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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 49.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 309.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGHE'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1 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, \$3.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878.

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

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
8.00 p. m.	Muskegon	2.00 p. m.
8.15 p. m.	Ferrysburg	2.30 p. m.
7.15 p. m.	Grand Haven	2.38 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	Pigeon	3.13 p. m.
5.35 p. m.	Holland	3.45 p. m.
5.07 p. m.	Fillmore	4.15 p. m.
3.55 p. m.	Alcona	5.00 p. m.

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. 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.

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Optic.

GERRARD, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth street, opposite Bakker & Van Rente.

FERGUSON, B. H., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, upstairs next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BURG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 30 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

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, Feb. 13, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, bushel	2 00 @ 2 10
Butter, lb.	16 @ 17
Clover seed, lb.	16 @ 17
Eggs, dozen	12 @ 13
Honey, lb.	15 @ 16
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 8 50
Onions, bushel	1 00 @ 1 10
Potatoes, bushel	40 @ 45
Timothy Seed, bushel	6 @ 7
Wool, lb.	20 @ 22

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50 @ 3 00
" green	2 00 @ 2 50
" beach, dry	2 00 @ 2 50
" green	1 75 @ 2 00
Hemlock Bark	4 00 @ 4 50
Staves, white oak	10 00 @ 12 00
Staves, white oak	10 00 @ 12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 50 @ 3 00
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 50 @ 3 00
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 25 @ 3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @ 3 50
Railroad ties	10 @ 12
Shingles, A. M.	2 00 @ 2 50

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$ 1 00 @ 1 05
Corn, shelled bushel	37 @ 38
Oats, bushel	25 @ 26
Buckwheat, bushel	60 @ 65
Brass, ton	16 00 @ 17 00
Feed, ton	20 00 @ 21 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @ 1 15
Widdling, 100 lb.	1 10 @ 1 15
Flour, 100 lb.	8 00 @ 8 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	8 00 @ 8 50

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @ 5
Pork, "	4 @ 4 1/2
Lard, "	10 @ 12
Smoked Meat	20 @ 25
Ham	7 @ 8
Shoulders	6 @ 7
Tallow, per lb.	8 @ 9
Turkeys	9 @ 10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @ 7

New Advertisements.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

AMERICAN NEWS.

are given the telegraphic dispatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS.

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

THE FARM DEPARTMENT.

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

THE HOME.

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

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

SPORTING NEWS.

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

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Papers publishing this prospectus without being authorized will not necessarily receive an exchange.

Address,
NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway & Ann St., New York.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day; and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

SENT FREE and postpaid—THE BEVERLY HUSBAND \$40 to \$75 CASH per week sold, in one or traveling something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

President Hayes' Title.

We do not think anybody should be disquieted by the rumors of an intention to set on foot an investigation to test the title of Mr. Hayes. It is a thing which no man of clear political sagacity will undertake, or countenance, or have any complicity with. Nothing could be more wild and chimerical than such a project. Mr. Hayes being in office there is no way to dispose him except by conviction on an impeachment, which would require a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The talk about an appeal to the courts is rubbish. We know the composition of the Supreme Court, which is the ultimate tribunal, and it is morally certain that the Supreme Court will not reverse the decision of the Electoral Commission. The principal of that decision was that Congress has no constitutional authority to go behind the electoral colleges and inquire into the validity of their election. If this is sound law no court can reverse what has been done last February. Even if Congress should pass a law conferring jurisdiction the Supreme Court would set aside such an act for repugnance to the constitution. Three of the five justices who were members of the Electoral Commission voted with the majority and are committed to the principle of the decision. Another Justice Harlan, is an appointee of President Hayes, and it is safe to conjecture how he would vote. These make four of the nine, and only one more is needed to make them a majority. Chief Justice Waite, Justice Swayne and Justice Hunt are all republicans, and some or all of them would take the same view of the law which is held by the four who are committed. No intelligent man can doubt that the Supreme Court would sustain the decision of the Electoral Commission that there is no constitutional power to go behind the action of the electoral colleges. Nobody sees this more clearly than Senator Conkling, and we wholly discredit the rumors which connect his name with this absurd project. The idea that the House of Representatives can select a President to take the place of Mr. Hayes is even more utterly preposterous than the notion that the Supreme Court would decide against his title.

If there is any serious purpose to agitate this subject it proceeds from the republican enemies of the President with a view to bully him and intimidate him into submission. But no really shrewd politician would attempt to frighten him with such a scarecrow, or would wish to give him the great advantage he would derive from the assaults of a set of mad revolutionists. If the attempt to dispose him were seriously made with even a remote chance of success all friends of peace and order would rally around him and save the business of the country from disturbance and ruin. His friends and advisers must know that this would be the consequence, and some of them may wish for this reason that the opposition to him may assume some such form of political lunacy. The cooler part of his opponents will not permit the perpetuation of so self-annihilating a political blunder. If they countenance an investigation of Mr. Chandler's charges it will be for the mere purpose of annoyance, and not with any view to put the President out of office.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Barnum at Home.

A stranger in America happening to alight at Bridgeport—a thriving city of some 25,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the shore of Long Island Sound, within sixty miles of New York City—might be surprised to discover that much of its prosperity is due to the business tact and energy of Phineas Taylor Barnum, the one American whose name has become a common noun in English speech.—Barnum, the prince of good nature and successful audacity. Barnum has showered advantages upon his own home. Standing on a slight eminence, looking down on Sea-side Park, and across its narrowest part to the waters of the Sound, over whose waters steamers, yachts, and every variety of water craft are continually passing, is Waldemere, from whose cupola waves a silken flag, bearing the well known monogram, "P. T. B." wherever "the king of showmen" is at home. Waldemere, "woods by the sea," so named by its owner's friend, Bayard Taylor, is an estate whose natural beauty is perfected by art. Mr. Barnum's library, or "workshop," as he calls it, is a spacious octagonal room, furnished and paneled with cherry, birch and maple woods. Opening from it on one hand, is a lavatory,

and, on another, a room where his private secretary works within call. At a large and much littered desk, with paper strewn ankle deep around his chair, Mr. Barnum spends nearly every morning of his life, communicating with his agents in every land; often interrupted by some employee desiring orders, or by friend or stranger asking advice or more substantial help, but never laying down his pen, which is traveling as rapidly as ever ere the door is closed behind the visitor.

He is economical of his time, never wasting, nor submitting to be robbed of a moment of the hours set apart for business. Tall, portly, erect, in spite of sixty-six years of hard work and several fortunes earned and lost and won again; with high forehead, keen, hard twinkling eyes, grey hair curling crisply around a bald head; with a firm decided voice and step—the master of Waldemere is very different from the popular conception of a showman, who delights in traveling through the United States every summer, in charge of his colossal show, in which he has invested a hundred thousand pounds sterling.

Heaven denied Mr. Barnum a son, and wisely; for there could be no worthy second of P. T. Barnum. But he is blessed with three daughters and a troop of grandchildren—including two boys of bright promise. For his daughters he has bought fine houses in New York, and built summer residences on his estate at Waldemere.

A love of children is one of Mr. Barnum's characteristics, a love returned by all his small acquaintances; for who so patient with the little folks; who so fertile in devising amusements for them; who can relate such wonderful stories, improvising when the original narrative is not sufficiently thrilling; who can conjure so fearfully, swallowing watches, making pennies drop out of little curly heads; who can bark so like a dog; who, when the babies seize the tail of his coat, can slip out of it so unconsciously, and suddenly perceive he is conscious with such an air of astonishment as set the small thieves wild with delight; and who but he has taught every child of his acquaintance to drive like a Jehu.—*London (England) World.*

"Old Si" talks of Hell.

While they were resting from work at noon yesterday, Amos said:

"I head'd'er while man readin' in de paper dis mornin' dat folks was 'batin' now whudder dere was enny hell or not."

"Shucks!" said Old Si, "you's got dat wrong end fo' most, sho!"

"No sah; dat was what he read in de paper."

"Whudder dere was enny hell?" repeated Si.

"Yes, sah; whudder when a man gave out up hyar, he went ter hell, er jess disolved ter dus' ag'in."

"Lookie hush!" I don't want no 'spite wid nobody, but ef enny man come foolin' 'roun' me wid dat sorter skriptur, he's gwine ter heah me git up yander inter shoutin' tones!" said Si.

"Why is dat?"

"Kuse 'tain't gwine ter do! Yer jess make a nigger belebe dat dere ain't no heabarter an' see whar yer comes ter. Ebry secon' hous'll be a court-hous' an' de houses 'twixt 'em'll be jail-houses. He's mighty hard ter keep 'em strate now, wid de sherif' an' hell bofs 'fore dar eyes."

"Den yo's on de side ob de fiah and brimstone!"

"You're right, honey! Ef you tink you're gwine ter leabe dis world ter play snow-balls somewhar, you's wrong. Dar's er warm place sech beyand heah fer de manigers ob de Freedmen's Bank an' chicken-lifters ginrally, else I'se gwine to swap my him-book fer er pack er yards!" —*Atlanta Constitution.*

"The United States Life-saving Service," Liberally illustrated; "The City of Mexico," with twenty different engravings; "The Artificial Production of Gold," with a dozen good pictures; "From Stone-hammer to Breech-loader," illustrated with about forty good engravings, are some of the brilliant and highly instructive articles contained in FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for February now ready. In addition there are a number of excellent Short Stories by popular authors; the continuation of "THE AMERICAN COUNTER-ESS," by ERRA W. FLEMING; a beautiful chromo frontispiece, illustrating a Parisian marriage fête of eighty years ago, with interesting descriptive matter; scientific notes, and so forth, in almost endless variety.

Each number of the POPULAR MONTHLY has 125 pages quarto, and 100 very interesting illustrations. It is without doubt the cheapest and one of the best and most popular magazines published in the English language.

Send in

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE GREAT BARRINGTON (Mass.) Savings Bank has suspended, pending investigation by the State Bank Commissioner. Its deposits are \$407,000, and its total liabilities, \$414,000.

Rev. Dr. J. C. ECKLESTON, of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., the Bishop-elect of the Episcopal Diocese of West Virginia, has finally determined to decline the office tendered him.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRIAN & Co., of New York, one of the largest houses in the patent medicine business, have suspended payment. The firm has been repaid worth over \$500,000, but much of this was in patent medicine rights. A heavy storm and gale occurred last week on the coast of Maine, doing much damage. At Camden trees and fences were prostrated, barns blown down and houses unroofed, the damage in the village exceeding \$10,000. At Eastport forty chimneys were blown down, and several small fishing vessels went to pieces. The schooner Nightingale was ashore in Broad cove, and full of water. At Oldtown the steamer was blown from the Baptist church. Two schooners put into Seal harbor and went ashore on Norton's island. Several schooners went ashore at Tennant's harbor.

The bark Antioch, from Cuba for New York, lost five of her crew from different diseases on the voyage. Judge John R. Franklin, an ex-Congressman, died lately at Baltimore. A Harrisburg dispatch says a resolution was offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature by Representative Long, for the appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to inquire into the circumstances of the riots, and to ascertain the causes, as well as results of the same, and report the result of their investigation to the Legislature. A very spirited debate followed, after which a motion to indefinitely postpone the subject was carried by a small majority. Notwithstanding its defeat, the supporters of the resolution are confident of securing a reconsideration and passage within a few days. The dispatch says the resolution was offered at the beginning of an effort to make the State responsible for the payment of damages by the riots of last summer.

Another item of proof of the folly of leaving loaded firearms within the reach of children is afforded by the following dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa.: "A terrible affair has occurred in the family of Mrs. E. Hepburn, residing at No. 867 Penn avenue. As the time to prepare supper drew near, Mrs. Hepburn left her two children, a boy aged 3 years and a girl of 3, in an up-stairs room, while she went to the kitchen below. She had been gone but a few minutes when she heard the report of a pistol in this room occupied by the children. Hastening thither, a terrible sight met her gaze. Her little girl was lying on the floor insensible, its face covered with blood from a pistol-ball wound in the head. The little boy, it appears, seeing a revolver lying on the table, took it up to play with it, and in doing so it was discharged, the contents lodging in his sister's head."

A Hartford (Conn.) dispatch, of Jan. 15, reports a serious railroad accident on the Connecticut Western railroad, just beyond Tariffville, about ten miles from Hartford, at 10 o'clock that evening. An excursion train returning from the Moody and Sankey meeting at Hartford fell through a trestle bridge into the Farmington river. Two engines, one baggage and three passenger cars went down. The bodies of two men and three women had been recovered, and others are supposed to be in the wreck. Gen. George B. McClellan was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey, Jan. 15, at Trenton. About 15,000 persons assisted, the procession being quite imposing. When Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of office of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to the Executive Chamber, when the Veterans Association of Philadelphia presented an address, signed by 2,086 members. The same party also presented him with a silver medal, made from a half-dollar picked up on the field of Antietam.

A Boston dispatch says: "Davis Brothers & Co., leather dealers, No. 73 High street, failed yesterday. Their liabilities are \$300,000, half of which is secured. A large proportion of unsecured indebtedness is in favor of Boston parties. The embarrassment of William O. Childs, leather dealer, No. 21 South street, caused the failure of Davis Brothers & Co. Charles Richardson & Co., dealers in paints and oils, No. 85 Oliver street, have also failed. Their liabilities are reported to be \$100,000. By an explosion in Potts' colliery, near Ashland, Pa., four men—Henry Jones, Hugh Wilson, Walter George, and a man named Guyer—were killed, George Schuber was severely, and two others slightly, injured."

THE WEST.

The Board of Trade of Chicago has adopted a memorial urging Congress to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad. A Bannock City (Mont.) dispatch says: "The Bannock Indians are alarmingly aggressive. Bands are roaming over the Beaver Head country, tearing down corrals, and feeding farmers' hay to their horses. The people are moving into Bannock from Horse Prairie, fearing an outbreak. Several companies of troops are needed now at the head of Horse Prairie, and, if we don't get them immediately, our ranches will be deserted and destroyed."

The Methodist ministers of Chicago have concluded to enter upon an interchange of views regarding the question, "How Shall We Teach the Doctrine of Future Punishment?" State Senator Buehler, of Chicago, was assaulted lately in a street of that city, by a Bohemian named Michael Marso, who stabbed him three times with a dagger, but without fatal effect. Mr. Buehler is a banker, and the trouble arose from the foreclosure of a mortgage on Marso's property.

A Virginia City dispatch says: "Owing to the recent imbroglio between the Alta and Justice mines, a number of hired fighting men have been sent down to the level on which connection between the mines is momentarily expected to be made."

THE SOUTH.

At Concord, Ky., recently, Deputy Sheriff Ruggles, with a posse, overtook the notorious Underwood brothers, who had been stealing horses from farmers, and demanded their surrender. The Underwoods immediately fired at the party, instantly killing Ruggles. The fire was returned, wounding both outlaws. It is thought the Underwoods would be lynched by the excited farmers.

Heavy rains have caused another rise in the Virginia rivers. The bridge over the Stanton river, on the Richmond and Danville road, just replaced, was again swept away, the third time inside of two months. An iron bridge over the same river, on the Virginia and Midland road, between Lynchburg and Danville, was

also washed away. This bridge was destroyed during the great flood in November, and but recently replaced. The Roanoke river at Weldon, N. C., is very high, and the water rising six or eight inches per hour. The railroad bridges at that point are threatened.

An organization numbering 5,000 persons has been formed among the colored people of Florida, having in view the subject of emigration to Florida. In reply to a request for advice, President Hayes has written a letter counseling against the enterprise.

GENERAL.

The annual meeting of the American Social Science Congress was held last week at Boston. David Ames Wells, of Norwich, Ct., was elected President for next year. Rev. H. Wines, of Illinois, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Rhode Island, were chosen delegates to the Prison Congress at Stockholm.

The Hudson Bay Company's bark Lady Thompson, from London with an assorted cargo, while entering Esquimaux harbor, Vancouver island, ran on a rock and is probably a total loss. The bark Osmyr, from Seattle, for San Francisco, collided with the bark Anselmo on the 9th inst., near Narrows-stone point, Puget sound, and sunk. She was a total loss. The Anselmo was slightly injured.

A San Francisco dispatch says it is believed that the American bark W. A. Holcomb, Capt. Dinton, which left Honolulu Sept. 27 for Baker's island, has been lost with all hands.

WASHINGTON.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, one day last week, Secretary Sherman submitted a rough draft of a bill looking to the establishment of postal savings banks. The bill provides that any person may deposit sums of not less than \$25 or any multiple thereof, not exceeding \$300 at any of the money order postoffices throughout the country and receive for such deposit a certificate of deposit entitling him to a small Government bond for the amount named in the certificate. Bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum, and the proceeds received by the Government in this manner are to be used for the purchase of 5-20 bonds now outstanding. The matter was talked over for a while, but no definite conclusion reached.

A Washington dispatch says: "Postmaster General Key, being asked what would be the course if the anti-republicans in Tennessee should call on him to lead them in the next gubernatorial campaign, replied: 'The campaign is a long way off—next fall—and I do not at present much expect to be called on. I am, however, known throughout the State as being bitterly opposed to the repudiation of the State debt, and, if an honest party should get into a strait, and it were thought that by running me as its candidate for Governor the cause would be strengthened, I would be greatly tempted to leave any position I might occupy, to answer the call thus made for me.'"

A Washington dispatch says: "The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard Lieut. Bullis and Shafter, the two army officers who had been summoned here from the Rio Grande border, together with the commercial agent stationed near the scenes of the troubles. Their statement is substantially the same that was made to the Military Committee. The most noticeable fact of the testimony seems to be that, while there is no doubt of the desire of Diaz to be entirely friendly to the United States, there is great doubt as to his ability to strengthen his administration as to execute his friendly purposes."

POLITICAL.

The Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord last week, and nominated B. F. Prescott for Governor. Resolutions were adopted denouncing any legislation tending to repudiate the public debt, disapproving the remonetizing of silver, opposing money subsidies and land grants to private corporations, condemning as factions and mischievous any attempt to reopen the Presidential controversy, and the following in relation to the national administration:

Resolved, That the Republicans of New Hampshire reaffirm and re-adopt the Cincinnati platform which pledged the party to these declarations and principles, to-wit: That the United States of America is a nation; the full protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights; the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union; redemption of United States notes in coin by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office, the inevitable rule for appointment to have reference to the honesty, fidelity, and capabilities of the appointees, leaving to the party in power those places where the harmony and vigor of the administration requires its policy to be represented; the speedy, thorough and impartial prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts; opposition to further land grants to corporations and monopolies; the adjustment of duties on imports for revenue so as to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That we recognize the paramount duty of President Hayes to render these high and solemn professions actual and living realities; and, while we admit honest differences of opinion in respect to past acts, we welcome and approve his patriotic and sincere efforts to keep faith with the people and secure to the whole country the blessings of a just, efficient and honest Republican national administration.

A call is issued for a National Convention of the National party, to be held in Toledo, Ohio, on the 22d of February next. It reads as follows: "The undersigned, believing the present financial policy of those in control of the Federal Government is destructive of the best interests of the people, and that if continued it will bring general ruin and unprecedented suffering on the industrial classes, and also believing that thorough organization and unity of action will avert such calamitous results, call upon those, regardless of political affiliations, who will unite for independent action to select one delegate in each Congressional district, and afterwards, by proper authority, two delegates for each State at large, to meet in national convention, in the city of Toledo, on the 22d day of February, 1878, there to take such action as wisdom may dictate."

Upward of 100 names are appended to the call, prominent among them being those of Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Peter Cooper, of New York; Thomas D. Hoxey, of New Jersey; Alexander Campbell, of Illinois; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; and Moses W. Field, of Michigan. The Democrats and Greenbackers in the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature formed a coalition and captured all the offices—the Speaker and the Democrats the remainder. In the lower house of the Maryland Legislature, last week, Montgomery Blair introduced a memorial asking Congress to investigate the title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the office of President. He made an elaborate speech, in which he charged that President Hayes obtained his title to office through corrupt bargaining with the Louisiana Returning Board and his political opponents, and urged the importance to the country of obtaining a rightful solution of the question involved. Mr. Lieb, Republican, moved to lay the memorial on the table, and called for the yeas and nays, which resulted—yeas 13, noes 54. It was then referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has embodied in a letter to the President, at the request of the latter, his views of the relations which should exist between the Executive and the Senators and Representatives in the matter of nominations and appointments to office. The right or the propriety of dictation by members of the legislative branch of the Government is

distinctly denied by Mr. Edmunds, who holds the belief that a custom which was of itself unobjectionable has grown into an abuse, that is, that from being invited to furnish information concerning the character and fitness of applicants for office, Senators and Representatives have come to regard appointments as their prerogative.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON will be elected United States Senator from Ohio, to succeed Stanley Matthews, whose term expires March 3, 1879, he having been nominated by a Democratic caucus.

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THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

A Russian official telegram states that a Russian detachment which had crossed the Balkans by byways had occupied a position in the rear of the Turkish fortifications in the Trajan pass. The Turks, being also attacked in front, abandoned their positions, which were occupied by the Russians, whose vanguard advanced in the direction of Teké.

A LONDON dispatch of the 10th says: "Turkey has at last decided to propose an armistice to the Russian commanders, and Mehmet Ali has left Constantinople for the front with power to treat for an armistice of six weeks. In Asia Minor Muhktar Pasha will negotiate. The Turkish propositions are, that the belligerents shall maintain the positions each now holds, and that negotiations for peace shall begin at once."

The Grand Duke Nicholas has telegraphed the following to the Emperor: "Jan. 9.—I am happy to congratulate your Majesty upon a brilliant victory gained this day. Gen. Radetzky has, after desperate fighting, captured the whole Turkish army defending the Solipka pass, consisting of forty-nine battalions, ten batteries, an one regiment of cavalry. Prince Mirsky has occupied Kezanlik. Gen. Skobelev holds Solipka."

The appointment of Raouf Pasha as Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish armies would seem to signify that the Porte is ready to make great concessions in the approaching peace negotiations. Raouf has been Minister of War in the Cabinet controlled by Mahmoud Damad, the Sultan's brother-in-law, whose voice has been for peace rather than for war during the entire campaign of last year.

The cable brings news of the surrender of Antivari to the Montenegrins and of Nisch to the Serbian army. The operations at these places have been on a much smaller scale than those of the Russians at Plevna, but the Turkish resistance has been no less stubborn than that which Osman offered in his Bulgarian stronghold. The places are of some local importance, but of no possible consequence in the general issue of the war. The garrison of Nisch, which surrendered to the Serbians, numbered 8,000, with ninety cannon, 12,000 rifles and a number of flags. It is announced that Hahmi Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier in place of Edhem Pasha, resigned.

A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Turkish Ministry has been reconstituted, but Server and Seret Pashas retain the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and Justice respectively. The Prince of Montenegro, having applied to the Russian headquarters for instructions relative to an armistice, has been informed that he need not send an envoy, as the Grand Duke would take charge of his interests. A Pera correspondent sends the following: "The Porte has refused to allow the questions of peace and an armistice to be considered together, as it was understood that these questions were to be kept separate during the preliminary negotiations. I believe the Porte has determined that a defense of Adrianople is virtually impossible. It is officially stated that the term of armistice proposed by Turkey is six weeks. A Constantinople dispatch of the 11th says: 'The Porte has received the Russian answer to the Turkish communication proposing an armistice, intimating that the negotiations must be conducted on a basis of eventual peace conditions. The reply of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and that there could be no question of an armistice without a basis for peace.'"

A MALTA dispatch says: "Vice Admiral Hornby and staff will leave on her Majesty's steamer Sultan for the Levant, whither the Alexandria and all the ships in port will follow when re-victualled and refitted." Constantinople dispatches say that refugees in large numbers are arriving there from Adrianople, and that there is great distress among them. It is reported from Constantinople that the Prince of Rouss, the German Minister, and Count Corti, the Italian Minister, have informed the Porte that if it permits the British fleet to come to Constantinople Germany and Italy will also demand permission for their fleets to pass through the Dardanelles. A dispatch from Tiflis says that, in a cavalry engagement near Bolnisi, the Turks have been defeated and driven to Kopdagh. Erzerum has been completely invested since Jan. 9.

Russia's demand that a peace basis should be determined before an armistice would be granted has been finally conceded by Turkey, and Server Pasha, Foreign Minister, and Namyk Pasha, have been appointed to negotiate, with full powers, for a peace and an armistice together.

A CORRESPONDENT at Pera says it is calculated that 20,000 fugitives have arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train crowded with fugitives ran off the track near Tehtahdja recently. About fifty were killed and wounded. The Turkish Parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of refugees. A Belgrade dispatch says: "The Serbians have re-occupied Kuzumunjia, which the Turks evacuated, and have taken Vranja. The Serbian General Belimarkovich, with fifty battalions, is marching on Erichina. The Serbians have effected a junction with the Roumanians before Widin. The commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender."

THE Turks have bombarded the town of Theodosia, southeast of the Crimea. They burned two houses, killed one person, and wounded twelve. They have also bombarded Anapa, on the Black sea, in Circassia, but did little damage to the town. One person was killed there. A battle is reported between the Russians under Gourko and Radetzky and the Turks under Suleiman Pasha, at a point between Tatar-Bazardjik and Philippopolis. The fighting lasted two days. Suleiman Pasha afterward took up positions near Philippopolis, and ordered the inhabitants to leave that town, which was subsequently ordered to be burned.

THE Russian Government has ordered forty-two more torpedo boats at Stettin, to be completed by the middle of April. A special from Belgrade says Serbia intends to claim the following peace conditions: The independence of the principality, the cessation of old Serbia, and indemnity for Turkish devastations in the last war.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy. Prince Humbert, his eldest son, succeeds to the throne.

The expenditures by the English people for the sufferers by the famine in India have reached £9,250,000.

A strike in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, devastated the esplanade portion of that city, destroying the Government warehouses, the wharves and sheds devoted to the use of ocean mail steamers, and a number of private buildings. Loss about \$250,000; insurance, \$63,100.

A STEAM-TUG has left the Thames for Ferrol, Spain, to take Cleopatra's obelisk to London. Failures to the number of 1,890 were reported in the Dominion of Canada in 1877, with liabilities of \$26,500,000.

A DISPATCH from Berlin says Russia is negotiating with other Baltic powers for the purpose of prohibiting the war vessels of non-Baltic powers from entering that sea. Demetrius Bulgaria, the well-known Greek politician, has just died of apoplexy. He was President of the Provisional Government of Athens in 1862.

later President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and at the time of his death chief of the Greek Revolutionary Committee. The marriage of King Alfonso, of Spain, will be postponed for a few days from the date originally fixed, in consequence of the death of Victor Emmanuel.

The Blackburn England mill-owners have abandoned their attempt to reduce the wages of operative. Wm. Cobbett, well-known for the strenuous efforts he made in behalf of the Tichborne claimant, fell dead in Westminster Hall, Jan. 12. He was a son of William Cobbett, the celebrated English radical politician and writer, who died in 1835. D. R. MacGregor & Co., merchants and steamship-owners at Leith, Scotland, have failed. Their liabilities range from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000. Their assets are not over £30,000. MacGregor, who is a member of Parliament for the Leith district, has resigned his seat.

The recently liberated Fenians—McCarthy, Chambers, O'Brien and Davitt—were received at Dublin with great enthusiasm, an immense crowd greeting them at the station on their arrival. Henry M. Stanley was received with much honor at Rome. A splendid gold medal, the gift of the late King Victor Emmanuel, was presented to him.

A PARIS correspondent says that "circulars have been issued from the French embassy in London to all the French Consuls in Great Britain and Ireland charging them to report exact information concerning the popular feeling on the Eastern question and intervention. This confirms the report that France has interrogated Lord Derby in regard to England's intention in regard to Egypt. It will be seen, therefore, that this action of the French republic further complicates England's relations with the continental powers."

A WELSH colliery has received orders to immediately dispatch a large quantity of coal to Vourla bay for the British fleet.

A REPORT comes from Dublin that Sergt. Charles McCarthy, one of the recently-released Fenian prisoners, died suddenly, in a hotel to which he had gone with the other three prisoners to break up with Charles Stewart Parnell, the Home-Rule member of Parliament for Meath. Garibaldi has written a letter to the new King of Italy, imploring him to continue the policy of his father. The average daily mortality from cholera, at Mecca to the 31st of December was sixty. At Jeddah the average daily mortality was thirty-eight. Sir William Stirling Maxwell, the distinguished author, is dead.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.—SENATE.—Over forty Senators were in the Chamber before the Senate was called to order at noon. A great part of the morning hour was taken up in the presentation of petitions in favor of the adoption of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, all of which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. A large number of bills were introduced and referred to appropriate committees, among them the following: By Mr. Sargent, to regulate Chinese immigration; by Mr. Plumb, to reorganize the pay department of the army; by Mr. Voorhees, in relation to prize money to all fleet officers; by Mr. Sargent, to relieve certain legal disabilities of women, providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for three years, shall, on motion, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States; by Mr. Jones of Florida, to repeal certain provisions of the act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the army. Mr. Sargent submitted resolutions in regard to a sixteenth amendment (woman suffrage), which were, on objection, laid over. Mr. Edmunds submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from making an appropriation for sectarian purposes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. A motion was made to hold a session on Saturday to allow a committee of women an opportunity to address the Senate on a proposed sixteenth amendment. Rejected, yeas, 18; nays, 81. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House met at noon, and 260 members responded to their names. The resolution reported by Mr. Wood, prior to the recess, directing investigations to be made into the management of the several departments of the Government, came up as the first business in order, it having been postponed till after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Hewitt presented the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce, praying for the passage of a bill to correct all errors in the assessment and collection of duties on imports, whether in favor of or against the Government, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Lattrell, of California, to prohibit the employment of the Chinese, or Mongolians, on any public works of the United States; also, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese, or Mongolians; also, to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in Territories and other places subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; by Mr. Cox, of New York, for the coinage of 5-cent silver coins, and the discontinuance of 5-cent nickel or copper coins. Mr. Wood's resolution was then taken up in committee of the whole, and discussed, when Mr. Hale offered a substitute, which was adopted by 101 to 99. The committee then rose and reported to the House, which immediately adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The substitute of Mr. Hale to Mr. Wood's investigation resolutions, as reported by the committee of the whole, being in order, Mr. Wood offered his original resolutions as a substitute. After some colloquy, they were passed as originally presented, by a vote of 111 to 107. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Price, to promote the deposit of savings and the refunding of the national debt; by Mr. Sapp, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupon bonds of the denomination of \$15, \$25, \$50, and \$100 for the investment of savings. After some unimportant business, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a long amendment to the preamble of the resolution introduced by Mr. Matthews before the recess, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, etc. The amendment sets down the silver dollar of the United States had been long obsolete when the existing loans of the United States were authorized; that gold coin had been the only lawful coin, and that Congress should have been authorized to issue the currency of its creditors; that it was the highest obligation of the United States to pay its debts in such coin as its creditors expected they would be paid in, and that it would be unjust to compel them, or laboring men either, to receive silver dollars or any debased money. Laid on the table, and ordered printed. A large number of petitions, resolutions and bills were introduced and referred, among them the following: By Mr. Mitchell, a resolution instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the propriety of setting apart four large reservations

for all the Indians of the country, and that the lands now occupied by them be open to settlement; by Mr. Thurman, a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and if any what legislation is necessary or expedient to increase the annual appropriation for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories to correspond with the increase in population since the passage of the act of 1868, such increase to take immediate effect. Mr. Bailey then made a set speech upon the Matthews silver resolution, after which the Senate went into executive session. On reopening the doors the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Under the call of States, bills were introduced and referred, fixing rates to be paid for public advertising; providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic traffic; amending the revenue laws; increasing the special tax on wholesale liquor-dealers; increasing the tax on distilled liquors; repealing the law imposing a tax on friction matches; and repealing the law regarding stamps on bank checks; for the removal of the tax on deposits with State and national institutions and trust companies; restoring to either House of Congress the power to punish for contempt; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Potawatomi Indians; forbidding Territories to incur indebtedness in aid of railroads or other private corporations; to prevent the overloading of vessels carrying freight and passengers; to assign certain credits available for the redemption of United States notes; providing for the purchase of the best movable torpedo authorizing the purchase of gold dust and gold and silver bullion at the mint at Denver and payment therefor by draft. A resolution, by Mr. Kelley, giving the session on Saturday, the 19th, to the woman-suffrage delegation for the presentation of petitions was rejected by 107 to 140. After some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.—SENATE.—A number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them were the following: By Mr. Dorsey, to authorize the payment of fees of counsel for the defense of poor persons in the courts of the United States; by Mr. Davis, to promote immigration to the United States, and for the protection of immigrants; by Mr. Windom, for the restoration of wages in the Government printing offices. Mr. Christianity presented a resolution of the State Grange of Michigan in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of Michigan. Referred. At the expiration of the morning hour, the resolution of Mr. Matthews in regard to the payment of bonds in silver was taken up as unfinished business, and then laid aside informally, in order that Mr. Voorhees might address the Senate on a resolution submitted by him before the holidays, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained. In order to be so, the Government itself, in all its departments, should, in good faith, keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Mr. Matthews, in expressing his willingness to have his resolution laid aside for the present, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to vote it on Monday next. Mr. Voorhees then addressed the Senate upon the resolution submitted by him. After the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Dannel, to declare jurisdiction of the United States over harbors and navigable waters of the United States; by Mr. Blair, for the reduction of postage; by Mr. Springer, to prevent the further contraction of the currency. The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and discussed the ever question. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

British India.

A statistical abstract relating to British India, just issued by order of Parliament, shows that the area under British administration is 909,834 miles, with a population of 191,065,445. The native states comprise 573,052 miles and a population of 48,233,978. Including the French and Portuguese possessions, the total area of all India is 1,484,150 square miles, with a population of 239,978,595. Of the 191,000,000 inhabitants of British India the religious denominations are given as follows: Hindoos, 139,343,820; Sikhs, 1,174,436; Mohammedans, 40,867,125; Buddhists and Jains, 2,832,851; Christians, 897,682; others, 5,417,804, and "religion not known," 532,227.

A YOUNG man attended one of the Murphy meetings in Troy with his fiancée and was induced by her to sign the pledge. A companion in the audience at the time declared he would induce the reformed man to break his obligation within a week. He succeeded in accomplishing his fell design, and, when the young man came to his senses after the debauch, he was so chagrined and mortified that he sought for consolation in excessive drink, and by the next Monday was a corpse!

A PLAYFUL horse in New York bit a gentleman's ear off in the public street.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEANS.....	47 25	@ 11 50	
HOGS.....	4 40	@ 4 75	
COTTON.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2	
WHEAT—Superfine.....	4 75	@ 4 80	
WHEAT—No. 3 Chicago.....	1 25	@ 1 30	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	56	@ 58	
OATS—Mixed.....	34	@ 39	
RYE—Western.....	71	@ 72	
PORK—New Mess.....	11 75	@ 12 00	
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4	
CHICAGO.			
BEANS—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 50	
Choice Hogs.....	4 40	@ 4 80	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 3 00	
Butchers' Steers.....	3 25	@ 3 50	
Medium to Fair.....	3 75	@ 4 25	
HOGS—Live.....	3 00	@ 4 10	
WHEAT—Panic Winter.....	8 75	@ 7 00	
Good to Choice Spring.....	5 25	@ 5 50	
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 00	@ 1 01	
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 41	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25	
RYE—No. 2.....	54	@ 55	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	52	@ 55	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	30	@ 33	
EGGS—Fresh.....	15	@ 16	
PORK—Mess.....	10 50	@ 10 75	
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 10	@ 1 10 1/2	
No. 2.....	1 08	@ 1 09	
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40	
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24	
RYE—No. 1.....	54	@ 55	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@ 51	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	1 75	@ 1 23	
CORN—New.....	39	@ 40	
OATS.....	28	@ 32	
RYE.....	62 1/2	@ 63	
PORK—Mess.....	10 75	@ 11 00	
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan.....	1 25	@ 1 27	
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 20	@ 1 22	
CORN.....	42	@ 48	
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@ 29	
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Choice White.....	8 80	@ 6 40	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 27	@ 1 28	
No. 1 Amber.....	1 25	@ 1 27	
CORN—No. 1.....	42	@ 48	
OATS—Mixed.....	29	@ 30	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 60	
PORK—Mess.....	11 50	@ 12 00	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	5 50	@ 5 60	
Fair.....	5 00	@ 5 25	
Common.....	4 30	@ 4 75	
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 4 10	
SHEEP.....	5 35	@ 5 40	

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

On the Ottoman side the war has collapsed. Within a few days a garrison held out against the Serbians at Nisch, and though Sofia was abandoned a bold front was presented at Ichtiman, where the road to Constantinople is defensible, and there it was pretended that the troops, from Shumla, which had reached the capital by way of the Black Sea, could indefinitely arrest the Russian advance. As the flank of that line was covered by the Balkans, which it was to be supposed the winter had made an insuperable obstacle, and as at the Shipka Pass, in addition to the natural difficulties, the Turks had another guarantee in the presence of some twelve thousand men with plenty of artillery, their confidence in the possibility of defending themselves through the winter at least was not by any means unreasonable. But the remarkable success of the Russians at Shipka has changed all that. By that victor the way was opened for the Russians to sweep down to Adrianople in the rear of all the defences between that city and Sofia, and the fact that it deprived the Turks of an important *corps d'armes* was not by any means its most important consequence. It has been ordered that all civilians shall quit Adrianople, which seems to imply an intention to make it the scene of such resistance as the reduced forces can oppose to the Russian march; but it is probable that this resistance will be of small account. Indeed, the Russians will be there before the Turks have fairly determined what to do; and with the Russians there the Ottoman dominion will continue to exist in Europe only through the moderation or generosity of the Muscovite.

With the war in this condition the Sultan's government has requested Russia to declare on what terms she will make peace; out this communication has been retarded by England for her own purposes and to the great injury of Turkey's chances for a favorable settlement. Had Turkey addressed Russia directly when this subject was first before the Sultan's advisers she would have anticipated these latest Russian successes, and might have treated from the standpoint of a Power not actually prostrate but still possessed of an apparently good chance in a desperate defensive war. Naturally that position would command better terms than what she can now expect. This latest of Turkey's chances was, like many earlier ones, sacrificed to the selfish craft of British diplomacy. England, as Turkey's next friend, accepted the charge of "approaching" Russia on her behalf, and the result was not satisfactory. Russia replied that Turkey must address directly the commander of the Russian forces. This was simply an intimation that the Emperor declined to accept any message from the Sultan that came by way of England; and this was doubtless done because otherwise it would be impossible to know how much of any given message came from Turkey and how much was added on the way. Upon Turkey's addressing the Russian commander it was found he was "not instructed" on the subject. This has given rise to a charge of bad faith against Prince Gortschakoff; but it is not clear that he had promised the commander should be instructed, and it is not certain even that the commander was not instructed. Telegrams from Anglo-Turkish sources are poor authority for such a charge. It is only certain as to the armistice negotiations that England's "assistance" has lost Turkey two week's time—weeks of imperial importance to her destiny.

Russia will not place the price of peace at such a point as she might if she considered only the war and its military results. She will not forget the interest of other Powers in problems involved by the peace she has to make, and she will moderate in consideration of those interests the strictly Russian views. She will demand in Europe the piece of Bessarabian territory taken from her by the Treaty of Paris; in Asia as far as Erzerum; the freedom of the Dardanelles for Russian men-of-war—an indemnity in discharge of which she will accept the Turkish fleet; the political reorganization of the provinces of Turkey in Europe on such a basis as to give Russia a practical protectorate over the Christian population, and the independence of Roumania. All these points will be ratified by the Powers whose ratification is deemed important, and though England may object that objection will not prevent the settlement, if Russia touches the problem of the relations of Egypt to the Sultan's Empire it will not be in a sense favorable to English projects.

A terrible calamity is reported from Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday last. A train went through a bridge causing the death of at least 13 persons and injuring many more.

Hogg was a good writer, but he can't be considered a side of Bacon.

Among the improvements on the Maine law, which the legislature of that state is expected to approve this winter, is a provision that a man shall be imprisoned for a specified term who, after getting tight, refuses to tell where he got his liquor. Next year it is hoped an amendment can be put through to punish people who eat cloves, and thus render the detection of their bad habits more easy.—*Es.*

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try are sold at 10c. Regular size 75c. For sale by all druggists.

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, Holland, Michigan.

Special Notices.

A NEW and elegant kind of cracker made of oat meal, never before introduced in this city can be purchased at P. & A. STEKETEE. Also, fresh biscuit always on hand.

We still keep on hand our 50 cent Tea, which is unsurpassed for the price; we have also received a fresh lot of canned goods, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Our winter goods are now offered at greatly reduced rates at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Beautiful Lemon and Oranges cheaper than ever before offered in this city at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.

Wanted.

A RELIABLE Business Man to get up a party of land to go to Virginia and settle on a large tract of land owned by the advertiser, and to be divided up into village lots with farms adjoining. These lots and farms are divided into shares at low rates, so that working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, &c., can easily buy them. Also, parties to sell shares. It pays better than any other agency. Apply to

E. BAUDER, Fenton, Mich.

RIDLEY HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS, with other Experienced Teachers.

Now open—Pupils admitted at any time. Course of instruction embraces English, Mathematics, Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at Fenton, Genesee Co., Mich.

The Great English Remedy

GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatitis, Rheumatism, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, &c.

Before Taking of memory, Un-After Taking.

versal Lassitude. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which are cured by Gray's Specific Medicine, the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., No. 10 Mechanic's Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere.

BANKING.

KENYON & VAN PUTTEN,

BANKERS,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Do a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all parts in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at our office.

N. KENYON, J. VAN PUTTEN.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 200 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries, Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Malberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND, HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich.

FRUIT-TREES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50 trees will be allowed at hundred rates.

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

Apples.

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

Each. Hundred. 4 to 6 feet high, fine trees, 10c. \$10 00 5 to 7 " " selected, 25c. 25 00

Improved Crab Apple. Transcendent, Hyslop, Marengo, Montreal Beauty.

Each. Hundred. 4 to 5 feet, 25c. 25 00 5 to 7 " extra, 40c. 40 00

Coral & Whitney, No. 20. Each. Hundred. 4 feet high, 40c. 40 00

Peaches.

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

Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Barnard, Smock, Foster, Hills Chilli, Hales Early, Stump World, Beatrice, Old Mixon, Susquehanna, Jacques Hartripe, Amens June, Alexander, 20 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osband's Summer, Madeleine, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Beurre d'Alphonse, Lawrence, Vicar, Buffam, Tyson.

Each. Hundred. 3 to 6 feet high, fine, 50c. 50 00 6 to 7 feet, heavy trees, 75c. 75 00

Dwf. Pears.

Osband Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Buffam, Louise Bonne, Dutchess, Bourne Dief.

Each. Hundred. 2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, fine, 35c. 35 00 2 " " " 4 to 6 " extra, 50c. 50 00

Plums.

Wild Goose, Canada Egg, Washington, Lombard, Yellow Egg, Red Egg, German Prune, Jefferson, Dussan Purple, Shropshire Damsen, Winter Damsen, Green Gage.

Each. Hundred. 4 to 6 feet, good trees, 50c. 50 00 5 to 7 " " selected, 75c. 75 00

Cherries.

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

Each. Hundred. One year, 3 to 5 feet, 25c. 25 00 Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 40c. 40 00 3 and 3 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra, 75c. 75 00

Quinces.

Orange, 3 1/2 feet, 25c. each. Angers, 2 1/2 feet, 30c. " Reas' Mammoth, 3 1/2 feet, 50c. "

Sweet Chestnut.

Each. Hundred. 4 to 5 feet, transplanted, 30c. 30 00 5 to 6 " " " 40c. 40 00 6 to 7 " " extra, 50c. 50 00

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted. Concord, Ives Seedlings, 25c. each. One year, 10c. 10 00 Agawam, Salina, Iona, Delaware, Wilder, Martha.

Each. Hundred. 3 years growth, 40c. 40 00 Lady, one year growth, 1 00 each.

Currants.

Cherry, Versailles, Doz. Hundred. White Dutch, White Grape, \$1 50 38 00 Red Dutch, Black Naples.

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedlings, \$1 50 38 00 Turnor, the best red raspberry, 34 00 Philadelphia, red, 25 00 Mammoth cluster black, 25 00 Davidson's Thornless, black, 3 00 Doodie, black, 2 00

Lawton Blackberry.

Each. Hundred. 2 00 10 00 Kitzina Blackberry, 3 00 30 00 Wilson's Early Blackberry, 4 00 40 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Hundred, Thousand. Wilson, 80 75 Col. Cheney, 1 50 10 00 Kentucky, 1 50 10 00 Green Prolific, 1 50 10 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

12 inches transplanted, 15c. \$10 00 13 " " " 25c. 25 00 14 " " " 35c. 35 00 15 " " " 45c. 45 00 16 " " " 55c. 55 00 17 " " " 65c. 65 00 18 " " " 75c. 75 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

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

SCOTCH PINE.

3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted, 50c. 35 00 4 to 5 " " " 75c. 60 00 5 to 6 " " " 1 00 70 00 18 inches, once, 25c.

BALSAM FIR.

3 feet, transplanted twice, 50c. 35 00 12 inches " " 25c.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy, bushy and fine for hedges, 50c. 25 00 6 to 8 feet, twice transplanted, 1 00 60 00 12 to 18 inches for hedges, 15c. 10 00

WHITE CEDAR.

18 inches high, transplanted, 50c. 40 00 10 " " rooted layers, 20c. 15 00

SAVIN JUNIPER.

European mountain ash, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. 40 00 very heavy ash 8 to 10 " 1 00 65 00 American " 6 to 8 " 50c. 40 00 Weeping mountain ash, fine, 1 00 40 00 4 yrs heavy & bushy 3 00 40 00 willow klammrock, 1 00 40 00 new American, 1 00 40 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Pyrus Japonica, scarlet, Weigela, Rosea and Amabilis; Syringa, Prunifolia, Lancelotti, and Bellardi; Deutzia, Gracilis, and Plena; Forsyia, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilac Siberian; Flowering Almond, white and red; Ebon; Yellow Harrison Rose—all at 35 cents each. Herbaceous Paeonies, fragrant varieties, 20 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber,) 40 cents; Climbing Honeyuckles, 10 cents; Tree Paeonies, Banks, \$1 to \$2 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

FINE

Coffins and Caskets

—AT—

H. Meyer & Co.

SEWING-MACHINES:

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

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

River Street, Furniture Store.

43-8w

Joslin & Breyman,

Stocks, Watches, Jewellery, Silverware.

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

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

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Fall Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

Wanted.

4,000 Corls of Shingle Bolts.

I sell a good No. 1 shingle at retail for \$1.00 and less at wholesale.

Custom sawing done to order at short notice. Having purchased a gumming machine I hold myself in readiness to gum all kinds of saws. Highest market price paid for Pine Logs, at

Holland-Lumber & Shingle Mill

P. PFANSTIEHL,

HOLLAND, Jan. 12th, 1878. 48-3w

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

DRESSED

HOGS,

Grain and all kinds of Produce.

Inquire at the office of

J. E. HIGGINS.

Near the Allegan Depot. 41-4w

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES,

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and

Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

THE

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new

Stock of

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and

Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,

and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always

on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The FARM JOURNAL has become too well known to require any mention of what it has done in the past, or what it proposes to do in the future.

Its Record for the Past Twenty-Two Years.

Settings.

GOLD is quoted at 101% @ 102.

Mr. John B. Gough will soon begin a lecturing tour in England.

The week of prayer was duly observed by the religious societies in this city last week.

It was good skating on Black Lake on Wednesday last, and some parties made a trip down to the harbor on skates.

The news of the death of Victor Emmanuel was broken to the pope very gently. They were afraid it might kill him—with joy.

We learn that Miss Kate Plummer, has arrived in Grand Haven, from Detroit, being seriously ill, with symptoms of typhoid fever.

HENRY LAURMAN, who has been tried for rape in the Circuit Court, has been found guilty, but a motion has been made for a new trial.

Now is the time for our farmers to bring their wheat to market. The price is dropping, and if peace is concluded in Europe, as it probably will be, it will drop considerable more.

STAR Hook and Ladder company held their annual election of officers on Monday evening, which resulted as follows: Foreman—A. A. Finch; Asst. Foreman—L. Mulder; Sec'y—J. R. Kleyn; Treas.—J. Hummel.

P. VAN DEN BERG, of Grand Haven, who has been held as the main witness in the Arson case, and was put in jail a short time since on complaint of assault with intent to kill, has pleaded guilty to assault and battery.—Sentence reserved.

MESSRS. J. H. Purdy & Co., the butter tub manufacturers, are still receiving orders, and keep on manufacturing. In our opinion, if a smart, sagacious young man would step in there with some capital, and travel to solicit orders and introduce the ware, he would make an excellent investment.

FROM copies of papers printed at Dodge City, Ford County, Kansas, which we received last week, we notice that Lieut. C. Gardner was elected Secretary of the Dodge City bridge Company, and also one of its directors. This is evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the citizens of that city. We wish him prosperity "where'er he may roam."

SENATOR Gordon, of Georgia, is forty-six years old; his grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier; at the battle of Sharpsburg a bullet went through the Senator's left cheek; altogether he was hit by seven bullets; he is the political hero of Georgia, and according to Redfield, "Gordon has war record and lots of it, so much so that a little more would have been all record and no Gordon."

"GEORGE Robinson, you have pleaded guilty to grand larceny. You were caught in the act of stealing law books from the office of Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Now it was despicable mean for you to steal from the gentleman from whom the presidency of the United States had recently been stolen. I sentence you to two years and six months in the state prison." Such was passed by Recorder Rackett in New York on Friday last.

LETTERS from Holland state that the royal family are divided on the subject of entering the German confederation. The King opposes it and the Prince of Orange and several other members of the family favor it. Bismarck is said also to desire annexation to Germany of the Dutch colonies, in order that emigrating Germans may go to them and still remain Germans, instead of expatriating themselves to the United States and becoming lost as German subjects.

AT a session of the Common Council on Wednesday last the following transactions drew our attention as the most important: Star Hook and Ladder Company petitioned for their salaries, and the bill of Eagle Fire Co. No. 1 was again presented, all of which was referred to the Committee on Claims and Accounts. The Committee on Order and Police reported progress on the Sunday Ordinance. The City treasurer reported that \$11,253.33 were collected previous to January 1st, 1878. The sidewalk ordinance was laid on the table under the third reading of bills.

THE death of Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, occurred on Wednesday night last. Mr. Bowles was born in Springfield, on the 9th of February, 1836. His father published a weekly paper called *The Republican* in that place for many years. In 1844 the daily *Republican* was established, and young Bowles, only 18 years of age, became its editor. He has remained in that position ever since. He has been an active editorial worker, one of the most temperate and unbiased writers in the whole country, and a man of great influence in the politics of his state, but never an office-seeker.

PORK was worth only \$4.00 per hundred weight, in Grand Rapids on Tuesday last.

C. L. STORNS of Grand Haven, Mich., left for Florida this week to engage in the lumber business.

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

Just as we go to press we learn that our Board of Education has suspended the High School. Will this give us another school war?

EVERYBODY is wishing for good sleighing. We have a good hard bottom now, and one foot of snow would put every sleigh in motion.

We notice that several juvenile offenders are lately complained of by the people, and the City Marshal is now on the lookout to catch and lock up some of them.

Mr. John Haverkate, left his business at Salem, Allegan Co., in the lurch on Monday last, and left for parts unknown. Liabilities and assets are not known yet.

Mr. H. Dousburg has room for some more pupils in his evening school. The pupils can select their own studies—Book-keeping, languages, or almost anything else they may wish. Call at his residence.

FROM a private letter received from the Hon. P. T. Barnum, we learn that he intends to visit this county with his mammoth show, and will exhibit at one or more places during the coming season, and will personally superintend the enterprise.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 17, 1878: L. Ter Haar, S. Drake, James Harrington, C. H. May, E. O. W. Witmore, Ed. Shepard.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

In the absence of a bakery in this city the enterprising baker, from Zeeland, has made arrangements with two of our grocers to keep fresh bread for sale in this city, for the eastern part of the city it will be found at the store of G. J. Te Vaarwerk, and for the western part at the store of G. Van Patten.

THE choice of Mr. George H. Pendleton for senator by the Ohio Bourbons was right, proper and every way appropriate. General Ewing, like Jo Medill, is only a recent convert to the programme of plenty of money. Pendleton was the inventor of it. It is proper that, other things being equal, the date of enlistment and the period of service should determine the order of promotion.

THE first public Presidential reception on Tuesday evening was largely attended, at Washington, and many foreign ministers, members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress, with ladies, being present, besides hundreds of private citizens. The feature that attracted most attention was the large attendance of southern citizens. This is the first time such general social calls have been made by the southern people since the beginning of the war.

In the house of representatives on Friday Jan. 11th a bill was introduced authorizing the issue of bonds of ten, twenty, and fifty dollars for the investment of savings. If there is nothing else in the bill but the needful provision for giving the people an opportunity to become bondholder, it should be passed without delay. It would be of immediate and great advantage to thousands of people in portions of the west where nothing like a tolerable system of saving banks has been created.

We have just procured a lot of beautiful chromos, which we offer as premiums, to any one who will procure for us some new subscribers at the following rates: Any one sending us three new subscribers (pay in advance) will be entitled to one large handsome chromo, valued at \$5.00, and have his choice from five different kinds. For five subscribers, one can pick out two chromos; and for seven subscribers one can pick out two chromos and have a copy of the News for one year gratis.

A CIRCULAR received from the Michigan State Sportsmen's Association contains the following call: The regular Annual Session of this organization for 1878, will be held at the Potter House, at Battle Creek, Mich., on the 5th and 6th of February next to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 5th. Every local Sportsmen's, Fishing, Shooting, Game protecting or Fish propagating Club in this State is entitled to three delegates, and it is earnestly desired that every such club should be fully represented at this Session. Every citizen who favors the protection of proper times, and increase of the wild animals, birds and fishes, that furnish so much nutritious food and healthful recreation to the people of the State, so that we, and our children after us may continue to enjoy the boon so bountifully bestowed upon us by a beneficent Creator, is invited to be present and assist us in our deliberations to devise ways and means to prevent the inconsiderate and selfish of our own and other States from robbing us and our descendants of our birthright.

REV. H. Beuker, of Amsterdam, Netherlands, was extended the call from the Reformed Church at Zeeland, Mich.

Two Farwell, Mich., girls keep fifty swarms of bees, and a few days ago they shipped eleven thousand pounds of honey.

THERE are seven hundred vessels engaged in dredging for oysters in Maryland waters of the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries.

Tax question now arises: Who will start a bakery? A first-class baker that can start, without being loaded down with debt, can make it pay well.

THE latest dispatches from Florida report State Senator (of New York) Morriss so dangerously ill, that there is very little hope left for his recovery.

THE manufacture of putoline, an illuminating oil made from potatoes, said to be non-explosive and cheaper than kerosene, is in progress in Iowa City.

On Tuesday last Mr. S. C. Jackson, dry goods merchant of Grand Rapids, made an assignment for the third time. Liabilities, \$30,000; assets, unknown. Assignments are becoming fashionable in Grand Rapids lately.

THERE were eighty-nine failures reported in New York city during the month of December, together with eleven assignments of which the assets and liabilities could not be obtained. This is the largest number of failures that occurred in any month of 1877, and the aggregate liabilities, which are nearly \$8,000,000 in round numbers, far exceed any previous month.

WHEN Mark Twain lectured recently at a town in Massachusetts it was arranged that T. B. Aldrich, the poet, should introduce him. When Mr. Aldrich was about to step forward to perform his duty Mark checked him. Then advancing slowly to the edge of the platform, while the amazed poet resumed his chair, the humorist remarked: "Ladies and gentlemen, my friend Mr. Aldrich was going to tell you who I was, but I would rather not—he knows me too well."

EX PRESIDENT Woolsey, of Yale College, in his last work summarizes his views on the question of reading the Bible in the public schools in the following paragraph: "In many cases where the Catholics are so few that no separate school could be supported, there will be little trouble met with from this 'Bible question.' In others the number of complainers is great. I would without hesitation advise the giving up of the Scriptures as a reading-book for the sake of peace, and the more readily because it will always be read in a perfunctory, unintelligent way. But further than this we ought not to go."

ABOUT fifteen thousand persons from all parts of the State, Philadelphia and New York, assisted at the installation on Tuesday last of General McClellan as Governor of New Jersey. The procession was quite imposing. Flags, banners and bunting were profuse, cheering of the people hearty and continuous. Gov. McClellan was received at his residence by a salute of one hundred guns. The house tops were filled with people, as were the streets. When Gen. McClellan had taken the oath of the office of Governor, and delivered his inaugural, which was frequently applauded, he returned to the Executive Chamber, when the Veterans Association of Philadelphia presented an address signed by 2,063 members. The same party also presented a silver medal made from a half dollar picked up on the field of Antietam. The reception in the Executive Chamber was attended by great crowds.

On Tuesday our city was visited by Mr. J. A. Cole, civil and hydraulic engineer, in charge of the improvements now being made at Lincoln Park, Chicago for the protection of the drive along the shore of Lake Michigan. The work in progress there, consists of a breakwater about one mile long and 100 feet out from the shore line, constructed of brush, mattresses and stone, somewhat upon the plan carried out in the Netherlands in their works along the shore of the North Sea. The proceedings of a recent meeting of the Lincoln Park Commissioners and the debates on this subject being published in the Chicago Times, called out a correspondence between Messrs. R. Kanter & Son, of this place, and the officials there, relative to the merits of and public improvements upon the manner in which their projected works were to be carried on. The object of Mr. Cole's visit was to have a personal interview with Mr. Kanter and also an opportunity to inspect some of his work. In the afternoon they drove down to the harbor and as far as the ice permitted, examined in detail the nature of the works put in there during the past season. To what extent this visit may have been of practical benefit to the party making it, we do not pretend to know, only that he was well pleased with the result of his observation, while on the other hand we have learned that Messrs. R. Kanter & Son intend to put in a bid for the works, at Chicago.

READ THIS COLUMN.

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

Beautiful All Wool Beaver Shawls at \$4.00.

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

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

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

Furs cheaper than ever. Handsome Alaska sets, \$3. Good quality Mink sets, \$5. Splendid line of Children's Furs.

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

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

Beautiful Mattalasse Dress Goods only 25c per yard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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

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

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

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK, HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

G. Van Patten.

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

J. ROO T & SON.

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new stock of Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed. Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class. PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE. G. VAN PUTTEN, HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 96. Situated between J. O. Dousburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

UP—**BOOTS & SHOES**

Just received at—**E. HEROLD,**

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

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

RE SEEKING OF THE WATERFALL.

BY JOHN O. WHITTIER.

They left their home of summer ease,
To seek the wild and shadowy place,
To seek, by ways unknown to all,
The promise of the waterfall.

Some vague, faint rumor to the vale
Had crept—perhaps a hunter's tale—
Of its wild music of waters
On the dark woods through which it tossed.

Somewhere it laughed and sang; somewhere
Whirled in mad dance its misty hair;
But who had raised its veil or seen
The rainbow skirts of that Undine?

They sought it where the mountain brook
Its swift way to the valley took;
Along the rugged slopes they clomb,
Their guide a thread of sound and foam.

Height after height they slowly won:
The ferny javelins of the sun,
Smoked the bare ledge; the tangled shade
With rock and vine their steps delayed.

But, through leaf openings, now and then
They saw the cheerful homes of men,
And the great mountain with their wall
Of misty purple girding all.

The leaves through which the glad winds blew
Shared the wild dance the waters knew;
And where the shadows deepest fell
The wood-thrush sang his silver bell.

Prising the stream at every turn
Swung low the waving ferns of fern;
From stony cleft and mossy sod
Pale asters sprang, and golden-rod.

And still the water sang the sweet,
Old song that stirred its gliding feet,
And found in rock and root the keys
Of its beguiling melodies.

Beyond, above, its signals flew
Of tooting from the birch-trees through;
Now seen, now lost, but baffling still
The weary seekers' plodding will.

Each called to each: "Lo here! Lo there!
Its white scar'd flutters in the air!"
They climbed anew; the vision fled,
To beckon higher overhead.

So tolled they up the mountain slope
With faint and ever fainter hope;
With faint and fainter voices the brook
Still bade them listen, pause, and look.

Meanwhile below the day was done;
Above the tall peaks saw the sun
Sink, beam-horn, to its misty set
Behind the hills of violet.

Here ends our quest! the seekers cried,
The brook and rumor both have fled!
The phantom of a waterfall
Has led us to its beck and call.

But come, with gaze grown wiser, said
So, always baffled, not misled,
We follow where before us runs
The vision of the shining ones.

Not where they seem their signals fly,
Their voices while we listen die;
We cannot keep, however fleet,
The quick time of their winged feet.

From youth to age we sought in vain
These kindly mockers in our way;
Yet lead they not the baffling crew,
To something better than themselves.

Here, though, unsought the goal we sought,
Its own reward our toil has brought;
The winding water's sounding rush,
The long note of the hermit thrush.

The turquoise lakes, the glimpses of pond
And river track, and vast, broad
Broad meadows belted round with pines,
The grand uplift of mountain lines!

What matter though we seek with pain
The garden of the gods in vain,
Ifured thereby we climb to greet
Some wayside blossom Eden-sweet?

To seek is better than to gain;
The fond hope lies in those which seem,
The best is that of which we dream.

Then let us trust our waterfall
Still leads down the rocky wall,
With rainbow crescent curved across
Its sunlit spray from moss to moss.

And we, forgetful of our pain,
No longer seek the goal of gain;
Shall see the star-blossomed sod,
This sunshine of the golden-rod.

And haply gain, through parting boughs,
Grand glimpses of great mountain brows,
Cloud-turbaned, and the sharp steel sheen
Of lakes deep set in valleys green.

So failure wins; the consequence
Of less becomes its recompense;
And evermore the end shall tell
The unrequited ideal goal well.

Our sweet illusions only die;
Fulfilling love's sure prophecy;
And every wish for better things
An undreamed beauty nearer brings.

For fate is servitor of love;
Desire and hope and longing prove
The secret of immortal youth,
And nature cheats us into truth.

O kind allures, wisely sent,
Beguiling with benign intent,
Still move us, through divine unrest,
To seek the loveliest and the best!

Along the shining glimpse of good
Shall rest in full beatitude;
And more than all to earth denied
Shall greet us on the other side!

MY FIRST CUSTOMER.

Grandfather didn't leave me his property, after all. I might have known he wouldn't, because he said he would. Grandfather always did something entirely different from what he set out to do. There, for instance, was the day—we had just got nicely settled in our country home—that we were all waiting patiently for the cow grandfather had gone to buy. Goodness gracious knows how many quarts of delicious milk we had drunk, how much luscious cream and strawberries we had eaten, how many crocks of sweet golden butter we had churned, and how many pats of cottage cheese we had made—in imagination—when he returned, with no cow, and a handsome parlor organ. Nobody could play on it. Grandfather said somebody could learn, but nobody ever did, and so we had to try and console ourselves for the disappointment by reflecting what a fine addition to our somewhat scanty parlor furniture the organ was, until the morning when it suddenly made up his mind that he needed another horse, and brought our gentle, star-faced Daisy home instead.

There were four of us in the family; grandfather, a tall, straight, eccentric, obstinate old man; mother, the sweetest and dearest woman that ever lived—and who should know better than her only child?—myself, a plain, quiet girl of five-and-twenty; and my cousin Etta, just of age, but looking about 17—pretty, selfish, idle, and vain.

Now you're thinking I added the last three adjectives on account of the first one. But I didn't, upon my word, for I tried my very best to love the blue-eyed, fair-haired, teasing thing when she first came among us, her father and mother both having died during the previous

year; but I couldn't; she was so thoroughly wrapped up in herself, so sensible to her own wants and wishes, and so utterly insensible to even the rights of others.

Grandfather was forever scolding and finding fault about her, and wondering how his grave, honest elder son John came to have such a good-for-naught daughter, and always praising me, who was the child of his second son William, and saying that I was the comfort of his life, and should have the cottage and grounds when he died, but I "must promise"—this was the invariable conclusion—"to take care of Etta until she married, which is sure to be before long, as men are always taken with a pretty, doll-like face and kittenish ways, and never care much for sensible-looking, sensible-looking girls like you, my dear."

Of course I promised, although I hadn't the slightest idea of grandfather's dying soon when he talked in this way; neither had he, or he would have said nothing on the subject, for he was a hale, hearty man of 70, apparently good for another twenty years' lease of life, when one day, having started to build a hen-coop, and beginning to dig a well instead, he had a terrible chill, and died in an hour.

And when his will was read, the day after the funeral, I for one, was very little surprised to hear that all his possessions, with the exception of \$500 to my mother and \$500 to myself, were left to "that good-for-naught," the daughter of his son John.

And it was only a week after the reading of the will when my cousin Etta said to me, with a calmness and coolness somewhat astonishing in such a babyish-looking little thing, "You must be looking for another home, Faith. I am going to marry James Read—a young man grandfather had detested—in a short time, and we will want the whole cottage ourselves."

So mother and I went up into our room—a fine large square room it was, right over the porch, where the branches of a hundred-year-old oak-tree served us in summer for window-blinds and curtains, and the birds that made their nests there awoke us in the early morning with their musical chatter—and held a consultation as to what we had better do.

I wasn't well enough educated to be a governess, and couldn't sew well enough to be a seamstress, and, besides that, mother and I couldn't bear the thought of being separated—we never had been since the day father died, ten years before; and we finally came to the conclusion that a small store was the very thing.

What kind should it be? was the next question. I inclined to books, papers, and stationery; but mother shook her head, and said, "You know that books and papers are an almost irresistible temptation to you, Faith, and when you find one that interests you, you forget everything else. I think confectionery and fruit would be a good idea."

"Ah, yes," said I, shaking my head in turn, "but you know your weakness is children, and you'd give away all the profits gained through larger buyers to the poor little things who had only a penny to spend."

"I'm afraid I should," confessed she, with a smile. "How would millinery do?"

"That requires some knowledge of the business, and necessitates strange women about us," said I. "The only thing that I can think of as at all suitable is a fancy store, with a great variety of small goods. That I am sure we could manage, and make enough to support us comfortably all our lives long; for of course I shall never marry, being so plain and sensible, as grandfather used to say, and we will never be parted; and I kissed her, and she kissed me in return, with a tender look in her gray eyes, and the very next day we set about looking for the store, and in less than a week had found it; a nice new little place in a thriving village a few miles away from grandfather's—I mean Cousin Etta's—cottage, just completed the very morning the agent sent us to look at it. The street on which it stood was the main one of the village, and before the door grew a splendid old hickory-tree, which made it less sad to part with our oak, and directly opposite was a large, comfortable-looking house, sitting well back from the road, with half an acre of garden about it.

Well that small store did look pretty when mother and I put the finishing touches to the contents of the good-sized window, and stepped out on the sidewalk to observe the general effect.

It was a lovely, sunny summer morning, and, feeling singularly hopeful and cheerful after observing the general effect, I seated myself in the sitting-room at the back of the store and waited for my first customer.

Mother went into the tiny kitchen and began making cherry-tarts for dinner—we had an enormous cherry-tree in the garden—and had just called to me to come and see how splendid the cherries were, when the store-bell rang loudly, and some one came in and shut the door with a bang.

I went out as quickly as I could, and there stood a rather stout middle-aged gentleman, very red in the face, and evidently in a very bad temper.

"Look at that, ma'am, look at that," said he, as I came forward, holding out his hand, and directing my attention to the buttonless wristband of his shirt-sleeve. "No buttons, and I buy buttons by the gross, and, by heavens, there's never one in the house. You keep buttons?"

"Yes, sir."

"I'll take one—and you look as though you would sew it on for me."

"With pleasure," said I, going for a needle and thread, with a smile, for it struck me as being somewhat odd that my first customer should want one shirt-button, and almost demand my services as a seamstress, and it was with the

greatest difficulty I resumed and kept a demure countenance while sewing it on.

"Um!" said the gentleman, half aloud, as I fastened the thread; "nice, though not handsome, and would wear well, I should think."

I looked up and saw his eyes fixed upon a crimson and green rose-and-bud tidy (one of mother's prettiest patterns), and thought that if it didn't suit him, he must be hard to suit in the way of tidies.

After the gentleman had said "Good-day, ma'am," to mother, who came into the store looking as sweet as a roll (by-the-by, he was a jolly-looking, blue-eyed, rather handsome man when he ceased frowning), and "Thank you, miss," to me, and gone away, we had a dozen or more callers, among them two dear little girls, to whom mother—God bless her!—gave the two biggest cherry-tarts, and altogether our first day of shop-keeping was a profitable one, although I had refused to take anything for the very first sale I had ever made; no, it couldn't have been a sale either, but it was the beginning of my business life, anyhow.

We soon discovered that the jolly-faced gentleman was owner of the comfortable-looking house across the way, Mr. Mullagatwny by name (though that blessed mother of mine always called him Mr. Mullagatwny, after a fashion she had of mixing up names in her mind, as, for instance, calling the baker, Mr. Black, "Mr. White," and our old lawyer, whom we had known for twenty years, "Mr. France," instead of Mr. Paris), and a widower with six children, the oldest only 9 years old.

His wife had died nearly two years before we came to the village, and the household since that time had been in the charge of an old nurse, who, though she loved the children as dearly as she had loved their mother, was totally incompetent to manage so large an establishment.

"But you see, ma'am," said Mr. Mullagatwny, one afternoon, to my mother (she was sitting under the big cherry-tree, to which he had found his way in search of Mollie, his youngest—a darling with rosebud mouth and violet eyes), "I couldn't place any one over nurse. It would break her heart, and I'm not good at breaking hearts—never was, and never will be; but, to tell the truth, ma'am, we're all at sixes and sevens at our house. Bless your heart, ma'am, I found Rosie and Frankie yesterday afternoon just about playing tea-party with the blue tea-set I bought here the day before; and what do you suppose they had for tea and milk and pudding sauce, ma'am?"

"I'm sure I can't guess, Mr. Mullagatwny," said mother.

"Laudanum in the tea-pot, hydrate of chloral in the milk jug, and arsenic in the sauce-boat! Yes, ma'am, they had taken the bottles from my medicine chest, which nurse had placed on the floor of my room while she tried to capture the canary which Mollie had let out of its cage."

"The darlings!" said my mother, kissing the dear little upturned face of the child on her knee.

"Certainly, ma'am," said Mr. Mullagatwny; "but I was frightened all the more because they are darlings, and I came nearer discharging nurse than I ever did before, and I've been devilish near it before, ma'am; but the young ones set up such a hullabaloo that, to step it, I was glad to let her stay. And so, ma'am, the old confusion and mismanagement go on, with meals so irregular that I don't know whether I'm eating my breakfast or my lunch, my dinner or my supper."

"I assure you I sympathize with you heartily," said my dear mother.

"I believe you do, ma'am. Good-evening," said Mr. Mullagatwny, carrying sleepy little Mollie away in his arms.

The Mullagatwny children were the most lovable children I ever met, and it was quite a pleasure to have them running in every day to visit mother and me.

Harry, the oldest, named after his father, was a frank-faced, merry-hearted boy, immensely pleased when I made him a gay neck-tie, or hemmed his new handkerchief, or arranged a bouquet for his button-hole. "No one does such things for me but you, Miss Faith," he would say, "and I think you're a darling."

The second child was Lily—a bright little thing, and, like all the human Lilies I have ever known, brown as a berry.

It was her delight to keep store. "It's awful cunning to truly sell things, Miss Faith, Faith, Faith," was the burden of her song; "and when I grow up I mean to have a store just like this, if papa will let me; or, perhaps, you'll take me for a partner, dear Faith—papa has a partner."

"Most certainly I will, my dear. I promise, if at that time you continue to wish it, and papa consents."

Then came Robbie, a fat little fellow, with large, serious, brown eyes and pale, wistful face, who had fallen from the high porch one day (nurse was showing the new servant-girl how to can peaches, and thought he was safe in the nursery) and broken his leg. Mother and I used to spend hour after hour telling him his stories, and reading to him from his favorite fairy-books, and teaching him pretty verses, which he was very fond of reciting. We had a small lounge on purpose for him in our pleasant sitting-room, and when the noise in the big house made him nervous and restless, he would limp over to us, and lie down, his head on a soft little pillow I had made, and on which I had embroidered his name, and his pet kitten curled up by his side. He was only 6 years old, but a wise little chap for his years; and I used to smile with a tear in my eye when he said, as he often did, "I don't know how I ever lived before you and Auntie Welton came here. I was so sick, and papa had to go away every day, and Harry and Lily

went to school, and the little children teased me awful. I think the fairies sent you here—don't you?"

Three more girls followed Robbie—Rosie and Frankie (round, rosy, dimpled wee bodies, with a great liking for mother's tarts) and Mollie, the 2-year-old baby.

The shirt-button I gave away on "opening-day" brought us luck, for the Mullagatwny family bought more at our store than any other three families in the village—never going, as some of the well-to-do people did, to the neighboring city for things which we had equally good and cheap, but getting everything they could get from mother and me. And, bless me, what a quantity of things they did buy!—pins, needles, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribbons, hats, ruffling, laces—all sorts of things. Yes, indeed, the Mullagatwny shirt-button proved a lucky one.

Well, life went on smoothly, and happily, mother growing prettier every day, and Mr. Mullagatwny and nurse and the children in and out all the time, and before we were really aware that autumn had left us, behold, it was the day before Christmas!

Mother and I had bought a large assortment of toys and candies, and had been well patronized all day, but were disappointed and surprised when evening came and 9 o'clock struck and Mr. Mullagatwny had not made his appearance; for the dear, romping, laughing children had confided to us, weeks before, what gifts they hoped Santa Claus would bring them; and, of course, we had procured them all, with the exception of a pony for Harry and a diamond ring for Lily, which articles were a little beyond our means, and had laid them aside to produce when the indulgent father asked our advice on the subject, as we were sure he would.

But the clock had scarcely ceased striking when he came in.

The small store looked uncommonly pretty, dressed in Christmas greens and bright paper flowers (mother had a great knack at making paper flowers, and had taught me so that I made them almost as well as herself), and we had four wax candles on the counter and two in the window besides the regular lamps; and I wore my new gray merino dress with a blue bow at the throat and another in my hair (my hair doesn't ripple and wave as much as mother's, but it is the very same color), and mother wore her gray dress with a handsome black lace rosette among the waves and ripples.

"Very pretty indeed!" said Mr. Mullagatwny, going up to the stove to warm his hands a moment, and then turning his back upon it and smiling approvingly around.

"We're trying to rig up a Christmas tree at our house, Mrs. Welton," he went on to say, "and I'd be pleased to have you and Miss Faith come over as soon as you can, and give us the benefit of your excellent taste. The children will be gone to bed in a few moments—"

Just then the door flew open, and the two oldest children came running in, little Robbie limping after them.

"Oh, papa!" cried Lily, "nurse says if you don't come back immediately she'll go crazy, for we will peep into the room where she's fixing something, and pound on the door when she looks out, and the grocer forgot the raisins and currants for the pudding, and—"

"Oh dear! oh dear!" said Mr. Mullagatwny, grasping his curly black hair as though he meant to tear it out then and there.

"I will go with you, Mr. Mullagatwny," said my mother, distressed for the poor man, as she always is for any body in trouble, "and do all I can toward preparing a merry Christmas for you."

The fact is, mother and I had often been over in odd moments and smoothed things in this tangled household, and made the children presentable before "the master," as the nurse called him, returned home; so we knew the ways of the place as well as we did our own.

"Thank you, ma'am," said Mr. Mullagatwny. "It's very kind of you, and if any body can bring order out of disorder, you can. I wish from the bottom of my heart you would stay there forever!"

Mother looked at him in mild surprise, and went for her bonnet and shawl.

"Dear me," I thought to myself, "can he be going to ask mother to be his housekeeper? I'll never consent, though he offer her ever so much, and it is only across the way."

"Please come too, Miss Faith, for half an hour," said Mr. Mullagatwny, coaxingly; "we can come back to the store afterward, and—"

"And I wish you'd stay forever," broke in that darling Harry, who had been prancing about, flourishing a wooden sword he had taken from the counter.

"And so do I," said dear little Robbie, climbing upon the stool at my side and putting his arms about my neck. "Don't you, papa?"

"With all my heart," said papa.

"Why can't she?" asked Lily dropping the cat and looking earnestly up in her father's face. "We all love her dearly—best of any body but you."

"The Gray children have a new mamma," said that dreadful Harry, "and she ain't half so nice as Faith and Faith's mother."

I felt the blushes rising to my face and spreading all over it, until I must have been red from my chin to my forehead and away back to my ears.

"My dear Faith," said Mr. Mullagatwny, his eyes sparkling mischievously, "the children have proposed to you. Will you accept them—and me?"

I stood confused and silent; for, though I liked Mr. Mullagatwny very, very much, I had never thought of him as a husband, having, in the first place, made up my mind to be an old maid, and, in the next, never having suspected for

an instant that he thought of me save as the daughter of my mother, she being so much more attractive. When mother returned:

"Say yes, dear Fairy," whispered Robbie, kissing my cheek.

"Say yes, Miss Faith," shouted Harry, "and we'll have no end of fun."

"Say yes, say yes, say yes!" teased Lily.

"Yes to what?" asked my mother, smilingly.

"To a question I've just asked her," answered Mr. Mullagatwny—"whether she would be my wife."

"Mr. Mullagatwny!" said my mother; and then laid her bonnet on a chair and sat down upon it.

"Why, ma'am, there's nothing surprising about my part of the affair," said Mr. Mullagatwny. "A young lady, sunny-faced, sweet-tempered, devoted to her mother, endowed, in fact, with more virtues than any woman I have ever met before, comes to a country place where a poor devil of a widower is struggling along with six young children, and from the very first day she smiles on him his life seems brighter, and ever since that day she and her no less charming mother have quietly done all they could to promote his happiness and that of the children, and the children have grown to love them both, and so has the father too. And I shall be honored, proud and honored, ma'am, if you will accept me for a son-in-law, and Faith for a husband."

"Mrs. Mullagatwny!" murmured my mother. "I never thought Faith would have such a queer name as that. But, dear me" (in a louder tone), "it isn't hers yet, and perhaps never will be."

"Don't say that," said Mr. Mullagatwny, with emphasis, "or I'll go and drown myself."

The children set up a howl, Robbie hanging around my neck, and Harry and Lily clinging to their father. "Oh! oh! oh! our darling papa going to drown himself! Dear, dear, dear, Miss Faith, you won't let papa drown himself?"

"I won't," said I. *—Harper's Bazar.*

ALL SORTS.

THE mourning color of the Turks is blue.

MANITOBA lands are advertised at 63 cents per acre.

A PRINTER at La Crosse recently fell heir to \$75,000.

A LOUISIANA planter killed 1,960 snipe on the wing in six days.

THE next Georgia Legislature will have but one colored member.

THE mountains of Nevada are rapidly being denuded of the pine forests.

WHEAT all over Kentucky is looking green as in the merry month of May.

THE cackling of geese saved a house in Annapolis, Md., from being burglarized.

ALL Queen Victoria's married children have issue except the Marchioness of Lorne.

A BERLIN firm is making a number of telephones for experimental use by the Russian army.

GUILFORD, Ct., claims the oldest house in New England, built in 1639, and still in good preservation.

A LONDON firm has introduced a hunting biscuit, containing in a small compass a great amount of nutrition.

THERE are 1,500,000 bushels of corn in Southern Indiana and Illinois to be moved within the next month or two.

THE young King of Spain proposes to guard himself against military uprisings by being the commander of his own army.

HERRAPTER no person can vote in Maine unless he has paid a poll tax within two years of the time when he offers his ballot.

TWENTY-TWO towns in Texas are organizing companies and making preparations to build the roads to connect them with the trunk lines.

A MAN in Rockland, Me., recently dug out of one hole fifty-five snakes and six full-grown skunks, which happy family were hibernating together.

PEOPLE in New Hampshire have deposited over \$10,000,000 in savings banks in Massachusetts, on the alleged grounds of higher dividends and greater security than at home.

THE exasperating work of putting up a stove-pipe resulted in a tragedy in Lancaster, Pa. Cheney and his father-in-law, Snyder, quarreled over the job, and Cheney was killed in the fight that ensued.

THE inhabitants of the French colony of New Caledonia are suffering from a terrible disease called carbuncular typhus. This disease, which almost always terminates fatally, is caused by the sting of a fly.

ALL babies born in the Oneida (N. Y.) community are taken from their mothers at their birth and handed to other women to rear. No child, therefore, will ever know its own mother, for they are all owned in common.

UNDER the new army regulations every Prussian soldier carries in his left trousers pocket the plaster, lint and bandage necessary for a first dressing of a wound, so that in an emergency each can help himself or a comrade.

HENRY HICKEY, the Boston boy who killed his playfellow, had read the cheap romances of border life until he became ambitious to do some bloody deed himself. He told a companion that he intended to kill somebody, and then live in a cave as an outlaw.

IN Paris they are warming the street cars by small hot-water pipes connected with a little stove placed beneath one of the platforms. The cost is about ten American cents a day, the fuel used being just sufficient to keep a moderate quantity of water hot. The Parisians are greatly pleased with the plan.

Not the Kind She Wanted.
"Are these young chickens?" asked a lady of a market woman.
"Oh, yes, indeed, lady. They're nice and tender—as fine as any you ever saw," said the woman.
"They don't look like it," remarked the customer, pinching one of them critically.
"It's the honest Christian truth I'm telling you, lady. I raised 'em myself, and could give you their age to a day if my old man was here, for he put it down in the almanac the self-same day they was hatched. And they're nice and fat, too, lady, see"—holding up the choicest in the lot.
"You're quite sure they are not tough, then? Young chickens are sometimes nearly as tough as old ones, you know."
"Yes, yes, very true. But I'm certain you'll find these tender. I had a couple out of the same brood for dinner, Tuesday, and they were as nice as could be."

The customer opened her purse and took out a brand-new trade dollar, as she placed her basket on the stall, and the market woman bustled around with a feeling of charity in her heart for all humanity, as she brought out a fresh quire of wrapping paper, and prepared to fill what she believed would be the biggest order of the morning.
"You'll stand by all you've said about those chickens?" queried the lady, pausing with the coin in her hand; "and I believe you are here every market, ain't you?"

"Oh, yes, lady; I'd sooner have every one of 'em spile on my hands than to say a single word that wasn't true, and, if you don't find it just as I told you, come back and get your money."

"They won't do for me, then," said the lady, putting back the money and picking up her basket; "I want a fowl that'll do to make soup for a couple of days without falling all to pieces, and then do for pot-pie afterward. Times are very hard, and it takes close fighting to keep boarders nowadays without losing money."

The market-woman stood with her hands on her hips and watched the landlady in speechless wonder until her figure was lost in the crowd, and then she huddled down again over her charcoal furnace and muttered:

"Why didn't I stick to the truth and close out the lot to her. She may search this market over and not find anything that ever wore feathers that can stand bilin' like these old roosters will. Well, well; honesty's the best policy after all, but it don't always look that way. Here you are, lady—chickens? Just the thing for boarders. Three years old last fall, and tougher'n a boot-black."—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

Rained by Whisky.
Murray was a soldier of Company F, Fifth United States Cavalry (Capt. Payne). Will Baker, the man who thrust the fatal knife into his bosom, is a son of the late Gov. N. B. Baker, of New Hampshire, and is only 21 years of age. About two and a half years ago he came to Cheyenne, and, being a smart, active, and, so far as known, a reliable young man, he made one of the bailiffs under Sheriff O'Brien, and acted as such during the greater part of May (1876) term of the District Court here. Subsequently he went to the Hills, or on a surveying party, and, after a time, taking a fancy to a military life, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Cavalry, but soon grew tired of his bargain, and, through the influence of his friends in Iowa, he not being of age, he was discharged from the service. Since that time he has been radiating between Cheyenne and the Hills, and lately has been at Fort Russell, most of his time, seeking again to be taken into the United States service. During all this time whisky, etc., had been gradually demoralizing him. On Friday, Dec. 21, Baker and Murray had an altercation in the bar-room at the sutler shop. Finally Baker went out and bought a butcher-knife, came back to where he left Murray, sprung upon his victim, and with his knife struck him three terrible blows, the last one penetrating into the region of the heart. Murray died in about ten minutes. Baker then backed up into a corner, and threatened others of the bystanders, who made no attempt to arrest him. He then ran out with the knife, and before he was secured he attempted to stab two other soldiers. The murderer is now in irons. On Monday night, Dec. 24, eight masked men seized the guard of the Federal Marshal's office at Cheyenne, and demanded the key to the jail where Baker was confined for murder. But the guard did not have the key, and the Sheriff, in whose possession he was, was out of town, and so the scheme to lynch Baker was frustrated.—*Cheyenne Sun.*

Chief Joseph's Band.
The Nez Perces, 87 braves, 184 squaws, 78 boys and 69 girls, all the tribe, except the 80 warriors and 190 women and children that White Bird took across the line, are camped on the race-course at Leavenworth, Kan., having the run of the country near by. Rations are issued to them. They have dug a hole forty feet in diameter beside the Missouri river, where, having previously warmed the water by casting heated stones into it, they bathe daily, no matter how cold the weather. Chief Joseph wants to be sent back to his old reservation and to take his tribe with him.

OSMAN PASHA was wont to personally thrash those of his soldiers who displayed marked cowardice during the siege of Plevna.

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Says Comley in his recently-issued work, "The History of New York State": "The day has passed when the benefactors of humanity were allowed to live in ignominious poverty—their sacrifices, their labors, uncompensated. Today, the benefactors of the people—the men who devote their lives and energies to the interests of humanity—these are the men whom the world delights to honor, and whom it rewards with princely fortunes. As an earnest worker for the welfare of his fellow-men, Dr. R. V. Pierce has won their warmest sympathy and esteem. While seeking to be their servant only, he has become a prince among them. Yet the immense fortune lavished upon him by a generous people he hoards not, but invests in the erection and establishment of institutions directly contributive to the public good, the people thus realizing, in their liberal patronage, a new meaning of that beautiful Oriental custom of casting bread upon the waters. Noted in both public and private life for his unswerving integrity and all those sterling virtues that enable him to stand high among those few men, whose names the Empire State is justly proud to inscribe upon her roll of honor. Ambitious, yet moved by an ambition strictly amenable to the most disinterested and well-balanced judgment, his future career promises to be one of unparalleled activity and usefulness, ably supplementing the work he has already accomplished, by a life at once noble in effort, enviable in its grand results." While Dr. Pierce's genius and energy have won for him so enviable a position on the records of a nation, having been elected Senator by an overwhelming majority, his justly celebrated Household Remedies have gained for him a yet more desirable place in the hearts of a grateful people. His Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription have brought health and happiness to ten thousand households.

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Farmers' Column.

The Uses of Clover.

An exchange says that the best mode of utilizing clover is the central question in agricultural improvement. "Whether it shall be plowed under, pastured or mown; whether it shall be turned under the year after being sown, or left to perfect its seed; whether it shall be sown alone, or with some small grain crop. These are questions affecting vitally the prosperity of the farming population. The farmers of Western New York, having long been foremost in wheat production, easily learned to use clover as its best auxiliary. With the progress of years they have learned experimentally the best modes of using clover. Forty years ago plowing under clover when in full blossom was the standard method. Wheat then was the staple crop and almost the only one which sold for money. A few cows to supply the family with milk and butter; hogs enough to fill the pork barrel and pay the taxes, and horses to work the farm, were almost the only stock kept on some of the largest and most successful wheat farms. The manure to make the wheat crop was furnished almost exclusively by the clover plowed under the previous season. Since the introduction of mixed husbandry this system has been greatly changed. More stock is kept; more reliance is placed on manure; artificial fertilizers are more largely used each year, and there is comparatively little summer fallowing and plowing under of clover. There can be no doubt that this system of mixed farming is more profitable, not only in the money value of crops sold, but vastly more so in the increase of fertility of the soil. There is greater certainty also for the farmer. He does not have all his eggs in one basket, and a bad season does not leave him with receipts running far behind his inevitable expenses. The weather that is bad for one crop is favorable for others, and he has always a reasonable certainty of having something to sell. Of late years shrewd farmers have learned to carry the system of mixed husbandry a step further, and add clover seed to their list of available crops. Eight or ten to fifty or seventy-five bushels of clover seed, as grown on many farms every year, are a valuable addition to the farm receipts for the year. The money thus secured is made quite as easily as any which the farmer receives, and I believe it is made not only without injury but with positive benefit to the soil, at least to its productive capacity. The farmers who grow clover seed are the men who become rich, for every year their fields become more fertile. The shade which the clover leaves during the heats of summer turnish to the ground increases the nitrogen which it holds, while the clover roots perform the equally beneficial operation of permeating the subsoil and bringing up the unavailable fertility from beneath, and making it available."

The Water in Food.

The editor of the Maine Farmer has a good article on this subject. We make from it the following extract: "During the past few years there has been much discussion as to the value of fodder corn for milch cows, many contending that it was almost worthless on account of the large amount of water it contained. But long experience, as well as the highest scientific authority, has shown that the most nutritious food is that which is largely diluted with water. As our ladies are composed of three-fourths water, it is necessary that the food we take should contain or be given in connection with a like amount of liquid, and the presence of this liquid in the food always renders it more palatable and nourishing. Who would eat a dried-up apple when he could get a juicy one; or a piece of meat roasted and boiled till all the nourishing juices were evaporated, making it more like leather than healthy meat, when he could obtain one cooked in such a manner that these juices were retained? Although flour contains sixteen per cent of water, fifty per cent. more is added when it is made into bread, so that in one hundred and sixty pounds sixty-six pounds of water is consumed, and even then it is regarded as very dry unless we have a cup of tea or glass of water to go with it. Lean beef contains a larger per cent. of water than the potato—seventy-eight of the former and seventy-five of the latter—and eggs, everywhere regarded as a most nutritious article of diet, contain seventy-four per cent. of water, only one per cent. less than the potato. Plums have seventy-five per cent., apples eighty per cent., and melons over ninety per cent. Milk, a most acceptable and highly nutritious article of food, so much so that it has been called the only perfect food, contains as it comes from the cow eighty-seven per cent. of water. We believe this water found in so large proportion in articles used as food is necessary to our health, and if we are compelled to take food which is less than one-half water, we need, beside the saliva to assist in swallowing it and to aid in its digestion, some accompanying fluid."

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SCOTT'S HOTEL.

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

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

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval. W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor. HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 77.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and dated on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east-quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16), west; A. D. said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

The above sale is adjourned until the 31st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 12th, 1877. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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

Dated, November 22nd, 1877. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned until the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

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

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 3rd, 1878. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.



This is probably the strongest, purest and best preparation of Iron known. One trial will convince. Price, \$1.00 per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. Special Agents. Philadelphia.

It is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$30 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5000 free. Address at once, H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-ly.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

BOOKBINDING!

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

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1876.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

34-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.



PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Johnston, Holloway & Co., Special Agents, Philad'a.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

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

Dissolution Notice.

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

Dated, ZEELAND, Mich., Dec. 1st, 1877. ALBERT BOLKE, GERHIT BOLKE.

To the Public.

OWING to the retirement of my brother, Gerrit Bolke, the late firm of A. Bolke & Bro., I do hereby announce to the public that all accounts owing and due to the late firm must be settled at an early date, and paid to me. The business will be carried on by me as heretofore, at the old stand. Dated, ZEELAND, Mich., Jan. 1st, 1878. ALBERT BOLKE.

Organ For Sale.

\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$220, when new.

HOWARD & McBRIDE.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2nd, 1877.

Chancery Sale.

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

Ann Robinson, Complainant, vs. Thomas Robinson, Leontine Van den Ouden, Hendrick Hingelberg and Jan Pondsse, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1877. Notice is hereby given, that on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, 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, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four in town seven north of range fourteen west, excepting one acre in south-east corner, eight rods east and west and twenty rods north and south, and situate in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, January 14, 1878.

EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

WM. N. ANGEL, Commissioner's Solicitor. 40-7m

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get growbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$50 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over \$100 in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5000 free. Address at once, H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-ly.

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Great Bargains will be given at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—

E. J. HARRINGTON

for the next 30 days in

READY MADE CLOTHING

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SALT,

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

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. F. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,

77 CANAL STREET,

14-ly GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

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

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD,

HOLLAND, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsteds Goods, German-

town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks

and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

WINTER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-ly

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

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

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-ly

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Just published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED REMEDY

FOR THE RADICAL CURE (WITHOUT MEDICINE) OF SPERMATORRHOEA OR SEMINAL

Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual

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Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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