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Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 47: January 3, 1880

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 47.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 411.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

| Trains. | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grand Rapids. | 11.55 a. m. | 1.40 a. m. |
| " " | 10.00 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. |
| Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. | 5.35 p. m. | 5.25 a. m. |
| " " | 10.30 " " | 3.35 p. m. |
| " " | 9.55 p. m. | 8.20 a. m. |
| New Buffalo & Chicago. | 1.30 a. m. | 12.00 m. |
| " " | 7.20 " " | 6.00 a. m. |
| " " | 3.25 p. m. | 10.15 p. m. |
| " " | 7.40 " " | " " |

* Mixed trains.
* Daily except Sunday and Monday.
* Daily except Saturday.
* Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

| Going North. | STATIONS. | Going South. |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| No. 4. a. m. | | No. 3. No. 1. p. m. |
| 9 25 12 30 | Muskegon. | 6 25 3 05 |
| 8 25 11 47 | Ferrysburg. | 7 20 3 35 |
| 7 25 11 42 | Grand Haven. | 7 45 3 40 |
| 7 05 11 12 | Pigeon. | 8 40 4 00 |
| 5 55 10 44 | Holland. | 9 55 4 35 |
| 5 25 10 25 | Pittsford. | 10 25 4 55 |
| 4 05 9 35 | Allegan. | 11 40 5 45 |

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, 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.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

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. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., 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 No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENS, 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 BERG'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 Dealers, 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.

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle, Zealand, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

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 Plumber Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills) near foot of 8th street.

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.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accoucher. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon; office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth Street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zealand, Mich. Office at De Kruif's drug-store. 28-ly.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

M. HARRINGTON, N. G.
WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to suit the different qualities and ages of sight, just received, at

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at L. T. KANTERS.

I wish to call the attention of the public at large, and my patients in particular, to the fact that I have removed my office from the drug-store of Dr. R. A. Schouten to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Gee, in Vennema's building, on Eighth street. A slate hangs on the door, upon which orders can be written during my absence from the office. Orders can also be left at my residence, or at the late residence of my father. All orders will be promptly attended to.

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.
HOLLAND, Nov. 11, 1879.

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 pre-disposed 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.

SELF-preservation is the first law of nature.

This is fully proved in many ways, and in none more conclusively than in the immense sale the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp has met with since its first introduction.

People desire safety from kerosene lamp accidents, and hence the wonderful sale of this lamp. For sale by P. & A. Steketee.

SINCE I have noticed that some farmers want to make it a practice to come into the city and sell beef at reduced rates, during the cold weather, I want to notify my customers that I sell meat just as cheap, and better beef, at wholesale, even if they go down to three or four cents per pound.

J. KUITE

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comment on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and inequality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discontinue the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opens with a corrupt, extravagant, and insolent Administration entrenched at Washington. THE SUN did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post-paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the Weekly SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy free.

I. W. ENGLAND, 44-6 Publisher of The Sun, New York City.

P. OTTE, H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A. W. GILES & Co.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

Goods warranted first class. Cash and one price only.

No. 27 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., if you want Fine Cigars and Good Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

Germans and Dutchmen.

The following communication we take from the New York Sun:

"I have just seen a letter to the Sun, printed some time ago, in which Germans were spoken of as Dutchmen. I object."

A Dutchman is not a subject of the Emperor William, but a Hollander—an inhabitant of the present kingdom of the Netherlands, formerly the republic of the United Netherlands, the fatherland of the first settlers of New York, and always the cradle of political and religious liberty. The Dutch should not be confounded with the nation over which Bismarck, the man of iron and blood, virtually tyrannizes.

"Please have this stupendous mistake and injustice corrected."

A FREEBORN DUTCHMAN.

Seaweed as an Anti-Fat.

The use of the variety of seaweed botanically known as *Fucus vesiculosus* for reducing obesity has obtained recognition in professional circles abroad. Dr. Fairbank writes to the *British Medical Journal* as follows: "More than fifteen years ago, I gave some of the extract in pill (four grains three times a day) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stone in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. The solid extract can be easily made into four-grain pills, which must, however, be kept in a stoppered bottle, as they readily absorb moisture from the air. I may say that a patient who has lately been taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

Seven days is a pretty quick passage across the Atlantic, and the Britannic and Arizona have gained a great reputation by making this time; but their achievements are about to be eclipsed by the new ships which are now being constructed for the three rival companies—the Cunard, Inman, and Allen lines. The new Cunarder is to be 500 feet long and 50 feet beam, over 7,000 tons burden, and supplied with engines of 10,000 horse power. She is to make the trip across the pond in six days. The Inman steamer is to be still larger, and the Allan steamer the equal of both in speed, though smaller in dimensions. It might be thought that such huge vessels would be found unwieldy, as was the case with the Great Eastern. Ship-builders have made such advances in their methods, of late years, that it is now possible to secure great capacity without any sacrifice of speed. The New York Herald believes the day is not distant when a person can make the voyage to Liverpool on a veritable "floating city," carrying as many thousands of passengers as the best steamers now carry hundreds. But we shudder to think of the loss of life that might ensue from the wrecking or foundering of a vessel of such immense capacity.

Myriads of so-called "specifics" and "cures" for Rheumatism have already been brought before the public, and many of them have even been endorsed by the certificates of respectable and prominent citizens, who have derived benefit from such preparations. There is no doubt that a great many of these "Liniments," "Oils," etc., so widely advertised and freely recommended for Rheumatism and painful complaints of a similar nature, have genuine merit and will relieve certain types of the complaints named; but when Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will hold but very little. Although not recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics," as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention, as an example, the case of Mr. A. Heilman, editor of the *Pittsburgh Republican*, who suffered with Rheumatism for two years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies and exhausting the skill of the most experienced physicians without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil to effect a permanent cure. Mr. C. Hanni, a well-known citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, secured for his wife, who for twelve years had been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia in the head, the service of the ablest physicians in the land, but they were unable to do anything for her; half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Mr. Wm. Reinhardt, Elmore, Wis., reports the case of a neighbor who for twenty-four years had suffered so terribly with Rheumatism that, at times, he could hardly move around; a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him. "To cap the climax," however, Mr. A. Neiger, of Taylorville, Pa., writes that his mother who had been a continual sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirty years, used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was immediately relieved of all pain. These results which truly deserve to be brought to public notice; but they are not exceptions, as will be seen by the numerous other certificates from all parts of the United States. It should be the duty of every one to call the attention of his suffering friends and neighbors to this wonderfully efficacious preparation, especially as the low price of 50 cents a bottle places it within the reach of all persons, rich and poor.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised; and then you will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

Boston was scorched on Sunday night to the amount of over \$1,000,000. The area burned does not seem to be very great, but was covered with deposits of great value. The Bostonians put too many eggs into one basket, and the consequence is that when they lose anything they are likely to lose all.

At the recent biennial conference of the Evangelical Alliance, held in St. Louis, Dr. Tudor said on the subject of City Missions:

"Our fine, fashionable churches deter the poor, argue the question as you may. 'Go to your church with this bonnet! And it is all the bonnet I have!' is the irresistible argument on the other side. We call our fashionable congregations and splendid edifices, churches; our labors and conventicles among the poor, missions—a name that might be dropped to advantage as conveying under the circumstances a needless and offensive distinction. Why should we not have a church system as manifestly for all, and never a doubt of it, nor any least reluctance in the minds of the poorest, as the public school system is popular in buildings and appointments and general impression upon the public? Why should not the German be taught as readily as he is the branches of the common education in our common schools? If he can force the teaching of his own tongue into the schools at public expense, why should not Christian enterprise be effectually aggressive upon him? We want plenty of small, plain churches. We want God represented before the people as no respecter of persons."

At the present time some highly important public improvements are being projected in France and England. If but a small portion of those now being actively promoted are carried out, they will absorb an immense amount of capital. Among these improvements is the proposal for the creation of tidal navigation for sea-going steamers between Manchester and Liverpool. A meeting was lately held in the former city for the consideration of the project. Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the engineer, stated that the length of the channel between Manchester and Liverpool would be about thirty-six miles; the minimum width of navigation would be 200 feet; the minimum depth at low water (spring tides) would be ten feet, or about two feet more than exists at low water upon the bar at the mouth of the Mersey. The intention is to construct a basin at Manchester of the area of eighty-one acres with 16,000 lineal feet of stone wharves provided with shipping accommodations on a great scale. The estimated cost of the undertaking is \$17,500,000. The probable revenue it is claimed, would yield a fair profit upon the capital invested. The French Government have in progress a similar undertaking, not, however, admitting such a large class of vessels, uniting Paris with Havre. There are several other important works on foot or contemplated in Europe, which indicates that the business boom has also struck that continent.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

At Bangor, Me., on Christmas day, considerable excitement was caused by reports of the intended removal of arms from the State Arsenal to Augusta. Two trucks were loaded and had proceeded a ways toward the depot, when an excited crowd overtook them and demanded an explanation of the drivers. An unsatisfactory reply being given, the mob undertook to untie the horses, when a young man sprung on one of the wagons and stated that he was a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, and that the munitions of war were intended for use in defense of the State House. At this the crowd became furious, and the Mayor advised the clerk to beat a retreat, notifying him that he was powerless to resist the crowd. The arms were then returned to the arsenal, under an escort of police.

The city of Boston has just suffered from another destructive conflagration in the business quarter. The fire started in the rear of Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s publishing house, destroying that establishment, the paper warehouse of Rice, Kendall & Co., and numerous other large and valuable buildings. The loss is roughly estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

By a fire-damp explosion in a coal mine near Pittsburgh, two men were killed outright and a third badly injured. The early accounts of the Boston fire were somewhat exaggerated. It is now ascertained that the total loss will reach little over \$1,000,000.

THE WEST.

A GENEROUS Iowa lady—Mrs. Cordelia Miller, of Waterloo—has made a donation of \$30,000 to the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill. The holiday trade of Chicago was very heavy indeed.

DORY FOX, charged with killing Whitcher, the well-known Pinkerton detective, near Missouri City, in 1875, has been arrested, and is now in jail at Kansas City, Mo. At Worthington, Wis., Lester C. Turner, a merchant of Sioux Falls, was set upon on coming out of an out-house of the hotel by two men, who knocked him down and robbed him of \$15,500, which he had just realized by the sale of his business.

At an early hour on the morning of Dec. 26, an express train on the Chicago and Alton railway was thrown from the track near Berdan, Ill., by a broken rail. In the chair-car the stove upset and, the wood work taking fire, the coach was soon in flames. After a few moments of dreadful suspense the passengers were all rescued except Col. Bond, of Auburn, Ill., who was fatally burned. The porter of the sleeper was killed and about twenty-five passengers seriously injured. Dispatches from Los Pinos Agency state that "Ouray and the chiefs selected to go to Washington came to the agency, bringing with them only a part of the prisoners. Gen. Hatch refused to go unless all the prisoners demanded by the commission were surrendered. Ouray asked for further time, and five days more were granted to deliver them. Ouray is either playing a double game or is unable to accomplish what he attempted."

TWO MEN, Sam Woodruff and Joe Seminoles, the latter a half-breed Indian, who murdered B. B. Hayward, a farmer of Jefferson county, Col., last September, were taken from jail at Golden, Col., last week, and lynched by 150 masked men. Two suits, one for \$1,000 and the other for \$5,000, have just been brought in Cincinnati against Archbishop Purcell.

By the explosion of the Wabash river steamer *Prairie City*, near Evansville, Ind., three lives were lost, and the Captain's wife had both her arms blown off and the Captain lost one arm. The business portion of the city of Springfield, Ill., was thrown into great consternation the other morning, by the explosion of a boiler in a steam flouring mill. Fragments of the boiler and the building were scattered for blocks around, but fortunately no one was seriously injured.

THE SOUTH.

A FREIGHT train on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad broke through a burning bridge near Durant station, in Texas. The locomotive passed over safely, but the tender and twenty-two cars were wrecked and burned. Mike Kelly, fireman, fell into the fire and was burned to death. Brakeman Abernethy was injured. Wade Hampton, Jr., son of the ex-Governor of South Carolina, died a few days ago of malarial fever, at his plantation near Greenville, S. C.

N. D. SADLER, late Representative in the Arkansas Legislature from Franklin county, was recently assassinated at his home by unknown parties. Four negroes, charged with murder, were taken from jail, at Amite, La., by a mob of fifty men, and shot to death.

GENERAL.

THE particulars are at hand of a terrible catastrophe which occurred on the 2d of December to the steamship *Borussia*, which left Coruna for New Orleans on the 24th of November with 180 passengers and a crew numbering fifty-four men. The continuation of a terrific storm, and the evident danger that the ship would founder and go to the bottom, produced a panic among the passengers and crew, and the latter proceeded to lower the boats preparatory to abandoning the vessel. In this they acted without the orders of the Captain and other officers, several of whom, together with the greater part of the passengers, remained on board and went down with the ship. A few of the passengers were allowed by the crew to go in the boats, but none of them were saved, as all but one boat were swamped and their occupants drowned, and only six of the crew and three officers, who were picked up three days after leaving the *Borussia*, have survived to tell the story of the fearful disaster. De Le-teppe is to visit the United States, by way of California, soon after his arrival at Panama. Exports from seaboard ports last week: Flour, 133,110 barrels; wheat, 1,170,304 bushels; corn, 1,515,944 bushels; oats, 20,912 bushels; rye, 45,532 bushels; pork, 6,382 barrels; lard, 6,661,200 pounds; bacon, 15,719,800 pounds.

BURNED: A part of the Carleton College buildings, at Northfield, Minn., loss \$50,000; several stores at Newton, Iowa, loss \$30,000; a Catholic Church at Manayunk, Pa., loss \$20,000; the Bailey hat factory, at Newburyport, Mass., loss \$110,000.

THERE seems to be little room to doubt that Thomas A. Edison has at last solved the problem of the electric light, as the dispatches report that his test on Christmas eve was successful in the illumination of his laboratory and several houses, and even Christmas trees, at Menlo Park. He himself says that his work is done, and now, after

many's epe's days and nights, he shall rest. He has given to the world a Christmas gift of rare value, use and beauty, and one which will send his name down to posterity high up in the ranks of the world's great inventors. It is only a little lamp, about the size of an orange, and a strip of paper of the shape of a horseshoe, but a lamp almost as magical as that of Aladdin, and certainly much more useful. This little lamp, which can be made at a cost of 25 cents, is a plain glass globe, in the bottom of which there is a metallic stopper, through which pass copper wires connected by a strip of carbonized paper. The secret of the process is sending a current of electricity through the strip of paper, the carbon becoming luminous as once in the globe, which is hermetically sealed. The only condition of success is the exclusion of the air. The carbon filaments are not consumed. On the other hand, though they glow with a very brilliant light, they grow harder and more serviceable, and give better light, with use. Mr. Edison's previous experiments had been made with platinum, but a fortunate accident in one of processes revealed to him that paper, which costs comparatively nothing, would answer all the purposes of the precious metal.

A FORCE of 400 men has been organized in Chihuahua, Mexico, for the purpose of exterminating the Indians, who, until now, have been performing that service for the whites. Fearing that the Gringos will drive the savages back into New Mexico, Gov. Wallace, of that Territory, has issued arms to about 1,000 citizens, and it is presumed that, between the two, the redskin will pass away.

A PHILADELPHIA dispatch says: "The advance in iron during the past week has been the most rapid yet, and the price has now reached the highest point known in many years. In fact, the furnace men, who have been putting all their works in blast as fast as possible, find orders pouring in even ahead of the starting of fires, and the rage seems to be to buy iron, as if it were a bonanza."

WASHINGTON.

THIRTEEN cases of small-pox are reported in the District of Columbia. The National Board of Health will endeavor to stamp out the plague. A Washington dispatch says: "Two men have been arrested who contemplated stealing Gen. Grant's Arabian horses from Gen. Beale's farm and holding them for a large reward for their return."

SECRETARY SCHURZ is represented as being gloomy and discouraged at the Indian prospect, and to be about to agree with Gen. Sherman that the Utes are not to be trusted.

POLITICAL.

THE meeting of the Maine Republican State Committee and prominent Republicans from various parts of the State, held in Senator Blaine's residence, at Augusta, resulted in the appointment of a committee to advise and cooperate with the Republican members of the Legislature.

A MEETING of the Maine Greenback State Committee was held at Augusta last week, at which there was a full attendance. Delegates were appointed to the National Convention in Washington, those at large being Congressmen G. W. Ladd and T. H. March and Solon Chase. Resolutions were passed endorsing the action of the Governor and Council. They declare full confidence in them, and believe they counted the vote honestly; denounce the utterances of the Republican politicians in public meetings, and the denunciations against the Executive Department of the State as an insult to the Governor and Council and a disgrace to the State as well as to the party.

MR. ALEXANDER STEPHENS, says a Washington correspondent, has again chosen to place himself on record in favor of Grant as against Tilden, and is reported to have declared that, as between Grant and Tilden, Grant could obtain a large majority in Georgia, especially if the person nominated on the tickets with Grant should be a Southern man. The Washington *Post* is authority for the statement that Horatio Seymour will accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, if tendered him.

A DISPATCH of Dec. 27, from Bangor, Me., says that influential Democrats have united in an appeal to Gov. Garcelon to accept the suggestion of ex-Gov. Morrill, and allow the courts to settle the pending troubles. The same dispatch intimates that the Governor is likely to heed the request.

SENATOR EDWARDS, of Vermont, who thought of resigning in order to accept an appointment to the Supreme bench on the retirement of Justice Hunt, which is expected soon, has been reconverted with by his constituents so vigorously that he has decided to remain in the Senate until the expiration of his term in 1881.

THE Hon. E. Sprunt, of Veazie, Me., one of the Fusion members-elect to the Legislature of that State, has written a letter declining to accept the certificate of election tendered him.

DISPATCHES of the 30th ult., from Augusta, Me., state that Gov. Garcelon declines to submit the questions proposed by ex-Senator Morrill to the Supreme Court. He says he thinks he has no legal right to do so, and that certificates of election having once been issued by the proper authority the case is no longer open. There was great excitement throughout the State. Large meetings were being held by Republicans and Fusionists, at all of which warlike sentiments were expressed. The Governor had an interview with the Mayor of Augusta relative to the protection of the Legislature on the day of assembling, the latter agreeing to place 200 special policemen on duty. A dispatch from Portland says the Montgomery Guards have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

FOREIGN.

THE revolutionists in Santo Domingo have been entirely successful in putting to flight the President and in obtaining possession of the Government. Peace has been restored, and good order prevails. Three nihilists were hanged at Odessa, Russia, a few days ago, and a number were sentenced to Siberia.

THE upper chamber of the Spanish Parliament has approved the bill abolishing slavery in Cuba. The health of the Empress of Russia remains unimproved, and apartments for her occupancy have been secured at Rome, Italy. The fierce and bloody war by sea and land which has been raging for several months past between the Chilians and the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia is said to be virtually at an end. The Chilians have proved victorious in almost every battle, and their allied antagonists are badly demoralized and on the point of breaking up.

THE British Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded the release of a Mussulman now under sentence of death in that city for the crime of translating the Bible into the Turkish language.

WILLIAM HEPWORTH DIXON, an extensive traveler and a popular writer, and for many years the editor of the London *Athenium*, is dead. It is said that in the spring Russia will dispatch two columns, one under Gen. Kaufman, from the Amu Darya river, and the other under Gen. Turgakoff, from the Caspian sea, against Merv and perhaps Herat. Cable dispatches report a frightful railroad accident in Scotland. A portion of the railroad bridge spanning the Firth of Tay was blown down while a train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing, and all of the passengers, 150 to 200 in number, were drowned. Gen. Roberts, on the 23d of December attacked, defeated and dispersed the enemy around Cabul and recaptured the city. Gen. Gough's reinforcing column arrived after the engagement was over.

THE city of Paris, where cold weather is of rare occurrence, has just recovered from over a month of severe weather, during which there was much snow and the thermometer was as low as 8 degrees below zero—the coldest ever known in that city. The news that Edison had perfected his electric light caused a great tumble in London gas stocks.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Harrowing Particulars of the Scottish Railway Accident—Not a Single Survivor Left to Tell the Awful Tale.

The recent bridge disaster at Dundee, Scotland, was one of the most appalling in the long list of railroad accidents. That a train of five coaches, carrying ninety passengers, should plunge from a bridge into a river, and not a living soul escape to tell the story of the accident seems almost incredible. Cable dispatches give the following account of the affair: During a terrific gale several spans of the bridge crossing the Firth of Tay were blown down. This happened at 7:14 o'clock in the evening, while the express train from Edinburgh to Dundee was crossing.

At the time the train reached the south end of the bridge the signals indicated that everything was in safe condition. It was seen to pass upon the bridge, and soon after the gloom was illuminated by a flash of fire; then communication by wire was broken. This interruption alarmed the railway officials, who ventured out upon the structure, notwithstanding the storm, only to find a huge gap, through which the train had plunged into the water. The loss was made certain, at the same time, by the drifting ashore of mail-bags, baggage, clothing, fragments of the coaches and portions of the bridge-work.

The whole country was aroused by this catastrophe, and thousands of people came in from the surrounding districts to obtain news of the accident. Steamers and small boats went to the scene of the accident for the purpose of rescuing bodies.

The bridge at which this frightful calamity took place was, until the erection of that over the Firth of Forth, the largest in the world. The Firth of Tay, across which the bridge is built, is simply an arm of the sea, and vessels of 500 tons burden run under the structure.

The Tay is a principal river and estuary of Scotland, running from 130 to 160 miles. The cities of Dundee and Elgin are on the north side of the estuary, and Newburg on the south side. The bridge was commenced in 1874, and has only been completed within a few years. It forms a connection between the town of Dundee and the North British railway system in Fife, and crosses the Firth of Tay about a mile and a half to the west of Dundee. The length of the bridge exceeds two miles. For the first five spans the bridge is on a curve of a quarter of a mile radius; it is then straight for a distance of a mile and a half. At the south end of the bridge the rails are seventy-eight feet above high water. Over the navigable part of the river the rails are 92 feet above high water. There are three spans of 60, two of 80, ten of 130, twelve of 136, thirteen of 230, one of 150, eleven of 120, twenty-five of 60, one of 155, and six of 27 feet; total number of spans, 54. The piers are founded on rock, and are double cylinders of brick work.

The superstructure consists wholly of wrought-iron girders; the bracing is of double lattice form. The girders for the 230 feet spans and the bow-string girders have wrought-iron cross-girders resting on and riveted to the lower timber on which the roadway is placed.

It was supposed that the bridge was as strong as iron, wood and brick could make it, and was looked upon in the United Kingdom as one of the finest specimens of engineer art that had ever been produced.

The gap created in the bridge through which the train was precipitated is not less than half a mile in length. It includes eleven spans of 245 feet each, and one of 145 feet.

The great height from which the cars fell, together with the fact that the passengers were all looked up, according to practice on British railways, rendered the destruction of all on board possible.

The Sorrows of Genius.

Homer was a beggar. Spencer died in want. Cervantes died of hunger. Terrence, the dramatist, was a slave. Dryden lived in poverty and distress. Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold.

Butler lived a life of penury, and died poor.

Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress.

Plantus, the Roman comic poet, turned a mill.

Paul Borghese had fourteen trades, and yet starved with all.

Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for 5 shillings.

Steele, the humorist, lived a life of perfect warfare with bailiffs.

Otway, the English dramatist, died prematurely, and through hunger.

Chatterton, the child of genius and misfortune, destroyed himself at 18.

Beutivoglio was refused admittance into a hospital he had himself erected.

The death of Collins was through neglect, first causing mental derangement.

Savage died in prison at Bristol, where he was confined for the debt of \$40.

Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle to save him from the grip of the law.

Fielding lies in the burying-ground of the English factory at Lisbon, without a stone to mark the spot.

Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for \$75, at three payments, and finished his life in obscurity.

DEAN STANLEY's eldest sister, Miss Mary Stanley, died in London, in her 66th year, a few days ago. Miss Stanley devoted her life to the care of the helpless, and won an enviable fame as the originator of "flower missions," by which agent so much happiness is now diffused. It is also notable that, while her father, Bishop Stanley, and her distinguished brother figured largely in the affairs of the Established Church, Miss Stanley became an adherent of the Church of Rome.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE latest British emigration returns show that 55,019 persons emigrated in the last quarter, of which 36,110 were English, 6,727 Scotch, and 12,182 Irish.

THE distance from Paris to Marseilles is 600 miles, which, by an improvement in the time-table, is run in fifteen hours, at a speed of forty miles an hour. This is the quickest time on any French railroad.

THE State of Texas contains 274,356 square miles of territory, being larger than either the Austrian or German empires, than the United Kingdom of Great Britain, or than France, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland combined. And yet Texas is only a small portion of the United States.

THE Czar of Russia receives \$8,250,000 per year, or \$25,000 per day; the Sultan of Turkey \$6,000,000 per year, or \$18,000 per day; Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, \$4,000,000, or \$10,000 per day; King William of Prussia, \$3,000,000 per year, and the King of Italy, \$2,200,000 per year.

THE number of men drafted into the army and navy of Prussia in the military year 1878-9 was 86,489. Of this number there are only 2,265 who had not received a common school education, while 78,611 had been educated in elementary German schools, and 5,613 in schools for Polish or other non-German-speaking children. Disregarding the small province of Hohenzollern, the best-educated province, judging by this military test, was Schleswig-Holstein, where only 25 per cent. were without elementary education.

THE value of the cab-horse in Paris which, from accident or age, is no longer useful for business purposes, is estimated at about \$13.50, apportioned as follows: Skin, \$2.72; hair, 20 cents; blood, \$1.25; nails, 2 cents; shoes, 36 cents; viscera, 32 cents; tendons, 6 cents; intestines, 20 cents; grease, \$1; bones, 46 cents; flesh, \$7. The ultimate destination of the skin is the tan-pit, the tendons are used for glue, the feet for oil, the bones for animals black, the blood for Prussian blue, while the horseflesh finds its place as a *piece de resistance* in the cheap restaurants.

NOTWITHSTANDING the acceleration of the speed of the railway trains in France and Germany, the pace is still below that of several lines in England. The fastest average in France is 40 miles an hour; in Germany of 37 miles an hour. In England, the Scotch mail which leaves Euston at 8:50 p. m. arrives in Edinburgh at 6:45 a. m., making 401 miles in ten hours less five minutes, and traveling, therefore, at an average rate, including stoppages, of 41 miles an hour; while the 8:30 p. m. express from King's Cross reaches Edinburgh at 6 a. m., running over 397 miles in 9½ hours, and maintaining, therefore, an average speed of 42 miles per hour. Of trains running for shorter distances those on the Great Western run through from London to Swindon, 77½ miles, in 87 minutes, or at the rate of 53 miles an hour.

A Surprise or Two.

Col. William C. Church contributes to *Scribner* a suggestive and instructive account of the manufacture of "American Arms and Ammunition." The exhibit made by Col. Church of the extensive use of American material by European nations will be a matter of general surprise to those not familiar with the facts. The paper contains the following anecdotes:

The reduction in cost of arms manufacture has not been obtained at the expense of quality. It has, on the contrary, been accompanied by a steady improvement in workmanship. The use of machinery compels the employment of better material. At his examination, in 1852, before the Parliamentary Committee in England, Col. Colt, the inventor of the revolver, was shown a Minie rifle, presented as a superior specimen of French handiwork. "Do you consider," he was asked, "that the muskets made in the United States equal this?"

"There are none so badly made at our armories," was the reply. "That arm could not pass any of our inspectors."

This was no idle Yankee boast, and it was equally true of the Enfield-made breech-loaders, sent to the Providence Tool Company twenty years later as models to be followed in fulfilling the Turkish contract. These were so improved upon that Turkey has secured a much better arm than that used in the English service.

The reason is simply this: Though the Enfield guns were honest and strong in workmanship, and made of excellent material, as are most English productions, even their model arms show a lack of finish not to be tolerated here, where the perfection of automatic machine work is obtained, at a far less cost than the less-perfect hand-work. As Col. Colt stated on the occasion referred to, it cost them less in the United States to complete a gun-stock than it did in England to buy the wood for one.

A recent newspaper paragraph has recalled the ridicule with which Parliament received the proposition to make the first essay in the introduction of American methods, by the purchase of Blanchard's American gun-stocking machinery. The idea that the Americans were surpassing the English in gun manufacture was really "quite too amusing." An English expert was sent over to investigate. He brought with him three rough stocks of the toughest timber he could find, certain that they would prove too much for the machine intended, as he supposed, for the Amer-

ican soft woods. Concealing his purpose, he asked the overseer of the Springfield arsenal to run them through the machine. Much to his surprise it handled them all the better because of their hardness. The result was that an order was left at Chicopee for the Blanchard machine, and the accompanying machines, six or eight in all, to be sent to England, where they have since been in use.

Cæsar, His Men, and His Arms.

He was the ablest Roman then living and he had the power of attaching the ablest men to his service. He had five years in which to look about him, and to act at his leisure—as much time as had been given to Pompey of the East. Like Pompey, too, he was left perfectly free. No Senatorial officers could incur him with orders from home. The people had given him his command, and to the people alone he was responsible. Lastly, and beyond everything, he could rely with certainty on the material with which he had to work. The Roman legionaries were no longer yeomen taken from the plow, or shopkeepers from the street. They were men more completely trained to every variety of accomplishment than perhaps ever had followed a General into the field, or ever since. It was not enough that they could use sword and lance. The campaign on which Cæsar was about to enter was fought with spade and pick and ax and hatchet. Corps of engineers he may have had; but if the engineers designed the work, the execution lay with the army. No limited department would have been equal to the tasks which every day demanded. On each evening after march, a fortified camp was to be formed, with mound and trench, capable of resisting surprises and demanding the labor of every single hand. Bridges had to be thrown over rivers. Ships and barges had to be made and repaired, capable of service against an enemy, or a scale equal to the requirements of an army, and in a haste which permitted no delay. A transport service there must have been, organized to perfection. But there were no stores sent from Italy to supply the daily waste of material. The men had to mend, and perhaps make, their own clothes and shoes and repair their own arms. Skill in the use of tools was not enough without the tools themselves. Had the spades and mattocks been supplied by contract, had the axes been of soft iron, fair to the eye and failing to the strokes, not a man in Cæsar's army would have returned to Rome to tell the tale of its destruction. How the legionaries acquired these various arts, whether the Italian peasantry were generally educated in such occupations, or whether on this occasion there was a special selection of the best, of this we have no information. Certainly only it was that men and instruments were as excellent in their kind as honesty and skill could make them; and, however degenerate the patricians and corrupt the legislature, there was sound stuff somewhere in the Roman constitution. No exertion, or no forethought on the part of any commander, could have extemporized such a variety of qualities. Universal practical accomplishments must have formed part of the training of the free Roman citizens. Admirable workmanship was still to be had in each department of manufacture; every article with which Cæsar was provided must have been the best of its kind.—"Cæsar," by Froude.

LEADVILLE is to have its first street railroad in a few weeks, and so it is beginning to put on airs. But, alas! pride must have its fall. No sooner did Leadville announce its street railroad than Denver up and got in a steam supply company, and now Leadville is as far as ever behind in the march of civilization.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| BEANS..... | \$7.00 | @10.25 |
| HOGS..... | 4.75 | @ 6.75 |
| COTTON..... | 12 | @ 12½ |
| WHEAT—Superfine..... | 5.50 | @ 5.95 |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 1.50 | @ 1.60 |
| CORN—Western Mixed..... | .62 | @ .65 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | .49 | @ .50 |
| RYE—Western..... | .91 | @ .92 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 12.50 | @12.75 |
| LARD..... | 7½ | @ 8 |

CHICAGO.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers..... | 4.75 | @ 5.25 |
| Cows and Heifers..... | 2.30 | @ 3.50 |
| Medium to Fair..... | 4.10 | @ 4.35 |
| HOGS..... | 4.40 | @ 4.90 |
| WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex..... | 6.50 | @ 7.15 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex..... | 5.75 | @ 6.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | 1.52 | @ 1.53 |
| No. 3 Spring..... | 1.15 | @ 1.16 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .40 | @ .41 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .34 | @ .35 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | .79 | @ .80 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | .89 | @ .90 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | .28 | @ .32 |
| Eggs—Fresh..... | .20 | @ .22 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 12.25 | @12.50 |
| LARD..... | 7½ | @ 7¾ |

MILWAUKEE.

| | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1.31 | @ 1.32 |
| No. 2..... | 1.30 | @ 1.31 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .40 | @ .41 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .34 | @ .35 |
| RYE—No. 1..... | .79 | @ .80 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | .75 | @ .76 |

ST. LOUIS.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall..... | 1.25 | @ 1.26 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | .25 | @ .26 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .37 | @ .38 |
| RYE..... | .81 | @ .82 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 12.75 | @13.00 |
| LARD..... | 7½ | @ 7¾ |

CINCINNATI.

| | | |
|----------------|-------|--------|
| WHEAT..... | 1.33 | @ 1.36 |
| CORN..... | .41 | @ .42 |
| OATS..... | .29 | @ .30 |
| RYE..... | .92 | @ .93 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13.25 | @13.50 |
| LARD..... | 7½ | @ 7¾ |

TOLEDO.

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—Amber Michigan..... | 1.41 | @ 1.42 |
| No. 2 Red..... | 1.42 | @ 1.43 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | .42 | @ .43 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | .39 | @ .40 |

DETROIT.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|
| FLOUR—Choice..... | 6.25 | @ 7.75 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 W. Int..... | 1.28 | @ 1.39 |
| No. 1 Amber..... | 1.28 | @ 1.37 |
| CORN—No. 1..... | .46 | @ .48 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | .40 | @ .41 |
| BARLEY (per cental)..... | 1.10 | @ 1.15 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13.50 | @14.00 |

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

| | | |
|------------------|------|--------|
| CATTLE—Best..... | 4.00 | @ 5.25 |
| Fair..... | 4.00 | @ 4.75 |
| Common..... | 3.50 | @ 3.75 |
| HOGS..... | 4.30 | @ 4.55 |
| SHEEP..... | 2.75 | @ 3.50 |

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

It is stated that the "Diary of a Public Man," a series of papers that appeared in the *North American Review* during the past year, and attracted wide-spread attention, was written by H. S. Sanford, formerly Minister to Belgium.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Conway, Ark., has invented a new system of cheap insurance on personal property. He hired a store of Col. Bruce and put in a stock of groceries. The shelving broke down, ruining a large quantity of goods. The tenant put a pistol in his pocket, hunted up the landlord and shot him.

ACCORDING to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., a large proportion of deaths or injuries on railroads occur to those who are not in the cars, but on the track in front of them. As a remedy, he advises that the companies should ballast their roads with broken stone, as the Pennsylvania railroad has done.

THE lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature has 35 merchants, 30 farmers, 25 lawyers, 22 mechanics and 20 manufacturers. There are 6 editors, and 3 are reported as literary gentlemen. One gentleman is described as a button-hole maker. An exchange thinks he might be a valuable adjunct to the lobby.

A GAS company in St. Louis has been largely swindled by a shrewd manufacturer of meters. The expert, with a sharp steel instrument, punctures the meter in such a way that part of the gas escapes and goes into the customer's pipes without going through the regular channel. In this way the company is swindled out of at least 50 per cent. of their bill.

THE lowest point to which wages have yet fallen is 5 cents an hour, and the places where this has occurred are Hartford, Ct., and Providence, R. I., two of the wealthiest cities in the country. When the poor of these cities apply to the authorities for relief they are required to earn it by chopping kindling wood in the municipal wood yards at 50 cents a day, and a workingman's day down East is ten hours.

J. C. FLOOD, of Bonanza fame, is credited with a determination to withdraw from the stock market. This action is said to be due to the fact that, by the new constitution of California stockholders become personally responsible for corporation liabilities and shares are taxable. Disgusted with this outrage on a poor man, Mr. Flood has "unloaded," as the phrase is, and will seek to forget his sorrows in foreign travel.

THE sailing of Parnell and Dillon for this country is announced in a cable dispatch, which states that they come authorized by the Land League of Dublin to receive subscriptions for the relief of the distressed in Ireland. Throughout the United States the great Parliamentary leader and his compatriot will doubtless be warmly welcomed by the Irish-Americans, and all others who sympathize with the people of Ireland in their distress.

THE Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago in June, will be the fourth political National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President that will have been held in that city. The first was that which nominated Lincoln and Hamlin in 1860; the second was the Democratic National Convention of 1864, when McClellan and Pendleton were nominated; the third was the Republican National Convention of 1868, which nominated Grant and Colfax.

THE Kansas State Superintendent of Schools has issued a circular containing a summary of the common-school statistics of the State for the year ending the 31st of last July, which shows the following facts: Kansas has a school population of 311,310, the increase for the year being 44,535, or 33 per cent. more than for any other year of the State's history. This increase represents an immigration to the State of from 160,000 to 175,000 people in one year. During the year the school enrollment increased about 30,000; the average daily attendance is about 20,000. The average school term for the State was 248.6-10 days, this being a half

month more than ever before. Sixty-six normal institutes were held from four to six weeks, in which 6,050 of the 6,707 common-school teachers of the State received instruction. School revenues for the year amounted to \$1,878,563, of which \$105,699 was expended for teachers' wages. Four hundred and fourteen new school-houses were built during the year, at a cost of about \$300,000.

ONE of the witnesses in the Hayden trial was a kind-hearted old deacon. He testified that Hayden and himself had a talk about poison for rats, and he also informed the minister that he had sprinkled Paris green on his peas: "My wife," he said, in innocent simplicity; "wouldn't let me bring the peas in the house because she was afraid that they were poisoned. I told her that they wouldn't waste them—we'd give them to some of the brethren and sisters." Here's where the court laughed, and also where the wonder ceases that people are poisoned in Connecticut.

MR. GARHART, a Virginia (Nev.) stage-driver, says that in his efforts to run down a hog he has become more exasperated than in being robbed by road-agents. He has borne down on them with a five-ton stage and six-in-hand on a down-grade, but just as he expected to see the air filled with wagon-grease and spare-ribs, they would lurch under the stage with a grunt and look of satisfaction. In a single instance he succeeded on a hog that had dodged a train of cars coming out of a tunnel, but he upset the stage, killing two passengers and maiming several for life.

THERE is much comment in Washington at the fact that the proprietors of the Louisiana lottery have succeeded in employing as their counsel members of both houses of Congress. This comment is the more significant from the fact that there is now pending in Congress a bill relating to the whole subject of lotteries in the mails, upon which these Congressmen who have been employed as counsel are expected to vote impartially as judges. The Congressmen who have thus been employed by the lottery companies are Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and Representative Casey Young, of Tennessee.

THE latest product to which California soil has been found well adapted is opium, of which a superb quality, much superior to the opium of commerce, has been raised in the Sonoma valley. The only obstacle to its cultivation is the fact that labor costs more than in the Orient; but that is offset by the better quality of the domestic article, and the absence of heavy duties. There seems to be hardly any product of the earth that cannot be raised in some parts of the Golden State. Tea, figs, oranges, lemons, bananas, olives, dates, even the cinchona tree and poppy plant grow therealong with the fruits and vegetables of temperate climes.

The Lioness and the Terrier.

The Royal Zoological Garden of Ireland for many years possessed a beautiful lioness, known to visitors as "Old Girl." She was an animal of very high spirit, though very gentle, and was admitted by judges to be the handsomest lioness they had ever seen. The closing weeks of her life were marked by the following touching incident: When in health she had no objection to the presence of rats in her cage; on the contrary, she rather welcomed them as a relief to the monotony of existence, which constitutes the chief trial of a wild animal in confinement. It was a common sight to see half a dozen rats gnawing the bones off which the lioness had dined. In illness the case was different, for the ungrateful rats used to nibble the toes of the poor animal. To save the lioness from this annoyance a fine little terrier was placed in her cage, who was at first received with a surly growl; but when the first rat appeared, and the lioness saw the little dog tackle him, she began to understand what the terrier was for. She coaxed him to her side, folded her paw around him, and each night the little creature slept at the breast of the lioness, enfolded with her paws, and watching that his natural enemies did not disturb the rest of his mistress.

The Doctor's Man.

The late Dr. R. was one who could seldom resist telling a good story, even when it turned the laugh against himself. On one occasion a man-servant, whom he had recently engaged, astonished him by appearing to wait at breakfast with a swollen face and a pair of unmistakably black eyes. "Why, John," said he, "you seem to have been fighting?" "Yes, master, I have," was the reply. "And who may your opponent have been?" "Why, sir, Dr. M.'s man," naming a rival Esculapian. "And what did you fall out about?" "Why, sir, he said as you wasn't fit to clean his master's shoes." "And what did you say?" "Well, sir, I said you was"

ALL SORTS.

JOE JEFFERSON'S orange orchard in Louisiana now has 5,000 orange trees on it.

EMMA YOUNG, one of the daughters of Prophet Brigham, is an actress in the Bella Union, at San Francisco.

P. T. BARNUM has presented the city of Bridgeport a bronze fountain, cast in Berlin and costing \$7,500.

KING MTESA, of Central Africa, has liberated his slaves, and commenced the observance of the Christian Sunday.

OURAY, the Indian, is worth \$200,000 and the *Denver News* thinks he is a greater diplomat than ever Schurz was.

PRUSSIA has 8,297 physicians, besides 143 who are classed solely as surgeons, and 251 dentists. Berlin alone has 917 physicians.

THE twin sons of the late Lord Durham were so much alike that one, the present Lord Durham, was marked for identification.

KING JOHN, of Abyssinia, is a truly good Prince, who rises every morning at 8 o'clock and reads the Psalms of David for two hours.

THE Vesuvius railroad is finished. The mode of traction is by two steel ropes put in movement by a steam engine at the foot of the cone.

JOHN FLAGG, of Troy, is 80 years old; yet, at a riding-school exhibition, he jumped his horse over a five-foot hurdle, beating all competitors.

MRS. KATE SPRAGUE has authorized her attorney to draw up papers for a divorce from Gov. Sprague. She has made arrangements to leave Edgewood, and is fitting up a house in Washington.

MRS. GLADSTONE accompanied her husband on his tour to Scotland and kept vigilant watch over his health, never allowing him to go out insufficiently wrapped, nor to over-exert himself in any way.

EX-GOV. LELAND STANFORD, of California, has set apart a large tract of his extensive estates for an arboretum. It is his belief that a greater variety of trees can be grown in California than in any country on the earth.

THE Duke of Rutland recently accepted the notices to quit their farms sent in by fifteen of his tenants, and when rent day came directed his agent to return the whole of the year's rent to every one of the tenants except the fifteen who had given notice.

THE audience at the Bradford (Pa.) theater were surprised to see the daughter of wealthy and respected parents accompanied by a young man of the opposite kind of reputation; and a still greater stir was caused, when, on disappearing, they saw the objectionable escort whipped by the girl's brother.

MRS. HENRY FROUDSHAM, whose husband was lynched by the vigilantes at Leadville, Col., a few weeks ago, will bring a suit against the City of Leadville and the County of Lake for \$20,000 damages. She has secured able counsel. The city and county will fight the case on the ground that Froudsam deserved lynching.

BELFAST, Me., can boast of a boy of 9 who a year or two ago pushed a little girl into a bonfire and caused her death. Subsequently he caused the death of his own father by the simple process of tying a string across a path, over which the old gentleman heavily fell. He died. This precocious child would make an excellent playmate for Jesse Pomeroy.

THE Duke of Portland, who died last week, was one of the greatest of English land-owners. He was of a taciturn nature akin to madness, never marrying, and for many years was subject to a painful malady. He was morbidly averse to society of any kind, devoting his whole time, and a part of his enormous income, estimated at \$1,500,000, to keeping the estate at Welbeck in the most superb order. He employed hundreds of men, and, although constantly among them giving orders, he would allow no one to speak to him, discharging any man who ever touched his hat to him.

A Curious Memorial.

In the national Senate, has been presented a peculiar memorial signed by Commodore William B. Whiting, of the United States navy. The memorialist requests the Senate to authorize the President to issue a proclamation inviting the Governments of all the nations on this continent to unite in a confederation for mutual support, offensive and defensive. Each Government is to remain independent in the administration of its own affairs, but to be otherwise subordinate to the general Government of the confederacy; which shall have the executive right to declare war, to proclaim peace, to maintain armies and navies, and to regulate commerce. In order to organize this confederacy he suggests the assembling of a Congress of Delegates from each Government, who shall draw up a constitution to be submitted for ratification to the nations represented; ratification by two-thirds to be binding upon the whole number. The memorialist mentions that "Great Britain has many colonies on this continent which are to-day in peaceful accord with the mother country, and desire no separation from it, but it is believed that she will cheerfully relinquish her hold upon them if they wish to join such a confederacy." The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THOMAS WILSON, of Baltimore, left \$5,000 to the Society of Friends, and said he would have left them more if he thought they needed it. But he put

his largest bequest where he thought it would do most good, namely, into an orphanage and asylum for the poor. To this he gave \$715,000.

What the Government Life-Saving Service Has Done.

The perils and achievements of the United States Life-Saving Service are but little understood, and an article written for *Scribner's*, on this topic, by Capt. J. H. Merryman, is interesting reading. After describing in detail the actual work of the coast crews, the writer adds:

But, it will be asked, what results have been attained by the service? At this writing, the last published report is that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. From this it appears that, during that year, there were 171 disasters to vessels within the limits of the operations of the service. There were on board these vessels 1,557 persons. The number of lives saved was 1,331, the number lost 226, and the number of days' succor afforded to shipwrecked persons at the stations was 849. Of the 226 lost, 183 perished at the disasters to the steamers Huron and Metropolis, the former occurring four days prior to the manning of the stations, which the appropriations for the maintenance of the service did not then permit to take place until the 1st of December, and the latter occurring at a distance so remote from the nearest station as to render prompt aid impossible—defects which the reports of the service had repeatedly pointed out, and asked to have remedied. The loss of fourteen others occurred where service was impeded by distance, or where the stations were not open. Making allowance for these, the loss of life legitimately within the scope of life-saving operations was twenty-nine. The sad catastrophes of the Huron and Metropolis contributed largely in securing the passage of the effective bill of June, 1878, was introduced and warmly advocated by Hon. S. S. Cox, and which established the service on a stable basis, with powers and functions somewhat commensurate with its purpose and capabilities. From November, 1871, the date of the inauguration of the present system, to the 30th of June, 1878, the number of disasters stated to have occurred within the field of operations of the service was 578; the number of persons on board the vessels involved was 6,287; the number saved was 5,981; the number lost 306, and the number of days' relief afforded to shipwrecked persons at the stations, 3,716.

It should be observed that during the first of these seven years the service was limited to the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; the two following years, to those coasts, with the addition of Cape Cod; the next year, to the foregoing, with the addition of the coasts of New England and the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras; the next, to the foregoing, with the addition of the coast from Cape Henlopen to Cape Charles; the next, to all the foregoing, with the addition of Florida and the lake coasts; and the last year, to the coast at present included.

It is not claimed that the entire number of persons designated in the above figures as saved would have perished but for the aid of the life-saving crews, since not infrequently, in cases of shipwreck by stranding, a portion of the imperiled succeeded in escaping to the shore, as did several in the case of the Huron; and it often happens that the sudden subsidence of the sea spares the threatened vessels from destruction. But it is certain that a large proportion of the number would have perished. A closer approximation to the real efficacy of the service could be reached if statistics of the loss of life in former years upon the coasts where life-saving stations are now established could be obtained. Unfortunately no such record exists, except an imperfect one, consisting of meager data relative to disasters between 1850 and 1870 in the vicinity of the rude station-huts on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts. It is known that this record by no means includes near all the disasters which occurred on these coasts. A comparison, however, of the record of the service since 1871 with this list shows an average annual reduction in the loss of life of about 87 per cent.

The record is a shining one. How much of it is due to official organization may readily be conceived, but it is less easy to realize how much of it belongs to the gallant crews of the stations. The professional skill of these men, their unflinching energy and endurance, their steady bravery in the hour of supreme ordeal, and at all times their sober fidelity to duty, however hard or irksome, are beyond all tribute. None can better know it than the officers in charge of the service, whose main reliance must be, after all, upon the manly virtue of these crews. What, indeed, can ever stand in lieu of men!

Names of Children in China.

In the event of the birth of a child in China, the name that is given to it is determined often by the most trivial circumstances. If a child is born at midnight, his name is possibly called "Midnight," or, on the anniversary day of a grandparent's birth, his name may be called "Sixty-five" or "Seventy." If the little one comes to the world at sunrise, he may be called "Sunrise," or if at sunset, he may be called "Sunset." But the funniest fact of all is—it is a fact we knew not before—that not infrequently the name given on the arrival of a little girl is *Kause*, which translated means, "Ought to be a boy."

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

NEAL DOW begins his campaign in Michigan about Feb. 1.

AMOS WELCH, of Ionia, is going to Kansas with 700 sheep.

TWO WOMEN were arrested near Caro the other day for wheat stealing.

THE deer-shooting season has closed, after an enormous slaughter of hunters dogs.

WM. HAMILTON, of Flint, is reported to have sold his trotting mare Kate Hall, to a New York man for \$5,750.

THE ice-boat sporting season at Jackson opened with a stiff breeze, a fast boat, weak ice, and a ducking for the entire crew.

A CONTESTED will case, known as the "Toan case," involving \$85,000 worth of property, is now in the Ionia county Probate Court.

A COMPANY of Cleveland capitalists have purchased the old Ballentine shipyard property at Bay City, paying therefor \$15,000.

A. H. CUTTER & Co., of Parma, a few days ago sold to H. M. Buyer, one of the solid men of Glendale, Ohio, the stallion Hamlet. The price paid was \$3,000.

E. BIDEFMAN, of Lansing, has been appointed foreman of the Agricultural College farm. He was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the last House of Representatives.

THE seventh annual convention of the Association of Agricultural Societies of Michigan will be held at the Court House, Ann Arbor, commencing Tuesday evening, Jan. 20.

EX-GOV. BAGLEY has resigned from the commission for the location and establishment of a school for the blind. Gov. Bagley's large private business prevents him from discharging the duties of the position.

THE Michigan Spiritualists have determined to locate their State camp-meeting ground near Battle Creek, on an estate of eighty acres, and to erect there a healing institute, a school and a hotel—all to cost about \$50,000.

THE diphtheria which recently brought sorrow and death to the house of a prominent officer of the State Board of Health, at Lansing, was conveyed by contagion, others in the neighborhood having the disease and failing to report to the authorities, contrary to the advice of the board or the State laws.

DAY JONES, one of the pioneers of Brooklyn, Jackson county, died at his residence, in the village of Brooklyn, after a lingering illness, aged 67. He had been a resident of Brooklyn since 1834, with the exception of a couple of years spent in the Lake Superior mining region.

MYRON TEACHOUT, of Genesee attended one of those idiotic performances called a "shivaree," a few nights ago, and undertook to fire off a cannon with a match. The result was a face full of powder, with the almost certainty of losing one eye and great danger of blinding in the other.

CHARLES P. BENNETT, one of the most prominent citizens of Milford township, Oakland county, and for a number of years its Supervisor, died shortly after withdrawing from the breakfast-table, while sitting in his chair and conversing with his son. Mr. Bennett was born in Gloucestershire, England, Jan. 8, 1812, and came to this country when 19 years old.

LUDINGTON Democrat: "Geo. Davison, of this city, has the belt in deer-slaying business. Up to a week ago last Wednesday night he had killed seventeen. That night, when near his camp, he shot one and wounded another, and found the wounded deer near the river the next morning, and just as he had found the animal he saw five others coming down the bank of the river and succeeded in killing four out of the five. This makes him twenty-two deer during the season."

A TERRIBLE accident occurred the other night at a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Annie E. Taylor, No. 94 Cass street, Detroit, the victim being Mrs. Taylor's son Willie, 16 years of age. It seems that the boy was employed as clerk in a drug store, and came home late in the evening with a bottle of gasoline and a sponge to remove stains from his coat. It is not known exactly how the accident occurred, but after he had been in his room a short time one of the boarders saw the door open and young Taylor rush down the back stairs to the alley enveloped in flames, with his hands raised above his head. The heroic lad, without losing his presence of mind, ran down the alley to a place where a snow-bank had been formed by the wind, and rolled himself over and over again in the snow until the flames were extinguished. In the meantime, Mrs. Taylor had been apprised of her son's dreadful condition, and ran to a door fronting on the alley, where she met the suffering lad coming up-stairs with his clothes still smoking, and his face and hands terribly burned. "Here I am, mother," said he; "I've been very careless, and now I'm all burned up." Dr. Connor was summoned, and found that, in addition to his outward burns, which were not very serious, the patient had inhaled flame and sustained internal injuries. Dr. Farrand was called in for consultation, but, in spite of all that could be done, the sufferer lingered in great pain until death finally came to his relief next morning. The cause of the accident is attributed to the extreme heat of young Taylor's room while he was cleaning his coat. The volatile fluid ignited without coming in contact with the fire, and evidently blazed up from the bottle directly into his face.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1880.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A contributor to the New York Evening Post writes as follows about a very important subject: "In 1824, Mr. Thomas H. Benton in the Senate and Mr. George McDuffie in the House of Representatives advocated the Congressional district system of electing Presidential electors. Mr. Benton said in his speech in the Senate in 1824: 'In fixing upon a rule it is the duty of statesmen to select that which is calculated to give to every portion of the Union its due share in the choice of the Chief Magistrate and to every individual citizen a fair opportunity of voting according to his will. This would be effected by adopting the district system. It would divide every State into districts equal to the whole number of votes to be given, and the people of each district would be governed by its own majority and not by a majority existing in some remote part of the State. This would be agreeable to the rights of individuals. * * * It would be agreeable to the interests of all parts of the States. * * * The district system would be agreeable to the intention of our present Constitution, in giving to each elector a separate vote, instead of giving to each State a consolidated vote.'

"The general ticket system now existing in ten States was the offspring of policy, and not of any disposition to give fair play to the will of the people. It was adopted by the leading men of those States to enable them to consolidate the vote of the State."

"Were not those distinguished statesmen, both of whom in 1824 belonged to the Democratic party, right in advocating the single district system of choosing Presidential electors? Is it not time and is it not right to adopt this system in this State? Let us have thirty-three single districts for Presidential electors, and two Senatorial electors, elected by the voters of the whole State, for the Presidential electors in 1880."

"Brooklyn, December 17, 1879."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JANUARY

Contains lively installments of the two serials, "Jack and Jill," by Miss Alcott, and "Among the Lakes," by W. O. Stoddard, and opens with a brief history of "The Proud Little Grain of Wheat," by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's."

Mary Hallock Foote has a stirring tale of a brave little boy and in a Colorado forest-fire, with a full-page picture, taken on the spot by the author. Frank R. Stockton contributes one of his "unexpected" fairy-tales, about a "Sprig of Holly"; and Charles Barnard describes the heroism of a poor little girl who was a "Practical Fairy" in a theater.

Among the poems is one about Russian child-life, by Paul H. Hayne, with three striking pictures, by Ivan Pranshnickoff.

For the boys especially, there is a full description, with diagrams, of how to build a snow-fort, make shields and ammunition sleds, and carry on "Snow-ball Warfare," besides a picture of the storming of a snow-fort.

For the girls, there is a description of a "Dolls' Baby-show," and how fifty little girls in an asylum were made perfectly happy; six pictures, by Jessie Curtis, illustrate this story.

For the boys and girls together there are: an operetta, based on the fairy-tale of the Sleeping Beauty, with a picture showing the costumes; a description, with plain pictures, of how to make and exhibit "The Boys' Own Phonograph"; and an account of the curious music and musical instruments of China, Louis C. Elson, with nine illustrations.

The art-features of the number comprise a copy of Gerome's painting, "The Relay in the Desert," and the story of the wonderful career of Giotto, "The Shepherd-boy of Vespignano."

There are bright and comical poems here and there: and the Departments, "For Very-Little-Folk," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Letter-Box," and "Riddle-Box," are full of short and interesting tales, poems, items, boys' and girls' letters, and puzzles.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND A YEAR.—This number of persons are carried off yearly by that relentless foe Consumption. The American Cough Cure is without doubt the best preventative and cure in existence. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR of Brooklyn has received from a Virginia friend a curious relic of the war. It consists of two bullets that evidently met in the air over some battlefield, and, happening to strike each other on their conical points, were firmly welded together. The ball, that, from its shape, is supposed to have been fired from a Union soldier's gun, apparently was going with greater speed than the other, and is more conspicuous in the relic. The bases of the balls are split apart and flattened against each other. The relic has been mounted in gold as a pendant.

"A FIXED FACT."

And It Is Beyond All Controversy.

The Larger the Business the Smaller the Profits.

PEOPLE BECOMING SATISFIED.

A Big Rush Every Day.

A Large Dry Goods and Carpet House Leading the Trade in Michigan.

A Double Store with Five Floors and Passenger Elevator.

That Messrs Spring & Company are doing three or four times the amount of business ever known before in their line, is coming to be conceded as a fact. A glance through their grand store at any hour of the day, from "morn till dewey eve," will convince any one who may be skeptical on this point.

It is but an illustration of the business "boom." Large sales and small profits have been advocated by merchants for years. Spring & Company not only advertise this as their policy, but they pursue it with regard to every article kept in their enormous stock.

Going farther than this, they recognize that Grand Rapids has outgrown its "Indian payment" days, and is a city containing a population which demands the latest novelties in all styles of Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Carpets and whatever pertains to the trade. Through the enterprise of this concern the ladies of our city are enabled to make their selections from an assortment as varied as that found in New York, Chicago, Detroit or any of the larger cities. Having a resident buyer in New York, all patterns, styles, weights, color and makes of Dry Goods or Carpets are forwarded here on the day after their appearance in the metropolis. That this new feature is appreciated, the increased sales of Messrs. Spring & Company bear ample witness.

Carrying by far the largest stock of any concern in this line, selling goods in great quantities and at small profits, and having the novelties of each season as they appear, Spring & Company are justly entitled to the heavy sales which all who are posted, know they are daily making.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.

Married.

SAWYER-JACOBSEN.—On the twenty-ninth day of December, 1879, by I. Fairbanks, Esq., Mr. Edward Sawyer, of Fillmore, to Mrs. Wilhelmina Jacobson, of Manlius.

New Advertisements.



A NEW COMPOUND. SCIENTIFICALLY prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye Whisky and other Tonics. The FORMULA is known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the ANALYSIS of one of our most prominent chemists, Prof. G. A. MARINER, of Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is a well known fact to the medical profession that TOLU, ROCK and RYE will afford the greatest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the incipient and advanced stages of that disease.

It is used as a Beverage and for an Appetizer, making a delightful tonic for family use. Try it, you will find it pleasant to take, of great service, if weak or debilitated, as it gives strength, tone and activity to the whole human frame.

Put up in Quart size Bottles for Family use. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

Lawrence & Martin,
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

ALSO,
Importers of Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars
111 Madison St., CHICAGO.

BAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE.
The BEST THING OUT.
WILL SAW any size logs in any position. Thousands in use. Weight of the operator does all the work. Send for Circular and Prices.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: U. S. Mfg'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

A large number of DRESS SILKS in different shades and colors.

Fall and winter DRESS GOODS. The latest styles and patterns. Real novelties.

A large variety of ready made CLOAKS, of different prices.

A complete stock CLOAKING, and a large variety of Trimmings.

Numbers of SHAWLS, of all prices, and SKIRTS of different styles.

Ladies' and Misses' UNDERWEAR, of different prices. Babies' Booties, etc.

HOSIERY of every description; Ladies' and Misses' HOODS, corded Velvet, Buttons, Nubias, Umbrellas, etc.

Stock of PRINTS and GINGHAMS, of the latest styles.

In our BOOT and SHOE Department, we have a complete line, piled up in boxes, and lack room to display it. Call for real bargains.

Ready-Made CLOTHING—the largest and most complete stock ever brought into Holland.

Rubber BOOTS, PANTS, CAPS, and everything else in the rubber line.

Endless variety of HORSE BLANKETS.

A full line of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, including the best Japan Tea for 50 cents.

All grades of SUGARS, as cheap as anywhere else, and hundreds of other necessary, useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to mention.

We are so crowded that we desire our customers to ask for goods if they don't see them.

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, BUTTER and EGGS taken in exchange for goods.

LIME, STUCCO, LATH, SHINGLES, SALT (by the pound or barrel) always on hand.

ALSO, STOVE WOOD.

Call and look over the Store, and you will be pleased to acknowledge the completeness of our Stock.

E. J. HARRINGTON,
HOLLAND, MICH.

READ!

GROCERY & FEED STORE

Mrs. M. P. Visser,

Cor. of Eighth and River Streets,

Still continues to sell as cheap as ever, and our American and Holland customers can rely on just as civil and efficient treatment as heretofore. We have a Stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we sell cheap. BUTTER and EGGS will be taken in exchange. Call and see for yourself, at the old store of
Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. MRS. M. P. VISSER. 38-3mo.

CARPENTER SAWS

Or any other kind, you can file yourself with our New Machine so that it will cut better than ever. The teeth will all remain of equal size and shape. Sent free on receipt of \$2.50 to any part of the United States. Illustrated Circular free. Good Agents wanted in every county and city. Address E. B. B. & B. Co., New Orleans, La.

New Store!

The undersigned having formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a

GROCERY, FLOUR and FEED STORE,

Respectfully invite the public to come and give them a call, at VENEMA'S BRICK STORE,

No. 82 Eighth St.

M. HUIZENGA & Co.

Will make it an object for cash customers to deal with them. Their Stock is all fresh and complete; call and see for yourself.

GROCERIES SOLD VERY CHEAP.

A full assortment of Crockery.

All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange.

Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. M. HUIZENGA, G. C. PLEY. 38-3mo.

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent test gave 88 1/2-100 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the Turbine Reporter. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdensburg N.Y.

Frey Brothers,

PROPRIETORS OF

COLD BROOK BREWERY

BOTTLING WORKS,

72 Coldbrook St., Cor. Taylor

Grand Rapids,

MICHIGAN.

We invite the attention of retailers to our Celebrated Lager Beer before making engagements elsewhere.

Our Brewery is also known as the Holland Brewery.

Come and see us. FREY BROTHERS. Grand Rapids, Dec. 1, 1879. 43-3mo.

Chancery Sale.

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

Jan. Panels, Jacob Van Putten, Johannes Dykema, Maria Kanter, Maaike Pligger and an infant under the age of 21 years, by Gerrit Van Schelven her next friend, Elizabeth Orgel, and Wilhelmina Kruidenier, complainants.

vs.
Cornelius Keppel, Jenneke Keppel, Herman Gezon, Aaltje Gezon, Jacob den Herder, Jacob R. Schepers, and Aaltje Van den Boer Visser, executrix of the estate of Michael P. Visser, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1879. Notice is hereby given that on the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court commissioner in and for said county, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Holland in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: Sixty feet front of lot numbered five in block numbered 34 in the city of Holland, according to the recorded map thereof.

Dated November 26th, 1879.

AREND VISSCHER.

Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for Ottawa county, Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor.

43-7w.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage executed by William H. Deming and Eliza Jane Deming, his wife, to Abel T. Stewart (now deceased), dated September twenty-fifth, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on October twelfth, A. D. 1871, in Liber X of Mortgages, on page 143, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$153.66); and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that (by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case provided), on Monday the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, Michigan (said court house being the building wherein is held the circuit court for the county in which the mortgaged premises are situated), said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, interest to the date of such sale, and legal costs, including an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, as in said mortgage provided. The premises to be sold are described as follows, in said mortgage: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, and more particularly known and described as lots numbered three and four, in block number forty-seven, of the city of Holland, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Holland.

Dated November 26, 1879.

HENRY BAUM, and ELIZA J. STEWART.

Executors of the last will and testament of Abel T. Stewart, mortgagee, deceased.

J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage.

43-13w.

Chancery Sale.

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

Jan. Panels, Jacob Van Putten, Johannes Dykema, Maria Kanter, Maaike Pligger and an infant under the age of 21 years, by Gerrit Van Schelven her next friend, Elizabeth Orgel, and Wilhelmina Kruidenier, complainants.

vs.
Cornelius Keppel, Jenneke Keppel, Herman Gezon, Aaltje Gezon, Jacob den Herder, Jacob R. Schepers, and Aaltje Van den Boer Visser, executrix of the estate of Michael P. Visser, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, in chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1879. Notice is hereby given that on the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court commissioner in and for said county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, viz: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Holland in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All of that part of lot numbered five (5) in block numbered thirty-four (34) in said city, which is bounded on the south side, on the east side and on the north side by the southeast and north lines of said lot, and on the west side by a line running parallel with the east line of said lot and eighteen (18) feet west therefrom, the same being the east eighteen feet of said lot numbered five (5) according to the recorded map of said city as on record as of the village of Holland in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan.

Dated November 26th, 1879.

AREND VISSCHER.

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa county, Mich.

P. H. McBRIDE, Complainant's Solicitor.

43-7w.

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28-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING.

THE BARE.

Began!—and round me glowed
Huge masks, with staring eyes—
And smiles alarmed me more—
As I saw in pantomimical story.
I had no sense of time; nor overmuch
A sense of anything:
I woke!—my eyes confronted with a glory
That made them open more and more,
It seemed they'd crack to take it in:
Anon, a wall of black would supervene,
I'd try to fight it off, and cry aloud—
The light was out!
Brief, brief candle!

THE LOVER.

Another spell!—it's not the one at school,
Yet taught me more than ought beside;
A being like myself,
But unlike more—a finer—fairer—
To every sense and thought a newer zest
And newer meaning.
How great had been the void
That now was brimming over!
What measure's depth could hold it all!
Riches untold; a world unknown before;
The idol!—and I worshipped.
'Twas burning then, was life and love—
Brief, brief candle!

THE OLD MAN.

'Tis further on; I've spent power—
For feuds are gone, snuffed out
As though they never had been—
Whilst I, who miss them here, live on alone!
A respect of graves
And just ahead—my own.
There's over all a ghostly hue—
And rosy, golden day no more
As seen with infant's, lover's eyes—
The flame of life is burning blue!
And dwindling in the final flicker!

But at its best it gives me handle
To ask if it were worth the candle!
Brief, brief candle!
—G. J. A., in Scribner's "Bird-a-Drac."

A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

CHAPTER I.

"Now, yer Honor, jist lie quiet and aisy, keep the gun on full cock and all ready, but never stir a limb till I give the curlew's cry, and then look out, for the birds'll be jist within shot of ye."

So spoke Shawn, my herculean henchman, as he laid the last bunch of heather on my quivering body; and, having satisfied himself that I was perfectly well concealed from human sight, he prepared to creep off to the spot where he had seen the wild geese alight, in order to drive the unconscious victims directly over my head. I nodded as he gave his instructions, and, ere he crept away, promised implicitly to obey his commands. But I felt anything but comfortable in my novel position. My bed was the bare bogland, oozy and soft with the soaking of the heavy winter rains, my covering the half-withered heather which Shawn had uprooted from the hillside. And the month was March. There had been no snow in Storport for many weeks past; the hills all around me were black and desolate as the sky loomed above, but the little March wind came creeping over the hill and smote me with chilly hands. I lay patiently for some time, the sportsman-like ardor in my heart preventing the wind from utterly freezing my limbs, but at length my patience got exhausted, and I began to stir. Suddenly I heard the faint whistle of the curlew; two minutes after I saw a flock of wild geese pass almost directly over my head. I fired aimlessly, and missed.

Then I found that my garments were completely soaked with bog-water, and that my limbs had sunk several inches deep in the oozy ground, nay more, that they were only prevented from sinking further by some obstruction which was so hard and cold that it made my bones ache. My first care was to exhume my half-buried limbs, my next to unearth the substance which had prevented me from sinking utterly. This latter proved to be no easy matter, but, with the help of a spade which Shawn had brought with him to prepare my boggy bed, I at length succeeded in clearing away a good deal of earth and discovering that my life-preserver was a deal box some five feet long, stained almost black with bog-water, and fastened down with half a dozen rusty nails.

I had heard, during my childhood's days, of fortunate people being enriched by the discovery of buried treasures, but I need hardly add all such romantic ideas had long since vanished from my mind; and yet, as I gazed at that peculiar-looking box, I felt a cold hand had passed over me, and a succession of the wildest thoughts surged through my brain. Exhume and open it I must; and the wish became stronger within me when Shawn, who soon returned from his goose-driving, did his best to dissuade me from such a proceeding.

"Sure 'tis no affair of ours, yer Honor," said Shawn, looking at the same time, so profoundly uncomfortable as to cause my curiosity to increase. "Maybe it's a little potheen that the boys have buried."

But I cut him short, and insisted that he should assist to exhume and open the box. Seeing that I was determined, he at length set to work; but he was too slow, and evidently so unwilling that at length my patience got exhausted. I took the spade from his hand, inserted it in the crevice upon which Shawn had been working, and, with a powerful wrench, forced the lid from the box. We both recoiled in horror and dismay—the box contained a corpse!

After the first shock of the discovery was over I looked again, and my dismay increased tenfold.

"Why, Shawn," I exclaimed, "if it isn't!"

"Yes, in troth," broke in Shawn; "sure enough it is!" and we both stared into the box again.

In order to explain the strange circumstance which enabled me to recognize this corpse, I must chronicle events which took place several weeks before I exhumed it.

CHAPTER II.

On the 15th day of February the annual winter fair was held at Portaclore.

The anticipation of this day always created a good deal of excitement in the minds of the peasants in and around Storport—for it was always constituted a sort of gala day—but the announcement of the fair of 1877 brought with it whisperings of woe to many a home. The crops had been bad for that year, and the miserable, half-starved tenants had been unable to scrape together enough money to pay the rent, so the Proctor had summoned them to attend the sessions at Portaclore in order that they might show cause why they should not deliver up the whole of their worldly goods.

On the eventful day, which was ushered in with hurricanes of blinding sleet, I ordered Shawn to bring out the horses and car that we might drive into Portaclore together. By the time we started the hail had ceased to fall, but still the wind blew bitterly, freezing with its icy breath the little pools on the wayside, and when we drove into Portaclore I felt almost as if my blood was frozen. It was midday by that time, and, save for one or two decrepit old men we had passed on the road, we were the last to arrive. What a gathering there was! The streets of the little town were so crowded that it was almost impossible to make one's way along. In the market-place bevy of rosy-cheeked servant girls waited to be hired; pigs grunted and squealed as the drovers whipped them along; the shopkeepers shrieking to the passengers to buy—the agent sat in the cozy parlor of the inn comfortably enjoying his glass of wine; gazing with a smile into the wild, woe-begone faces of the creatures whom he had summoned thither, and determinedly shaking his head at every heart-broken appeal.

"Don't come to me," he said; "I'm done with ye, a lot of lazy spendthrifts as ye are. Ye'll go before them to-day as 'll make ye pay!"

I sat in a remote corner of the room and quietly watched the wretched creatures who crowded around the man; their wild eyes, their famished faces, their trembling bodies clad in the dirty rags which were their sole protection from the cold. And as I glanced from them to the frozen window-panes and the sleet which fell, covering with a thin crystal sheet the curb-stone of the street, my heart turned sick.

Poor, miserable, half-starved wretches!" I thought, "most of you will have sore hearts to-night, for you will lose your little all, God help you! and there will be nothing but starvation left!"

Heart-sick at the sight of so much woe which I was utterly powerless to relieve, I arose, and was about to leave the room, when my eye was suddenly arrested by a figure, ragged, wild and woe-begone, which crouched close up by the window. Five minutes before, I had seen this man crouched like a stricken beast before the agent, his skeleton hands outstretched, his parched lips suing for mercy.

"For the love of God, Tony Monaghan, niver be hard on a poor boy," he said; "all my potatoes had the black disease this year, and they rotted in the ground. My pig took the sickness and died. I have two little children down wid a fever, and if ye take away my cow I'll have no dhrap of milk to give them, and they'll die!"

This appeal, heart-breaking as it was, had met with the usual repulse:

"Don't bring yer lies to me. You'll go before them as 'll make ye pay!"

So the man had crept back into the shadow, and as I saw him crouched beside the window I noticed that the piteous look of appeal had left his face; his features were strangely convulsed, his wild eyes gleamed, and his hand clenched and unclenched in nervous dread.

"That man means mischief," I said as I passed out into the street.

At 2 o'clock the tenants' cases were to be called on, and as the hands of the clock approached that hour I made my way through the crowded streets in the direction of the court. The wind blew bitterly, thin flakes of snow were falling, and as I walked I felt the ice crackling and breaking beneath my feet. I noticed to my wonder that the streets through which I passed were almost deserted—presently a succession of moans and cries struck upon my ear, then I noticed that the people were running excitedly, and, following the direction which they took, I at length found myself on the outskirts of a great crowd which was collected in the principal street, before the open door of the court. Seeing my own servant among the throng, I questioned him as to the cause of the excitement, for I noticed that many of the people were wringing their hands, others moaned feebly, while others glared around them with wild eyes, and then seemed to utter sighs of relief. Instead of replying to my question, Shawn took me by the shoulders, and gently propelled me into the middle of the throng.

There I saw the cause of the disturbance.

Lying on the curbstone, his head supported in the arms of a policeman, his face open to the wondering gaze of hundreds of eyes, was the agent, stone dead. His body was surrounded by policemen—warders of the court—nay, at the cry of murder the very Judge upon the bench had stopped the course of justice and came forth.

"Good God!" I exclaimed, recoiling upon Shawn; "how did this happen?"

"He was jist walkin' along the street, yer Honor," said Shawn, quietly, "when he fell, and laid his head down and died."

"Murdered?"

"Oh, God forbid! yer Honor; what for should he be kilt, at all?"

Nevertheless, I felt convinced that

my supposition was right; nay, more, I believed that I could point out the very man who had done the deed.

That a murder had actually been committed could not be proved on the spot, but the manner of the man's death was so peculiar as to call for a Coroner's inquiry and a post-mortem examination. The body, therefore, was at once removed to the inn, and several hours after its removal the two principal doctors of the town were on their way armed with the implements necessary for their work. On their arrival at the inn a novel scene awaited them. The people, having at length solved the meaning of the awful words, "post-mortem examination," had risen up in arms and declared that no such desecration of the dead should be allowed. Before Tony Monaghan became a land agent he had been one of themselves, and, though he had been a little hard on them of late, there wasn't one man among them but would raise his voice against having the poor boy's body cut up like a beast's. The consequence was—a riot. The police were overpowered, the doctors sent packing, the inn taken by storm. For two nights the body lay in state, being waked by its wild comrades. At the end of that time the authorities, only too eager to bring matters to a peaceful issue, allowed it to be quietly buried. As the grave closed above it popular excitement seemed to die away.

But if the people were satisfied, the authorities were not. All believed that a murder had been committed, and that the subsequent riot was only an effort to prevent the discovery of the murderer. No sooner, therefore, was the unfortunate man buried than the doctors received an order authorizing them to exhume the body, and make a post-mortem examination in private. One night, two nights after the funeral, they set out on their mission with hopeful hearts. It was bitter winter weather. The night was black dark; the ground was frozen hard, and thickly covered with snow. Making straight for the graveyard, the doctors employed themselves in opening up the grave. For several hours they worked with pickaxe and spade; at last they came upon the coffin, raised it up and opened the lid.

It was empty!

At this piece of audacity on the part of some persons unknown, everybody was more amazed than ever, and again came the conviction, stronger than before, that murder had been done. But, try as they would, they could discover nothing. The whole country was thrown into a tumult, and popular excitement at its height, when I unwittingly solved the terrible secret by finding the body in the bog.

CHAPTER III.

Having sworn Shawn to secrecy, I assisted him to reenter the box, and forthwith sent word of the discovery to the magistrate. The box was at once removed, the post-mortem examination concluded, and the discovery made that the unfortunate man had died of heart disease. Again everybody was amazed, and this time the wonder was mixed with shame. After the examination was made, the Coroner's inquiry was hurried over, and once more, in solemn pomp and with all the rites of the church, the agent was laid in his grave.

Amid the solemn concourse which attended this second funeral I noticed the wild, wan face which had haunted me ever since that day when I had seen it by the frozen window of the inn—the face of the very man whom in my own mind I had accused of murder! For a moment I hung back ashamed; then I boldly walked forward and pressed a bank note into the wretched creature's hand. He looked from it to me in dazed amazement, then the sight of one of his ragged children seemed to make him realize what the money would do. He clutched it closer, and with one last look down the open grave he crept across the bogs toward his home.

By whose hand the corpse was conveyed from the church-yard to the bog was never discovered. It was generally believed, however, that news of the intended examination had been whispered abroad, and that the agent was exhumed and hidden solely with a view to preventing his body being "cut up."

Elephantine Affection.

A story comes from Tenbury, England, where a menagerie has been paying a visit, which illustrates the well-known character of the elephant for humane feelings in a remarkable degree. Among the animals was a very fine female elephant, called Lizzie, which was attacked with a violent fit of colic and suffered intensely. A local chemist, whose success as an animal doctor is well known, treated Lizzie, and saved the animal's life. Subsequently, on passing the chemist's shop, the elephant immediately recognized her benefactor, who was standing at the door of his shop, and, going up to him, gracefully placed her trunk in his hand. The chemist visited the exhibition at night, and met with an unexpected reception from his former patient. Gently seizing the "doctor" with her trunk, the elephant encircled him with it, to the terror of the audience, who expected to see him crushed to death, but Lizzie had no such intention, and, after having thus demonstrated her gratitude by acts more eloquent than words, she released the doctor from her embrace and proceeded with her appointed task.

The Dakota Presbytery recently ordained Henry Tawa Selwyn, a full Sioux Indian, son of Medicine Crow, and installed him over the Indian church at Yankton Agency.

A CALIFORNIA DUEL.

How Lippincott Killed Tevis, at Downsville, Jan 1855.

(Calvin McDonald in the Sacramento Record.)
Some time in 1855 there came to this State a female temperance lecturer, Miss Sarah Pellet, a friend of Lucy Stone Blackwell, Antoinette Brown, and that confederation of lady reformers. She was young, intelligent, good looking, and pure, and will be kindly remembered by many who shall read this sketch. The writer of this was then conducting the *Sierra Citizen*, at Downville, and Miss Pellet having been scurrilously referred to by certain other papers, she there found defenders, came to Downville, and we became fast friends. Through her exertions a large and flourishing division of the Sons of Temperance was there established, and all the respectable young men temporarily stopped drinking and became enthusiastic advocates of total abstinence. A temperance Fourth-of-July celebration was projected, and we nominated our friend Miss Pellet to make the oration, and, notwithstanding a strong prejudice against women orators, succeeded in procuring her the coveted invitation.

A short time before that Mr. Robert Tevis, a promising young lawyer, and a brother of Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco, had come there to run for Congress, joined the Temperance Division, and was anxious to make the speech, in order to present himself favorably to the public. He was hard to be put off, and was never reconciled to the disappointment, though, to pacify his opposition to the lady speaker, he was appointed to read the Declaration of Independence, with the privilege of making some remarks on the illustrious document. The glorious Fourth shone brightly on 2,000 or 3,000 people. The celebration began with a salvo of all the anvils in town; the primitive band blew the blast of freedom through patriotic brass, and Mr. Tevis, having read, began to comment on the Declaration in a long speech, greatly to the displeasure of the gallant Sons. In order to terminate his malaproposited oration the anvils were set to firing with such a thundering and consecutive noise that nothing else could be heard, and Mr. Tevis, being very angry, gave way for the orator and sat down. The event made a great deal of talk and brought the ambitious young man into very unpleasant notoriety instead of fame.

The Democratic party had procured the use of two columns of the local paper, and had appointed as editor the Hon. Charles E. Lippincott, State Senator from Yuba county. Lippincott had a keen perception of the ludicrous, and, as Tevis was a Know-Nothing, he took occasion to roast the unfortunate young man in the Democratic corner of the paper, and it created a great deal of fun in the town. The next day Mr. Tevis came to me—I had no jurisdiction in the Democratic side of the paper—and demanded the publication of a card, which pronounced the author of Lippincott's article "a liar and a slanderer." He was white with rage, and trembling, and would not be reasoned with. Knowing the nature of the antagonist and his deadly skill with arms, I tried to dissuade Tevis from the rash and dangerous publication, and dwell on the inevitable consequence. But he would hear nothing; he wanted to fight, he said, and would fight in the street or otherwise; and, if the card was not published, he would consider it an act of hostility to himself; and so the unconscious type gave out the fatal impress, and a challenge from Lippincott followed promptly, and was as promptly accepted.

Lippincott was a low, heavy-set man, with light hair, piercing black eyes, deliberate and resolute in his speech, and with that peculiar physical structure indicating steadiness and self-possession. He was the son of a clergyman in Illinois, and was exemplary in his habits, excepting the ordinary drinking of that time; was highly cultivated in mind, and was an exceedingly good humorous and sentimental writer. He declared he did not wish to kill his adversary, to whom he had never spoken in person; did not want to fight, if it could be avoided; but the nature of the public insult and the customs of the time compelled him to send the challenge. During a previous winter he had been engaged in hunting deer and bear, and was known to be a remarkably good woodsman. In making his choice of weapons, Tevis unknowingly selected those with which his adversary was most familiar, double-barreled shotguns carrying ounce balls.

Mr. Tevis was a tall, spare man, of a highly nervous, and excitable temperament. He came from Kentucky, and possessed the ideas of chivalry and honor prevailing at the South, but too little skilled in woodcraft to know that in shooting down hill one should aim low, else he will overreach the mark.

The combatants took their places, forty yards apart; the ground was a little sloping, and the highest situation fell to the lot of Tevis. The sun was going down upon the peace and happiness of two families far away, and upon a brilliant young man's ambition and life. As his second walked away he turned toward Tevis and laid his finger on his own breast, as an indication where to aim, and Lippincott observed the gesture, and fixed his eyes on the same place. The word was given; both guns cracked at the same instant. Tevis sank down, shot directly through the heart, and a lock of hair fell from near Lippincott's ear. The fallen man had not made the necessary allowance for descending ground, and his murderous lead passed directly over his adversary's left shoulder, grazing his face. The

wound was frightful, as though it had been bored through with an auger, and the ground was horrible with its sanguine libation.

After completing his term in the State Senate, Mr. Lippincott returned to his home in Illinois. At the outbreak of the war, Lippincott joined the Union armies, distinguished himself in battle by his reckless daring, and became a Brigadier General. He was afterward the Republican State Auditor of Illinois. If this brief sketch should come to the attention of his personal or political friends, let them know that his career in California was distinguished and honorable, that he was respected and beloved by his acquaintances, and that his unhappy entanglement in the duel resulted from his position and the prevailing spirit of border life. At that time a politician who would have suffered himself to be published a liar and a slanderer, without prompt resentment, would have been considered disgraced by most of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Lippincott was an intimate friend and supporter of the late Senator Broderick, and was by him regarded as his ablest advocate and partisan.

Hindoo Care of Life.

In the early dawn next morning we drove to Kaira, a place of 12,000 inhabitants, along a fine road with sheltering trees. The town stands on the high bank of a river. From the top of the Collector's house there is an extensive view over a rich, well-timbered country. There are many monkeys, some very large, and, though they injure the crops, no one molests them. This care of life in regard to the lower creation is a principle of Hindoo religion more strictly observed than that of care of their fellow-creatures outside the circle of their own family connection. Within that circle they are wonderfully kind. Hindoos of high caste never take life. Some are strict vegetarians, and, in order to preserve life, will frighten away fish from parts of a river where they have reason to expect English officers to come in quest of them. Even the much-abused money-lender refuses all advances to fishermen. On one occasion I came upon an extensive inclosed park with shelter sheds, maintained by a native banker, into which horses no longer fit for use were charitably received and fed, that they might wear out their lives in quietness. And yet female infanticide is undoubtedly too common, sixty-four females to 100 males being not an unusual proportion in the population. A native Judge explained this to me by the great desire among the lower class to intermarry with the higher, a lower man being ready to pay a needy man of the higher order a large sum of money to induce the son of the higher rank to marry his daughter. But when the lower man has no money, as is so often the case, the female infant is apt to be neglected and allowed to die.—*The Nineteenth Century*.

Casualties in Battle.

The battle of Torgau, fought by Frederick the Great in 1760, is well known to have been one of the most murderously contested actions which has ever taken place, but until lately no trustworthy enumeration has ever been given of the killed, wounded and missing on either side. In the last number of the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the organ of the German general staff, carefully-prepared tables are published of the losses suffered by the several Prussian regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry engaged, and from these it appears that the fifty-nine battalions which took part in the action, and which numbered altogether 26,000 officers and men, lost a total of 15,650 officers and men, or about 60 per cent. of their aggregate effective. In the thirty-nine battalions which fought under the personal direction and immediate orders of the King, the proportion of losses was even greater, so that, after the action, the five battalions of grenadiers had to be formed into one battalion, the remnants of six battalions of two other regiments being also temporarily organized into one battalion. Of the 26,000 infantry soldiers who went into action, 3,350 were killed, 7,956 were wounded, and 3,130 were reported as missing. As a contrast to this terrible proportion of killed, wounded and missing, it may be mentioned that the loss at Gravelotte was only one-eleventh of the whole number of troops engaged on both sides, at Worth and Mars-la-Tour one-sixth, at Spicheren one-eighth, at Koniggratz one-fifteenth only, and at Magenta and Solferino one-eleventh.

A Long Hill.

A tavern-keeper on the San Bruno road was aroused one night by an antiquated old granger, who sat over the front wheels of an open lumber-wagon, and who was evidently disturbed about something.

"I say, mister," said the rustic, scratching his head with the butt of his whip; "this here's the road to Frisco, ain't it?"

"Certainly; but, old man, what have you done with your hind wheels?"

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the old party, rubbing his specs and looking behind him, "if I haven't gone and lost them wheels. That explains the whole thing, though, stranger; seemed like I'd been going up such an all-fired long hill I was beginning to think I had lost the way."—*San Francisco paper*.

The recent published records of York Castle, England, formerly a fortress, but now for a long time used as a prison, show that in 1649 Isabella Billington, 32, was sentenced to death for crucifying her mother, and offering a cock and a calf as a burnt sacrifice.

