35 lbs. is sap or water. As ordinarily piled up, if we allow half of a cord to be lost in the spaces between the sticks, we still have a weight of about two tons to the cord, of which fully one ton is water or sap. Such wood affords very little useful heat; it goes off in the ton of sap. The great saving of hauling it home dry is evident—as we get the same amount of real fuel for half the team work. Beech wood loses one-eighth to one-fifth its weight in drying; oak, one-quarter to two-fifths.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Straightening up Trees.

In August and September trees begin to harden their wood, and as the twig is then bent the tree will be inclined. A tree will usually arrange its foliage symmetrically, the shoots that are laggard this year receiving the most impetus next year, and so filling up vacancies and irregularities. But a stem once hardened in deformity cannot recover without aid. Only a stake stiffer than itself, so applied as to press against the convexity of the bend, while the "leaning off" portion is drawn toward the stake and tied close up to it, will remedy the disfigurement. It is surprising how few of those who attempt to straighten a tree-stem by a stake apply the stake so as to effect their object.

Set it on the side from which the stem leans, and close to the stem. Set it now, just before the wood hardens. Tie it at bottom, top and middle, so that the tree stem will be straight as the straight stake, and so that the wind may not displace it. Add a brace, if necessary, to hold the stem erect after the stake has made it straight (by October the stake may be dispensed with), and if you have got a perpendicular eye in your level head it will be a continual pleasure to look ever thereafter at that erect support of the head of foliage. On the other hand crooked stems are, as long as they stand, not only vexatious eye-sores plumbometrically, but monuments of neglect or of want of knowledge on the part of the owner.

Raising Cream by Centrifugal force.

German inventors have for some time been attempting to accomplish the quick separation of cream in the fresh milk with the aid of centrifugal machines; as the result of their efforts we may perhaps soon look for quite a revolution in dairy matters, since what now requires several hours may be as well done in one hour or less. The first attempts were far from successful; but by the latest improvement the cream is drawn off while the vessel containing it is still in rapid motion instead of after stopping it and waiting till the milk has become quiet. The apparatus is made with a capacity of either 100 or 200 quarts; after it has been revolving rapidly for twenty or thirty minutes, and while still in motion, a quantity of skim milk is allowed to flow in; as the vessel was already full before, the cream is crowded out and escapes through an opening provided for the purpose. Thus from 80 to 90 per cent of the cream may be obtained in this short space of time. We are informed that an American inventor has been recently working in the same direction, and somewhat on the same plan, and that with his apparatus he has so completely removed the cream in fifteen minutes that when the skim milk was set aside for twenty-four hours hardly any cream was deposited, and that he made butter from the milk within an hour after it was drawn from the cow.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In finishing the fall work we have turned furrows toward the nursery rows of trees, and banked them a foot high, straightening all pressed over by winds, and straightened the borders of the soddied drives with a small plough. We have turned a light furrow away from the rows of asparagus, covered them liberally with stable manure, and then turned two furrows toward the rows to hold manure in place. We do not mulch the strawberry plants before hard freezing weather, as we can then drive over the beds without doing injury. We often do the work with a sleigh, after the first snow storm. The litter from stock fed on mature clover hay should not be used as a mulch, as the clover seeds pass through the animals without loss of vitality. We mulch beds of potted strawberry plants, and others set out this Fall, with a small shovelful of well-rotted compost. The plants push through it readily in the Spring, and require no further fertilization.—[Chas. A. Green, Monroe Co. N. Y.]

R. E. Werkman,

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J. MEEUSEN,

Having purchased the store business of Mr. C. Kappel, near the Chicago Depot, hereby solicits the custom of his fellow citizens.

A full line of
Groceries, Flour,
Feed, Bran,
Provisions, Candies,
Nuts, Toys,
and splendid Apples,
always on hand.

Cash Paid for Good Butter and Eggs.

Mr. Meeusen continues his dry business, and any orders left at the above store, will receive immediate attention.

HOLLAND, Nov. 30, 1878

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.

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 Monday the sixteenth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of William S. Trimpe, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Jan Trimpe, praying among other things for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of William S. Trimpe, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to the person named therein, as executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday, the sixteenth 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 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.

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IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland.

SUGAR SAND

Pulverized Sugar and Candied Citron can be had at the GROCERY of

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Together with a nice line of Coffees, Teas, Spices, Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Also, an assortment of CHEAP TOYS for the

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GIVE ME A CALL!!

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Immediately 1,000 cords of

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For which the highest market price will be paid in

CASH.

Inquire of
PFANSTIEHL & GRISWOLD.
HOLLAND, Dec. 11, 1878.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.
Muskegon, Sept. 3, 1878.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1870, Melissa N. Adams, of Irving, Barry county, State of Michigan, executed, acknowledged and delivered under her hand and seal, to Edward L. Garlick, of Olive, Ottawa county, State of Michigan, a certain Indenture of mortgage upon the following piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the Township of Olive, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight, town six north, of range fifteen west, containing forty acres of land, according to the government survey, be the same more or less, which said indenture of mortgage together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereto attached was on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1870, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, in Liber U of mortgages, on page 346. Said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November, A. D. 1875, duly assigned, acknowledged and delivered by an assignment in writing, endorsed upon said indenture of mortgage, by the said Edward L. Garlick to Henry Snook, of Olive, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, which said assignment together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereof, of said assignment of mortgage, was on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber No. 8 of mortgages, on page 606. Said indenture of mortgage was on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, duly assigned, acknowledged and delivered by an instrument in writing, by the said Henry Snook to Edward J. Harrington, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, which said assignment of mortgage together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereof was on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages on page 419. Default having been made in the conditions of payment of said mortgage, Notice is hereby given, that under the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount now due and payable on said mortgage, both principal and interest, together with the costs of this notice, and the legal costs of foreclosure and sale, to the highest bidder at public auction or vendue, at the front door of the Court House, of the County of Ottawa, in the City of Grand Haven, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan; the amount claimed to be now due and payable at the date of this notice on said indenture of mortgage for principal and interest, is two hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents (\$240.12.)

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24th, A. D. 1878.
EDWARD J. HARRINGTON,
Assignee of Mortgage.

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HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

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JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John Ahearn to Ezekiel Jewett, dated the fifth day of October, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1868, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber K of mortgages on page 565, by which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one thousand and sixty-two dollars and thirty-six cents, and also the further sum of ninety-five dollars and fourteen cents claimed to be due at the date hereof, and a lien on the mortgaged premises pursuant to statute, for taxes paid by said mortgagee on said premises, including interest and charges on said taxes, and also an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the south half of the south-east quarter of section nine in township eight north, of range fourteen west, containing eighty acres be the same more or less, according to Government Survey, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, on Monday, the Twentieth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee, and also the sum due for said taxes paid with the interest and charges thereon.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, October twenty-fifth, A. D. 1878.

EZEKIEL JEWETT, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

37-13w

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 out of free. No Risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

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Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

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