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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 49.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 413.

The Holland City News,

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.
Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

| | 3 M. | 6 M. | 1 Y. |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square | 3.50 | 5.00 | 8.00 |
| 2 " | 5.00 | 8.00 | 10.00 |
| 3 " | 8.00 | 10.00 | 17.00 |
| 1/2 Column | 17.00 | 25.00 | 40.00 |
| 1/4 " | 25.00 | 40.00 | 65.00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

| Trains. | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Grand Rapids. | 1.40 a. m. | 5.20 p. m. |
| " | 11.55 a. m. | 5.20 p. m. |
| " | 10.00 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. |
| Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. | * 5.35 p. m. | 5.25 a. m. |
| " | 10.30 " | 3.35 p. m. |
| " | * 9.55 p. m. | * 8.20 a. m. |
| New Buffalo & Chicago. | 1.30 a. m. | 12.00 m. |
| " | * 7.20 " | * 6.00 a. m. |
| " | 3.25 p. m. | * 10.15 p. m. |
| " | * 7.40 " | |

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

| Going North. | No. 2. | STATIONS. | Going South. | No. 3. |
|--------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------|
| P. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 9 25 | 12 20 | Muskegon. | 6 35 | 3 05 |
| 8 25 | 11 47 | Ferryburg. | 7 30 | 3 35 |
| 7 55 | 11 42 | Grand Haven. | 7 45 | 3 40 |
| 7 05 | 11 14 | Pigeon. | 8 40 | 4 06 |
| 5 55 | 10 44 | Holland. | 9 55 | 4 35 |
| 5 25 | 10 25 | Fillmore. | 10 25 | 4 55 |
| 4 00 | 9 35 | Allegan. | 11 40 | 5 45 |

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-15

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the
First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up. Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Market.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANOREMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

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

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

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

ENDORSED by the Faculty. The reputa-
tion of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been
solely achieved on account of its merits.
Physicians prescribe it.

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

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Nov. 11, 1879.

It is nothing new to announce that all
males and females who are posted in re-
gard to Sewing Machines, hold the Singer
Superior to any other—it is an admitted
fact. But that they are to be got on easy
monthly payments, is something every-
body don't know. The Company has
placed Mr. C. F. Kennedy here as special
agent, who keeps his headquarters at the
store of L. T. Kanters, the local agent.
Either of these gentlemen are authorized
to sell them—for cash, on easy monthly
payments, or trade them for other ma-
chines at their actual cash value. Call
and be convinced. 49-1f.

Books and Stationery.

I am on hand this fall with all kinds of School
Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., at the lowest prices
of the market.

H. D. POST.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

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

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

In its comment on men and affairs, THE SUN be-
lieves that the only guide of policy should be com-
mon sense, inspired by genuine American prin-
ciples and backed by honesty of purpose. For
this reason it is, and will continue to be, abso-
lutely independent of party, class, clique, organiza-
tion, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It
will continue to praise what is good and repro-
bate what is evil, taking care that its language is to
the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being
misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives
that do not appear on the surface; it has no opin-
ions to sell, save those which may be had by any
purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and
racism even more than it hates unnecessary
words. It abhors fraud, piques folly, and de-
plores nincompoops of every species. It will continue
throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class,
instruct the second, and discountenance the third.
All honest men, with honest convictions, whether
sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN
makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends
and about its friends whenever occasion arises for
plain speaking.

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

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

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

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

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnis-
hed separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid.
The price of the Weekly Sun, eight pages, fifty-
six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs
of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy
free.

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

KANSAS.

2,000,000,000 acres of land for sale by the Atch-
son, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad located in
Southern Kansas,—the garden of the continent.
For information in regard to these lands; and how
to reach them call on or address

J. C. POST,
Agent for Ottawa County, Mich

SOON A WEEK in your own town, and no cap-
ital risked. You can give the business a
trial without expense. The best opportu-
nity ever offered those willing to work. You
should try nothing else until you see for yourself
what you can do at the business we offer. No room
to explain here. You can devote all your time
or only your spare time to the business, and make
great pay for every hour that you work. Women
take as much as men. Send for special private
terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5
outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while
you have such a chance. Address H. HALET
& Co., Portland, Maine. 19-1y.

FOR SALE.

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

M. D. HOWARD,
P. OTTE, H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

WM. GELOOK,

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

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.
37-3mo.

Against The Third Term—A Republican Journal Speaks Out Plainly.

Among the most intelligent Republicans
there is strong opposition to the idea of a
third term, and even many friends of Gen.
Grant doubt the possibility of his election
should he receive the nomination. The
Dayton Journal says: "If there are men
who are determined that Gen. Grant shall
be the Republican nominee for President,
we seriously advise them to make a care-
ful investigation of the situation in Ohio.
We can heartily support Grant, but we
know enough to know that there are
enough Republicans who will not support
him to jeopardize the State." Will the
gentlemen who are so enthusiastic for
Grant tell us that they are certain they
could carry the State of New York for
him should he be nominated? We are
convinced that he could not carry it—that
more than the thirty thousand Republi-
cans who voted against Mr. Cornell would
vote against Grant. Were Grant the nom-
inee, which of the doubtful States—such
as Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Con-
necticut, California, and Indiana—would
he be sure to carry? To us it appears very
doubtful if he could carry the electoral
votes of any one of them.

Of course, we are not now talking to
the gentlemen who blather politics in bar-
rooms, but to the thinking men who shape
the action of conventions, and who con-
trol the election of delegations. From
what we have heard we are convinced that
the nomination of Grant would be fol-
lowed by disastrous defeat. The quiet
Republicans who do not attend primaries,
but who vote at every election, are very
unanimous in their opposition to making
Grant the nominee, and the German Re-
publicans are utterly opposed to him.
There is still a widespread regard among
Americans for the tradition handed down
to us from our earliest President, that it is
dangerous to our liberties to give any man
a third term of the Presidency. Though
ourselves having no fear whatever that
Gen. Grant, were he elected President,
would attempt to overthrow the republic,
or that he would prove a Caesar, we can-
not shut our eyes to the fact that there are
many conscientious, patriotic citizens who
do so think. Would it, then, be the part
of wisdom for the Republicans to array
this fear and those possessed of it against
our party? We think it would be the
very top of madness. A defeat with
Grant as candidate would prove the de-
struction of the Republican party. A de-
feat with any other man as our standard
bearer would be but a temporary repulse.

There is another very strong reason why
Gen. Grant should not be the nominee:
The Republican party would be put on
the defensive at the beginning of the cam-
paign. It would have to meet the charge
that he had in his Cabinet men who were
corrupt; that he was intimate with men
who were afterward convicted of defraud-
ing the revenue; that he pardoned with
lavish hand such convicts, and that his
private secretary was proven to the satis-
faction of the country to have been in
league with them. These things cannot
be disproved; and though we never enter-
tained for a moment the thought that Gen.
Grant knew of the wrongs committed by
his friends, we cannot believe that the
man who surrounds himself with corrupt
men is the fittest man the country could
choose to fill its highest office. Looking
at the question of nominating Grant from
all sides, we cannot but regard it as the
most dangerous move which the party
could make. Of all the men mentioned
as candidates he would be the weakest.—
Sunday Dispatch.

Down With the English! Whoop!

In discussing the visit to the United
States of Mr. Parnell, the Louisville
Courier-Journal says:

There are those who think we ought not
to stand by the Irish, for fear of offending
the English. This is drivell. Our policy
should be to drive the English wherever
we can; to press them without stint; and,
if they don't like it, to flog them. They
are our enemy and we are their enemy,
and there is not the smallest use of trying
to conceal the fact. The English Govern-
ment is to-day the worst in Europe, after
the Russian Government. The English
people are to-day the most arrogant and
selfish in the world. They hate us be-
cause we are distancing them in prosper-
ity and power. We hate them because,
being our sole competitor, they purposely
make themselves hateful; and we shall
continue to hate them until the certain de-
struction which awaits them reduces them

to a position of impecuniosity and impo-
tence.

In proportion as England is the enemy
of America, let the reception of the Irish
representative—the grandson of an Ameri-
can Commodore who made the British
trail their flag many and many a time—he
cordial, spontaneous and substantial.
There should be no mistake allowable as
to the feeling in America. Every true
American will glory in making it plain
that there is nothing but detestation felt
for England and all things English in this
country; and that, whilst the feeling is not
active or aggressive, it exists and is suf-
ficiently strong to assert itself when occa-
sion offers.

Fish Killed by Lightning.

A curious incident of the whole of the
occupants of a small fish pond being de-
stroyed by a flash of lightning is reported
from Seck, Grand Duchy of Nassau. The
Nassauer Bote states that during a very
heavy thunder and hail storm at night a
flash of lightning struck the small pond,
well stocked with various kinds of fish,
the property of the pastor of the parish.
The following morning the whole number
of the fish were discovered dead upon the
surface of the water. They had all the
appearance of having been half boiled,
and crumbled to pieces at the least touch,
just as is the case with fish after being
boiled: Neither any external nor internal
injury could be observed, the scales being
intact, and swimming bladder filled and
well preserved. The water in the pond
was still muddy and dull the morning
after the storm, as if the lightning had
only then struck it.

Monroe Doctrine Applied to Canada.

The annexation of Canada does not de-
pend upon agitation in the Dominion it-
self to any great extent. There will have
to be a dismemberment of the British Em-
pire eventually, and then the United
States will not submit to the acquisition
of Canada by any other power.—Philadel-
phia North American.

ONE of the industries of the country,
which felt the depression since 1873 most
disastrously, is the hide and leather. Yet
there is scarce another which is so rapidly
recovering from said depression. In Bos-
ton, which is a great hide and leather cen-
ter, one leading firm is said to have cleared
a square profit of \$100,000 since the 1st of
September. Another firm, the Traveller of
that city says, made \$3,800 in one bargain
last week, neither paying nor receiving
any money except this amount of profit.
A few months since, American leather
could be sold in England at a profit; but
since the prices have gone up here, the
foreign demand has materially decreased.
The demand in this country is notably in-
dicated by the fact that one of the most
influential brokerage firms in Boston dis-
posed of 58,000 sides of leather one day
last week.

THE Gazette de France gives a list of the
coldest winters which have been experi-
enced in France since the fifteenth century.
The winter of 1408 was the "great winter,"
in which nearly all the bridges in Paris
were swept away by the ice. In 1420
thousands perished by cold in the capital
of France, as well as in the outlying dis-
tricts, and wild beasts devoured human
corpses in the streets of Paris. In 1507
the harbor of Marseilles was frozen up.
In 1544 frozen wine was broken up with
the axe and sold by the pound in Paris.
In 1607 cattle perished from cold in their
stalls, a fuel famine occurred in Paris, and
wagons were driven across the Seine. In
1665 the thermometer in Paris fell to 22½
deg. centigrade, or to 8 deg. below zero
Fahr. In 1700 the thermometer marked
9 deg. below zero (Fahr.), the Mediter-
ranean was frozen over in many places,
the greater number of the trees in France
were destroyed, and wine froze in the cel-
lars. In 1788 the ice on the Grand Canal
of Versailles was 12 inches thick. In 1795
the thermometer fell to 9 deg. below zero
(Fahr.) in Paris; the frost continued for
six weeks, and the Dutch fleet, frozen in
the Texel, was captured by a force of
French cavalry and horse artillery—an
episode in warfare which forms the sub-
ject of one of the pictures in the galleries
of Versailles. In 1830 the thermometer
fell to zero in Paris; all the rivers in
France were frozen, and many men and
much cattle perished by cold. In 1853
nearly all the rivers in Europe were more
or less frozen over; and, finally, in 1871,
the thermometer in Paris fell to 7 deg.
below zero (Fahr.), but the excessive cold
was of but very short duration, and the
Seine was only

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ONE of the New York branch post-offices was entered by burglars, who stole \$1,500 in money and several registered letters. The deed is described as one of the boldest which has taken place in that city of late. Stephen Longfellow, nephew of the poet, has been held for trial at Boston for forging the name of the latter to a check for \$1,000. The pews of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have been sold for \$180 for \$40,000. The New York Produce Exchange has voted on the central system again, and voted it down by a large majority.

THE Treasurer of the New York Produce Exchange, Benjamin C. Bogert, a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000, died suddenly the other day, and it is believed he committed suicide.

A FAMILY consisting of a mother and three children were fatally poisoned by eating sauerkraut and pickled eels in New York city.

PARNELL and Dillon, the Irish agitators, were warmly received by the Philadelphians, and treated to resolutions of a liberal character. Frank Leslie, the well-known New York publisher, is dead.

THE WEST.

A SHOCKING fire casualty is reported from San Francisco. The residence of Daniel Hoskins was burned, and Mrs. Hoskins and her daughter, aged 19, a son, aged 4, and infant babe perished in the flames. Chicago elevators contain 7,943,357 bushels of wheat, 4,063,740 bushels of corn, 1,134,002 bushels of oats, 250,221 bushels of rye, and 775,125 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 14,233,225 bushels, against 9,854,339 bushels at this period last year.

A TERRIBLE railroad collision took place a few days ago, near Galesburg, Ill., on the Burlington branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Three stock trains were following each other closely, when the last train ran into the one preceding it, causing a fearful crash. Two stock men were killed and several injured.

THE buildings used as the wood department of Mitchell, Lewis & Co.'s extensive wagon manufactory at Racine, Wis., were totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss estimated at \$75,000; insurance about \$30,000.

THERE is said to be much suffering among the negroes who have emigrated from the South and settled in Kansas. There are about 15,000 refugees in the State at the present time, and from twenty to fifty coming in every day. About one-fifth of these were able to buy a little land, and the rest were in almost a starving condition. There are over 700 destitute negroes in barracks at Topeka, and disease and destitution are rapidly reducing their numbers. Prof. Wilkinson, leader of the band at the Milwaukee branch of the Soldiers' Home, fatally shot his wife and himself, the tragedy growing out of domestic troubles caused by whisky and incompatibility.

THE SOUTH.

GEN. GRANT was cordially received and royally entertained by the people of Jacksonville, Fla. The festivities that followed embraced a reception, a banquet, a grand ball and drives through the orange groves that environ the city. From Jacksonville Gen. Grant journeyed to Palatka, where he tarried two days, and, on Saturday, Jan. 10th, sailed for Cuba.

A TERRIBLE feud occurred last week in Hart county, Ky., between a father and son named Green. The old man shot at the son, but missed, and the son rushed on his father, and a terrible fight ensued. Both were nearly killed, and the son had one of his ears cut entirely off.

SENATOR LAMAR, of Mississippi, was stricken with paralysis at his home in Mississippi on the 12th inst. An oyster war has broken out on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, and the people living on the shores of that stream have made a requisition on the Governor for arms. An outside vessel, the crew of which is supplied with long-range rifles, is the cause of the trouble.

GENERAL.

ADMIRAL AMMEN, who had several talks with Gen. Grant before the latter's departure for the South, says that he entertains no doubt that the General will, at the proper time, accept the Presidency of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company. He will not, however, accept until the success of the enterprise is assured.

THE Atlantic and Great Western railroad has been sold under foreclosure proceedings for \$6,000,000 to a purchasing committee representing the English bondholders.

WASHINGTON telegram: "Much interest has been excited here among army men over the fact that Gen. Grant has at last made known, through the authorized statements of John Russell Young, that he was the originator of the 'March to the Sea,' and that he communicated his plan to Gen. Halleck. This matter has long been in dispute, although those who have had access to the records of the War Department have known that the plan was Gen. Grant's and not Gen. Sherman's; but this is the first time that Gen. Grant has himself in public declared the fact, though he privately communicated it to several when the controversy first arose. In the same way Gen. Grant has declared that the campaign up the Cumberland and the Tennessee rivers did not originate with Gen. Halleck."

THE troops of the United States and Mexico stationed near the boundary between Chihuahua and New Mexico are co-operating in the hope of annihilating Victoria and his band of eighty-five savages, who have been on the war-path since 1876.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL has issued an address to the people of America asking for contributions to alleviate the distress in Ireland, and stating that all subscriptions collected for relief purposes may be forwarded to the treasurers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, who will forward the money to the Treasurers of the National Land-League in Ireland.

THE steamship Aragon, which it was thought had been lost at sea, arrived safely at New York last week, after a rough voyage of twenty-three days. Victoria and 100 Apache warriors, who were driven into Mexico some months ago by American troops, have just crossed into the United States, hotly pressed by Mexican soldiers. The Federal and Territorial forces are co-operating with the Mexicans.

WASHINGTON.

THE Ute Indians who received permission to visit Washington passed through Pueblo, Col., on the 7th inst., in charge of a Lieutenant. A large crowd met the savages at

the depot and indulged in numerous threats of hanging and shooting, but nothing of the kind was attempted. The Cincinnati Price-Current's regular January report of pork-packing in the West, showing reports from all points and estimates for the remainder of the season, is out. The information furnished indicates an increase of 200,000 hogs in interior points, and a decrease of 700,000 at the six large packing cities, making a total of about 6,980,000 to March 1, against 7,480,000 last year. The average weight to date is about nine and a half pounds lighter than a year ago, and the yield of lard four to five pounds less per hog.

THE House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed upon a bill providing for negotiations with the Utes, the Warm Springs, the Umatilla, and some other tribes for the extinguishing of their titles to their reservations, and their removal and consolidation upon other reservations to be established.

THE annual report of the National Board of Health, containing an account of the operations of the past year, has been transmitted to Congress. The work of collecting information and advice from the principal sanitary organizations and sanitarians of the United States as to the best plan for a national public-health organization, including the subject of quarantine, both maritime and inland, is reported as having been quite successful, and, after carefully examining data thus collected, the board is of opinion that the conclusions heretofore published by the American Public Health Association at the meeting of that body at Nashville in November, 1879, may be taken as fairly representing the opinions of leading sanitarians and the most important sanitary organizations of this country. It has been decided by the board that for the present complete quarantine establishments are only needed at Boston, New York, Philadelphia (near the mouth of the Chesapeake bay), Charleston, Savannah, near Brunswick, Ga., or Fernandina, Fla., near Ship Island, Miss., and at some point on the Texas coast. It is the opinion of the board that if, during the present winter, at all points where fever has prevailed during the past summer, care be taken to obtain thorough ventilation and exposure to cold of all the houses and inclosed spaces, and all bedding, clothing, etc., and if local sanitation be vigorously and properly carried out, there will be little danger of epidemic yellow fever next year from causes now existing in the country.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has resumed the taking of testimony in the Kellogg-Spofford case.

POLITICAL.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Tilden and Kelly factions in New York have resulted in a compromise. By the terms of the agreement between the rival chiefs, the delegation from the Empire State to the next National Democratic Convention will not be committed to any candidate, but pledged, on the contrary, to vote as a unit in favor of the man seeming to have the most strength with the representatives of the other States. The Governor of Alabama has appointed Luke Pryor to fill the unexpired term of Senator Houston, deceased. The appointee was Mr. Houston's law partner, and has never held office. Gen. Garfield was nominated for United States Senator by acclamation by the Republican members of the Ohio Legislature, at a caucus held on the 6th inst., all the other aspirants having withdrawn from the field.

THE Democratic members of the Maryland Legislature, at a caucus held on the 8th inst., nominated A. P. Gorman for United States Senator, to succeed William Pinckney Whyte.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 9th of June. The Greenback Conference at Washington issued a call for the Convention of the National Greenback-Labor party to be held in Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, June 9, one week later than the Republican Convention.

THE election in the Seventh Missouri district to choose a Congressman to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Lay has resulted in the election of Col. John F. Phillips, Democrat, over ex-Gov. McClurg, Republican and Greenback candidate.

FOREIGN.

THE President of Bolivia has been deposed, and is a fugitive. Cabul dispatches report the city perfectly quiet. Supplies are plentiful. Amnesty has been offered the insurgents. A few leaders only accepted. Advice from Mexico state that a formidable revolution has broken out in the State of Durango. Gen. Trevino, who was ordered from Monterey to suppress the revolt, has been defeated, and urgently asks assistance. It is believed that the revolution will be a general one, as it is ably led and has hosts of warm sympathizers in all parts of the republic, who are expected to pronounce at an early day.

THE agitation against high rents in Ireland, which has hitherto been confined to farming communities, has been introduced in the cities, where it will doubtless become very popular. The detailed reports of the Russian military preparations which come from various points on the Austrian and German frontiers are beginning to excite attention throughout Europe. Two thousand British troops, under the command of Gen. Gough, will be kept in the citadel at Cabul for the present. A. L. Gordon, an American citizen, who has been held as a prisoner at Iquique, Peru; since last June, on suspicion of being a Chilean spy, has been surrendered by the commandant of that city to the Captain of the steamer Alaska, of the United States navy.

A BATTLE was recently fought between 3,000 Montenegrins and 12,000 Albanians, and resulted in the victory for the former. A Berlin dispatch states that Bismarck is so unwell he cannot come to Berlin. The ill-treatment of the servers of ejection-writs in Ireland is becoming rapid. Riots have occurred in the Tubercerry district, County Sligo, in which the police repeatedly charged the mob before they could be quelled. The health of the Queen of Spain has received a severe shock, owing to the attempted assassination of Alfonso she has been attacked with epileptic fits, to which she was not previously subject.

A DISPATCH from Calcutta says the particulars of the proceedings of the court-martial in Cabul, on the Afghans implicated in the attack on the British Residence in September last, show that all of the fifteen men who had been executed were either concerned in the massacre of Maj. Cavagnari and his staff, in the murder of wounded soldiers, or had taken part in treacherous attacks on the British. All the other prisoners will be released.

ADVICES from Afghanistan report that Mohammed Jan, a chief of more than usual ability, has placed himself at the head of affairs and is raising a large new army, having recently been reinforced by several thousand of Sher Ali's men. He is acting in the name of Musa Khan, whom he claims to be the rightful Ameer, and has sent emissaries to Turkestan to stir up the people there. It is reported that Austria and Germany will ask Russia why she is concentrating troops in Poland, and if the answer is unsatisfactory they will mass troops along their eastern frontiers.

RUSSIA having been questioned by Germany relative to the concentration of troops in Poland, replies that as there is no longer any danger of a collision with Turkey, the sol-

diers are put in Poland as a more convenient district than Bessarabia. The distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred people in the county of Limerick are on the brink of starvation. Stringent orders have been given to the police to suppress bread riots.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Congress reassembled after the holiday recess on the 6th inst., and both houses held short sessions. Secretary Schurz sent to the Senate the report of the Hot Springs Commission. Bills introduced: By Mr. Davis (Ill.), to establish a Court of Appeals; by Mr. Cockrell, to provide that no person on the retired list of the army, navy or marine corps shall draw a pension also, to admit, free of duty, all articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition at Cincinnati in June; by Mr. Pendleton, to transfer certain claims from the Executive Departments to the Court of Claims for adjudication; by Mr. Vest, fixing the compensation of United States District Attorneys; limiting the compensation of Clerks of District and Circuit Courts where one person holds both offices, and fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies; by Mr. Coke, to provide for completing the work of improving the Missouri river at or near Kansas City. A number of private bills and petitions were also introduced and referred. On motion of Mr. Morgan, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Senator Houston, the Senate adjourned. A resolution was adopted in the House ordering an investigation of the Ute massacre at White River Agency. Two bills in regard to the Panama canal were referred to the select committee. The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the Committee on Rules, but no progress was made, owing to the absence of the members of the committee. Mr. Hawk introduced a bill directing the issuing of patents for land on which bounty land-warrants have been located. Mr. Forney announced the death of Senator Houston, and the House, as a mark of respect, adjourned.

In an executive session of the Senate, on the 7th inst., the following nominations were made: Marcus W. Acheson, District Judge of the Western district of Pennsylvania; James N. Korns, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; John K. Valentine, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania; Jacob Wheeler, United States Marshal for the Southern district of Illinois; George W. Hazelton, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Wisconsin; John M. Morton, Collector of Internal Revenue for the first district of California; Daniel H. Austin, Postmaster at Washington; John B. Stickney, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Florida; Charles S. Varian, United States Attorney for the District of Nevada; Henry E. Prickett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; E. J. Conger, Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; E. P. Pomeroy, United States Attorney for Arizona; John J. Henry, Register of the Land Office at Leadville; Edward G. David, United States Surveyor General of the District of Wyoming; Henry M. Atkinson, Surveyor General of the District of New Mexico; Alexander G. Clarke, Register of the Land Office at Des Moines, Iowa; Isaac W. Wing, Receiver of Public Money, Bayfield, Wis.; Hiram W. Parker, Register of the Land Office, Beatrice, Neb.; James B. Bloss, Register of the Land Office at Detroit; Stephen H. Alban, Register of the Land Office at Wausau, Wis.; George D. Bowman, Register of the Land Office at Leadville, N. M.; Mr. Pendleton submitted an amendment to the Bayard legal-tender resolution as follows: "And said notes shall not be available for any of the reserves required to be kept by the national banks, and all such reserves shall be kept in coin." Referred. The Senate discussed the bill which provides for the investment of Indian trust funds in United States bonds, but took no action upon it. A bill for the reclamation of the marshes about Washington was referred. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory. A short discussion in regard to a proposed new Department of Agriculture and Commerce was participated in by several Senators, and a few private bills were noticed. In the House, a bill passed providing that an owner of a mine who wished to sell could make a caveat for the application for a United States patent by his agent. Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Chalmers, to regulate coin certificates; by Mr. Townsend (Ill.), instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Resident from the United States to foreign countries; by Mr. Mills, to request the President to invite Mexico to enter into a treaty, also Brazil; by Mr. Page, to restrict the immigration of the Chinese; by Mr. Eam, to furnish additional facilities for the collection of custom duties by Mr. Cover, for the reduction of duties on imported merchandise; by Mr. Coffroth, calling on the Postmaster General for his reasons for not complying with the law requiring him to furnish a double postal card; by Mr. Bartholow, to punish the sale of firearms to uncivilized Indians; by Mr. Acklen, for the regulation of inter-State freights and passengers; by Mr. Barber, to prevent the use of the United States flag for advertising purposes; by Mr. Mills, to prohibit all Indians on reservations going into Texas; by Mr. Culbertson, authorizing the recoinage of the trade dollar; by Mr. Ryan, to ascertain the losses sustained from Indian depredations; by Mr. Belford, to pay to Mrs. N. C. Meeker and others certain sums of money out of the Ute Indian annuity funds; by Mr. Brents, extending the Land laws to the Territory of Alaska; by Mr. Bennett, to establish the Territory of Pembina.

The Sergeant-at-Arms brought to the bar of the Senate L. T. Smith, Levi Wilson and E. B. Purcell, on the 8th, to answer to a charge of contempt in not obeying the summons to testify in the Ingalls case. After considerable discussion the prisoners were discharged. A joint resolution giving the Hot Springs Commission sixty days more time was passed. Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Kernan, allowing Northern men who had their property seized by the Confederacy to sue the United States for the same; by Mr. Plumb, to create an additional land district in Kansas; by Mr. Jones, to repeal the twenty-second section of the act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road. In executive session, on the 8th, a resolution was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighteenth Ohio district. In the House, Mr. Garfield was congratulated, on his appearance, on account of his election to the Senate. After several committee reports, the bill on the revision of the laws was passed. After the morning hour the whole day was passed in committee of the whole on the revision of the laws.

The Senate was not in session Jan. 9. The special Senate committee appointed to investigate the negro exodus consists of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance and Pendleton, Democrats, and Windom and Blair, Republicans. In the House the bill was introduced and referred to the committee of the whole on the private calendar most of the day. Among the bills introduced and referred to by Mr. Ryan, admitting, free of duty, clothing and other articles destined for the relief of colored immigrants by Mr. Haves (Ill.), granting a pension to each survivor of the Mexican War who was not engaged in the late rebellion, or who did not abet the same. A number of private bills were reported to the House and passed. Representatives Blackburn, Blount, Cannon, Clymer and Hawley were appointed a sub-committee to investigate the Star Route service.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on Jan. 12, as follows: By Mr. Paddock, to find out by a commission the losses to citizens by Indian depredations; by Mr. Sanders, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to allot lands in severalty to the Indians; by Mr. Burleigh, inquiring as to the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for Alaska; by Mr. Davis (Ill.), authorizing the payment of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad for mail transportation in 1876. The Vice President laid before the Senate an estimate of \$77,404 for the construction of officers' quarters at Omaha. The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed, as were several private bills. In the House, bills and resolutions were presented: By Mr. Warner, to limit the paper currency of the country to its present volume; also, that the United States notes shall be of denominations not less than \$1 nor more than \$1,000, as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem best, but not more than 15 per cent. of such notes shall be in denominations larger than \$100; also, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report when and how the Treasury became a member of the New York Clearing House; also, whether or not that Clearing House accepts treasury certificates payable in silver coin in settlement of the balances; by Mr. Ballou, to reduce

the tax on deposits subject to payment with persons and associations engaged in banking business; by F. Wood, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt; by Mr. Forsythe, to increase the circulation of national banks, and to relieve them from the payment of a tax on circulation, to liquidate the national debt, and to strengthen the public credit; by Mr. Shelburn, for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War department; by Mr. Davis, to restrict Chinese immigration; by Mr. Updegraff, fixing the time for counting the vote for President and Vice President; by Mr. Caswell, for the issuing of certificates of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 and 50 and 25 cents; by Mr. Critchfield, for a national jail and prison; by Mr. Cox, relative to a monument to Thomas Jefferson; by Mr. Clymer, exempting from taxation promissory notes issued for wages; by Mr. Willis, for the erection of a monument to Zachary Taylor; by Mr. Dibble, declaring all public roads postal roads; by Mr. Springer, repealing the law for the issue of "request" envelopes; by Mr. Gaudier, to equalize homesteads, also, to graduate and reduce the price of public lands to actual settlers; by Mr. Willis, extending the jurisdiction of United States Circuit and District Courts over crimes committed by Indians; by Mr. Upson, to prohibit and punish the sub-letting or transfer of mail-lettings; by Mr. Belford, to create a Mineral Bureau; by Mr. Knott, conferring upon United States Circuit Courts jurisdiction in war claims; by Mr. Clardy, to put salt on the free list; by Mr. Ellis, authorizing a mail route to Scotland; by Mr. Benckle, for a monument to Baron De Kalb. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven to examine into the method of the payment of pensions. The resolution directing the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to investigate the facts relative to the Consulate at Hong Kong was adopted.

MAINE.

Meeting of the Legislature.

There was considerable excitement at Augusta, Me., on the 7th inst., the day set apart for the convening of the Legislature. Dispatches state that the largest crowd that ever made its way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock a. m. The police at the Capitol were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors and halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty that those allowed to enter the legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their programme, and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. There was no disturbance whatever. The principal interest centered in the popular branch, the proceedings in the Senate hardly reaching a ripple of excitement. In the House, after the calling of the roll, Eugene Hale, the Republican leader, claimed that certain elected members from cities were not on the roll, and moved that they be included. He supported his motion in a long speech. Objections were made to the motion from the other side, and Mr. Hale was ruled out of order by the Assistant Clerk, who refused to put the motion, on which the Republicans withdrew from participating in the proceedings. A message was then sent to the Governor and Council, stating that a quorum of the members of the House was present, ready to be qualified. Great excitement prevailed during Mr. Hale's remarks, and uproarious applause followed. After the notification to the Governor that a quorum was present, the Governor appeared and qualified the members. He then announced that seventy-six members, being a quorum, had taken and subscribed to the necessary oaths, and were regularly and duly constituted the House of Representatives. This announcement was received with wild applause from the outside. Gov. Garcelon said he now put into their hands the opinion of the Supreme Court, as well as the petition of gentlemen from certain cities claiming seats, and invoked their careful consideration of the same. Three cheers were given for Gov. Garcelon, followed by prolonged hisses. The quorum is made of seventy-five Fusionists and one Republican, Eugene Hale. The Fusionists not participating are Sproul, of Veazie; Voter, of Farmington, and Snow, of Skowhegan.

The House proceeded to organize by the election of John C. Talbot as Speaker by a vote of 72.

The protest of members from five cities was presented by Mr. Hale, who moved that the House go into committee of the whole and consider the cases.

The Farmington and other cases were also referred. Mr. Dickey remarked that the Supreme Court had nothing to do with the action of the Legislature, which drew forth a plea from Mr. Hale defending the court, and asking that constitutional barriers be not swept away. He said that the election of officers under laws passed by this body, as now constituted, would not be legal. In the Senate, there was little of interest to the enormous crowd which thronged the Capitol.

But little of interest or importance transpired at Augusta on the 8th. Both branches of the Legislature held brief sessions. In the House, the Republican members holding certificates, sixty in number, presented themselves and asked to be sworn in, but the Clerk refused to administer the oath just at present, as he did not exactly know the extent of his powers in that direction, but should inform himself.

"In statu quo" expresses the condition of affairs at the Maine capital on the 9th. The House was in session all day without a quorum at any time. Not a single Republican member appeared on the floor. Messrs. Swann and Harriman, the members who made affidavit that attempts were made by the Republicans to bribe them, gave details of their negotiations with the corrupt solicitor, from their seats in the House. The man who paid the money was stated to be William R. White, of Winthrop. Gen. Chamberlain, of the militia, issued a proclamation, notifying the people that he had taken charge of all public property, and would faithfully guard it until a Governor and other State officers had been elected.

Matters were a quiet look at the Maine capital on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th. The House adjourned early on Saturday for want of a quorum, all the Republicans being absent. The State Treasurer refused to pay out any money, and declined to honor two orders passed by the Senate. Eight armed men were discovered in the library of the State House, apparently concealed, and guarding a quantity of arms and ammunition. At the demand of the police authorities these men were removed. The arms taken from Bangor to Augusta were returned. William R. White, of Winthrop, who was charged by Representatives Swann and Harriman with attempting to bribe them to stay away from the Legislature, issued a card making a positive denial of any such transaction. James D. Lamson, President of the Senate, assumed the duties of Governor pending the election of a successor to Garcelon, whose term expired on the 9th.

Gen. Chamberlain, commander of the State militia of Maine, issued a proclamation on the 12th inst., refusing to recognize the President of the Senate as acting Governor of the State. He also issued a proclamation creating "the military division of Maine," designating himself as Commander-in-Chief, warning all armed bodies of men not regularly enrolled as militia to disperse, reproducing the order of ex-Gov. Garcelon, in which he authorized Chamberlain to protect the property and institutions of the State until his successor was duly qualified.

The Republican members of the Legislature were greatly encouraged by these two manifestations, and in the evening they filed into the Capitol and quietly took possession of it. Both houses were duly organized, and resolutions passed in each appointing a committee to wait on the Supreme Court and ask its opinion as to the legality of the proceedings.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

Annual Report of the Commissioners. The Southern Claims Commissioners have sent to Congress their ninth general report, a synopsis of which is herewith appended:

The number of claims decided since their last report is 2,291. In each of these cases a special report is submitted, with the petition, evidence and all papers relating thereto. The reasons for the allowance and disallowance of the claims are therein set forth. The Commissioners are unanimous in all their reports.

Annexed is a table setting forth the amounts allowed and disallowed in the States wherein the Commissioners have jurisdiction:

| States. | Total amount claimed. | Amount allowed. | Amount disallowed. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Alabama..... | \$ 483,634 | \$ 21,410 | \$ 462,224 |
| Arkansas..... | 1,055,561 | 31,075 | 1,024,486 |
| Florida..... | 57,081 | 3,476 | 53,605 |
| Georgia..... | 785,855 | 37,638 | 748,217 |
| Louisiana..... | 2,831,243 | 12,411 | 2,818,832 |
| Mississippi..... | 1,168,928 | 84,201 | 1,084,727 |
| North Carolina..... | 128,028 | 14,784 | 113,244 |
| South Carolina..... | 174,613 | 5,900 | 168,713 |
| Tennessee..... | 885,482 | 43,577 | 841,905 |
| Texas..... | 61,218 | 1,880 | 59,338 |
| Virginia..... | 1,027,598 | 29,399 | 998,199 |
| West Virginia..... | 36,757 | 5,677 | 31,079 |

Total.....\$8,698,460 \$241,511 \$8,456,949

The whole number of claims decided this year is.....2,290
Number allowed.....553
Number disallowed.....1,737
-----2,290

The amount of claims disposed of in this report is.....\$8,698,460.56
Amount allowed.....\$ 241,511.22
Amount disallowed.....8,456,949.34
-----\$8,698,460.56

Of the whole number of 2,290 claimants, fifty-three were bankrupts, whose claims were disallowed pursuant to the decision of the Commissioners, that, as in bankruptcy the property of the bankrupt passes to his assignee, the bankrupt was not the owner of the claim, and could not be allowed therefor.

Of the 553 claims all voted, fifty-five of the claimants were in the Union army and three in the United States navy during the war.

Of the 1,737 claims disallowed, 238 of the claimants were in the Confederate military service, twenty-nine were in the Confederate civil service, seventy voted for the Ordinance of Secession or for separation, nineteen took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and one signed the Ordinance of Secession—in all 357. Whole number of claims presented.....22,298
Number heretofore presented.....14,316
Number now reported.....2,290
-----16,596

There remain.....5,702

Of the 5,702 not yet reported, there are about 250 in the hands of the Commissioners, some of which are in the hands of agents for investigation, and others so recently closed and submitted, or still open for rebutting evidence, that the Commissioners have not been able to include them in this report. These 250 cases will all be decided and reported to Congress by the time the term of this commission ends, on the 10th of next March.

The rest of the 5,702 cases not yet reported are claims in which no evidence whatever on the part of the claimant to sustain the claim was filed by the 10th day of March, 1879. The act of Congress of June 15, 1878, provides, in regard to all such claims, that "they shall be barred forever thereafter, and the Commissioners of Claims shall report all such claims so barred to Congress at its next session thereafter." In compliance with this act of Congress the Commissioners are preparing a list of all such claims, which they will report to Congress at the present session.

Grant's Speech at Jacksonville, Fla.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is with a good deal of diffidence that I arise after the flattering words that I have heard. I know not what to say, except that I believe in the statements made as to our country—that what is good for our land is equally good for every part of it. I never wanted anything for myself that I was not willing to accord to any other citizen as long as he obeyed the laws and upheld the nation. I believe we are now on a basis of fraternal peace and concord, and we shall move on to peace and prosperity greater than ever known in this land, or possible in any other. We are in our infancy now, but we are stronger than any other in the world, and will be so as long as we are true to ourselves, and remain one and indivisible.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK. | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|-----|---------|
| BEEVES..... | 67 | @ | 111 00 |
| HOGS..... | 47 | @ | 6 75 |
| COTTON..... | 5 | @ | 185 50 |
| FLOUR—Superfine..... | 5 | @ | 10 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 1 | 48 | @ 154 |
| CORN—Western Mixed..... | 57 | @ | 60 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 47 | @ | 49 |
| RYE—Western..... | 95 | @ | 97 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 12 | 75 | @ 13 00 |
| LARD..... | 8 | @ | 8 1/2 |
| CHICAGO. | | | |
| BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers..... | 4 | 90 | @ 5 45 |
| Cows and Heifers..... | 2 | 60 | @ 3 50 |
| Medium to Fair..... | 4 | 10 | @ 4 40 |
| HOGS..... | 3 | 50 | @ 4 85 |
| FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex..... | 6 | 50 | @ 7 00 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex..... | 5 | 75 | @ 6 00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... | 1 | 29 | @ 1 30 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 1 | 13 | @ 1 14 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 34 | @ | 35 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 78 | @ | 79 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 84 | @ | 85 |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery..... | 28 | @ | 32 |
| EGGS—Fresh..... | 17 | @ | 18 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13 | 25 | @ 13 50 |
| LARD..... | 7 | 1/2 | @ 7 3/4 |
| MILWAUKEE. | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1 | 29 | @ 1 30 |
| No. 2..... | 1 | 27 | @ 1 25 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 40 | @ | 41 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 34 | @ | 35 |
| RYE—No. 1..... | 77 | @ | 78 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 73 | @ | 74 |
| ST. LOUIS. | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall..... | 1 | 25 | @ 1 36 |
| CORN—Mixed..... | 37 | @ | 38 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 37 | @ | 38 |
| RYE..... | 12 | @ | 13 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13 | 25 | @ 13 50 |
| LARD..... | 7 | 1/2 | @ 7 3/4 |
| CINCINNATI. | | | |
| WHEAT..... | 1 | 23 | @ 1 34 |
| CORN..... | 43 | @ | 45 |
| OATS..... | 40 | @ | 41 |
| RYE..... | 90 | @ | 91 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13 | 25 | @ 13 50 |
| LARD..... | 7 | 1/2 | @ 7 3/4 |
| TOLEDO. | | | |
| WHEAT—Amber Michigan..... | 1 | 25 | @ 1 36 |
| No. 2 Red..... | 1 | 28 | @ 1 39 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 41 | @ | 42 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 38 | @ | 39 |
| DETROIT. | | | |
| FLOUR—Choice..... | 6 | 25 | @ 7 75 |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White..... | 1 | 25 | @ 1 36 |
| No. 1 Amber..... | 1 | 23 | @ 1 34 |
| CORN—No. 1..... | 46 | @ | 47 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 39 | @ | 40 |
| BARLEY (per cental)..... | 1 | 10 | @ 1 50 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 13 | 75 | @ 14 00 |
| INDIANAPOLIS. | | | |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... | 1 | 21 | @ 1 34 |
| CORN..... | 38 | @ | 39 |
| OATS..... | 37 | @ | 39 |
| PORK—Clear..... | 14 | 50 | @ 15 00 |
| EAST LIBERTY, PA. | | | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 4 | 00 | @ 5 25 |
| Fair..... | 4 | 00 | @ 5 75 |
| HOGS..... | 4 | 60 | @ 5 10 |
| SHEEP..... | 3 | 80 | @ 5 25 |

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

DARWIN, famous for his theory of the descent of man, has been awarded the prize of 12,000 francs offered at Turin for the most important discoveries in the physiology of plants.

THERE are large numbers of miners and ranchmen who are preparing to enter the northern part of the Ute reservation in Colorado next spring, under the belief that it will be opened for settlement by Congress.

A NEW theory as to the cause of the disaster at the Frith of Tay is that of Gilkes, the builder of the bridge. It is that the wind, which was blowing a gale, took the train off the rails and against the girders, which brought down the entire span.

THE first case under the Seltz law in Ohio came to an abrupt termination at Lancaster, the Judge ordering the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the offense as set forth in the indictment—intimidation of a voter—was unknown to the statutes.

AN old pirate dying in the poorhouse at Cassopolis, Mich., confessed that he pulled the plank from beneath Mrs. Theodosia Burr Alston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, and that all the crew and passengers with her on the ship, en route from Charleston to New York, met a like fate from their piratical captors.

THERE is considerable excitement in Atlanta, Ga., over the leasing of the Central railroad of Georgia by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis company. The latter guarantees 6 per cent. interest on the stock and bonds of the former for six years, and 7 per cent. forever afterward. This gives a through line from St. Louis to Savannah under one management.

THE Albany Law Journal takes a business view of leap-year, and tells its readers the law of this particular sort of year. The 28th and 29th days of February are regarded in law as one day, so that a note dated on the 28th day of February, 1880, this year, payable one day from date, would be due on the 4th of March, the same as if there were but twenty-eight days in the month.

A MODERN Brutus of the female sex has been discovered in Montana Territory. Though 70 years of age, she crossed the mountains over a rocky trail to be present at the trial of her daughter, accused of murder, and to say to her, in the presence of the hushed court, when asked if she were guilty, "Tell the truth, my daughter, if it takes you to the scaffold." The court and spectators were so affected that the Judge ordered an adjournment.

JOHN TAYLOR, the Mormon, preached a bitter sermon at Salt Lake, recently, declaring that polygamy would be practiced in spite of the Federal courts. Like the Abolitionists of old, he appealed to a "higher law," and asserted that it was the duty of the Saints to obey the commandments of God regardless of the statutes of their enemies, and leave the results in His hands. A request on his part for the people who would practice polygamy, law or no law, to signify their intention, brought up the hand of nearly every person in the vast congregation.

UNDER the present law marriages in England cannot, without a costly license, the fees of which go to the Archbishop of Canterbury, be solemnized except between the hours of 8 a. m. and noon. A member of the House of Commons has given notice of a bill to repeal this law and allow them to be celebrated in the evening. It may pass the House of Commons, but the long experience with the bill repealing the law prohibiting marriage with a deceased wife's sister makes it improbable that it will run the gantlet of the House of Lords. The conservatism of that body is always to be relied upon, especially when, as in this case, a prerogative of one of its members is in jeopardy.

THE New York banks are in a decidedly healthy condition, a person may reasonably assume, if the generous presents which most of them made to their employees on New-Year's day are to be taken as an indication. One bank gave \$1,000 apiece to each of its

clerks; another gave its Cashier a present of a check for \$1,500; another gave each employe a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of his salary; the Fourth National Bank gave from \$25 to \$450 apiece to its clerks, and the Continental gave from \$250 to \$500 apiece. Such liberality is to be commended, especially if the bank officers are distributing their own, and not the money of their stockholders and depositors, and the recipients ought to be good boys for the next year and not steal a cent.

THE practice of locking passengers in the railroad coaches is a custom that would never be tolerated in America. The very fact that the door was locked would stir an irresistible impulse in the liberty-loving bosom of the average American to kick it open. There is even in England a sort of mild idea of this kind afloat. A gentleman of Detroit, reports the *Free Press*, who has traveled a good deal in Britain, says that most of knowing passengers there provide themselves with the small square keys that will unlock the door of the British railroad carriage. Those nervous passengers who do not like to travel with locked doors, yet have no key, can easily make one with a piece of silver of the requisite size. Strange as it may appear, the door is unlocked in this way by slipping the silver in the guard's hand while the appropriate words are whispered in his ear.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Nation* calls attention to the statement in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" that, if the "natural resources of America—that is the two continents of North and South America—were fully developed, it would afford sustenance to 3,600,000,000 of inhabitants, or three times the estimated population of the globe." But, as the United States has nearly one-third of the arable land, the United States alone might support a population equal to that of the globe at the present day, and then would not be as crowded as England now is; there being 389, to the square mile in England, while even in America the population mentioned would give but 364 to the arable square mile. But, at the rate of increase since the census was first taken in 1790, we should attain this population before the close of the next century. The population, within the last ninety years, has doubled every twenty-five years, which, if there be 100,000,000 in 1900, would bring it up to 1,200,000,000 in 1987. In all human probability, however, the rate of increase will grow constantly smaller and the pressure of population upon food be indefinitely postponed.

A Shocking Story.

ALAMOSA, Col. Jan. 8. The excitement prevailing over the Ute trouble in Colorado has been somewhat increased lately by a letter published from Mrs. N. C. Meeker, disclosing the fact that each and all of the women who were held as captives after the massacre at White River suffered the violation of their persons through fear of worse treatment at the hands of these red devils.

The evidence was given to the commission by the women in their examination on their release from captivity, while in the Gunnison country. It was first distinctly understood by them that this evidence of their mistreatment should be used only by the commission in their efforts to establish the guilt of the Indians who had perpetrated the outrage. Each and all of the captives begged that this phase of their horrible misfortune should not be given to the public. It seems to have been in their situation as captives a choice between death or submitting to the heinous desires of their captors. The examination further discloses that they were permitted, as the last alternative, with the exception of Mrs. Meeker, to choose from among the chiefs who should cohabit with them during the terrible suspense which their captivity must have been, following the massacre at the agency.

This evidence was confined to the commission, among whose records it has lain dormant awaiting the tardy channels of justice from the Department of the Interior until the horrible suspicion was verified by the appearance in print of Mrs. Meeker's letter. The Indians, in speaking of the ravishing of the women subsequently, seemed to regard the act as in perfect keeping with the style of warfare in which they are fond of indulging.

It is known that Perounnes took Josephine Meeker, and came very near having a personal encounter with Douglass concerning his selection. An Uncompaghe Ute took Mrs. Price, who was afterward turned over to Johnson. Douglass says that no one took Mrs. Meeker, as she was too old, and he thought she ought not to be running around loose, without being cared for, so he took her.

A National Grange Memorial.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry have memorialized Congress on the subject of grievances from which they pray for relief:

1. That transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce of the United States have so far exceeded their chartered rights and franchises that to-day their management is without exception illegal and arbitrary.
 2. That frequent and unreasonable fluctuations in their rates of transportation, both of freight and passengers, are whimsical and unnecessary.
 3. Railroads are common carriers, built by the people for the common weal, and should not be tolerated as arbitrary and crushing monopolies.
 4. Organized combination among these transportation companies destroys the possibility of legitimate competition and oppresses the industrial classes of our country.
 5. These monopolies, annually growing more powerful and defiant, have not been and are not restrained by effective Congressional legislation.
- The memorialists therefore urge the enactment of such laws as will relieve a burdened and oppressed people from these unlawful exactions.

A MEMORABLE COLD SNAP.

The Sudden and Remarkable Freeze of 1836. [From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.]

On the 20th day of December, 1836, occurred one of the most remarkable phenomena ever recorded in the annals of the West. Six years before, there had been an unusual fall of snow, covering the earth to the depth of three to four feet, and causing a great amount of suffering among the people. This is always referred to as the winter of the "Deep Snow." The "Deep Snow" and the "Sudden Freeze" mark the settlement of many families, the purchase of many farms and the birth of many children.

The "sudden freeze" was occasioned in 1836, as in 1879, by a current of extremely cold air passing diagonally across Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but it followed a narrower path and was more marked in character than the freeze this year. The cold wave that heralded Christmas this year was more widely diffused, and although it swept down from the far northwest with great intensity, sending the mercury down to 56 deg. below zero in Northwestern Minnesota, it lost much of its destructive force before reaching Iowa and Illinois. It also came down from the polar regions and astonished the people of the Pacific slope and spread out, in fact, in a greater or less degree, all over the United States.

The sudden freeze of 1836 was not perceptibly felt east of Cincinnati, and in Illinois and Indiana its width extended from Ottawa south as far as Terre Haute. Within that limit its effect was fearful. It came with a strong wind, accompanied by a heavy black cloud and a roaring noise, not unlike distant deep thunder. Its velocity was about twenty-five miles an hour. The most remarkable feature of the phenomena was the intensity of the cold. Nothing like it has ever been known since. The wind in its fury and power blew the water into little sharply-defined waves, which froze as they stood, leaving the ponds, creeks and rivers crusted with a very rough coat of ice. The snow, slush and mud were suddenly congealed into a mass strong enough to sustain the weight of a team and wagon. Some of the incidents related in the experience of people exposed to the storm are almost incredible, but well attested. The storm passed over Burlington about 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Dec. 20. We have no local record concerning the effect here, but across the river the people had some strange experiences. The early morning was warm and rainy or misty. The snow had melted to a thick, watery slush and the gutters and little streams were full of water. Men were about their daily avocations without their coats. Suddenly the cloud appeared. Its loud and deep notes of warning gave them hardly time to grasp their coats and get to a place of safety. Cattle, hogs, and fowls were frozen in their tracks, unable to extricate themselves. Many died before help could come. Many persons were frozen so severely that death ensued in a few days, and others were crippled for life. The effect was terrible, and is best illustrated, perhaps, out of the many instances on record, by the experience of a gentleman living in Springfield, Ill., who was out with a drove of hogs, when the storm came suddenly down upon them. They abandoned the hogs and drove rapidly to a house a mile or two away. When they arrived there some had their hands frozen and could do nothing for the teams. The next day they started out to find their hogs. Coming to where they had left them, they found a pyramid of porkers. The hogs huddled together when the storm struck them, those on the inside smothering, those on the outside freezing. As the wave passed over McLean county, Ill., it encountered a party of men working in the field, one of whom had with him a very heavy overcoat. It had become rather wet with the mist, and as the wave came over the party, its owner hastily proceeded to put it on. As he raised it over his head for that purpose the cold wave swept by, blowing the coat several feet from where he stood. It happened to light "head up and tail down," as he expressed it, where it stood, arms extended, frozen, as stiff as a board.

Some Men's Hobbies.

A banker, well known in the financial world, died in one of the Atlantic cities, at the age of 80, leaving a property valued at millions. After his death a collection of toys was sold for over \$100,000, which he had been accumulating for twenty years. Scarcely any valuable or mechanical toy had been made in Europe of which he had not a specimen, but his assortment included, also, the most trivial of children's playthings. Another, a citizen of Philadelphia, one of the foremost jurists of his day, had a fancy for collecting fairy tales. His shelves contained thousands of these volumes in every language. Manias for china, old brasses and rare editions are so common among scholarly men that the incongruity of the pursuit does not strike us. The peculiarity of a hobby, indeed, is that it is usually at odds with the general character of the person who exhibits it. It is a bit of childhood left by careless nature among the sterner stuff of which manhood is made. James Fisk, the most hardened and dishonest of swindlers, had a passionate love for canaries, and was surrounded by them at home. Our genial poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, delights in graveyards, boasts that he knows every one within forty miles of Boston, "and when the spring opens," he says, smiling, "I go out to see how my dead men do." The doctor, also, is fond of work-

ing with tools. The portable stereoscopic glass is his invention. One of the most eminent surgeons in the country delights in writing poems, and very bad poems they are. There can be no doubt that an innocent hobby (and hobbies generally are innocent) is a safety-valve for the escape of nervous excitement in men who use their brains to an exceptional degree. For this reason they usually do much toward softening and humanizing the character. Whatever is to be a boy's trade or profession, encourage in him a taste for music, or art, fishing, gunning; some hobby, in short. Before you fill the boiler and build the fire, provide the safety-valve.—*Boston Youth's Companion.*

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THERE were ninety-seven murders and attempts to murder in Michigan last year.

COL. ETHAN ALLEN, for many years a prominent business man of Kalamazoo, has died.

THE Michigan State prison earned \$67,328.97 during the past year, and expended \$37,591.65.

CORNELIUS FONDA and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage at Battle Creek last week.

SEVERAL ice boats are to be built at West Bay City this winter. One is already built, and another is under way.

JOHN J. SWARTOUT, City Recorder of Saginaw City, and for many years a resident and widely known, died lately, aged 80 years.

It begins to leak out that a very fine local meteoric display was witnessed in the northern part of this State on the morning of the 24th ult.

A SMALL house in West Bay City, containing 700 pounds of dynamite, to be used in blasting salt wells, was entirely consumed by fire the other day; the dynamite burned without exploding.

THERE is no record in existence on Lake Superior that shows so uniformly cold and boisterous weather as characterized the month of December just ended.

LITTLE Willie Rice, the boy who was crippled and made an orphan by the Jackson railroad disaster last fall, is still at Jackson, where he is well cared for, and occasionally used as an attraction at local entertainments.

THE salt-inspection year commences Dec. 1, and the inspection for December, being the first month of the new year, was 171,717 barrels, against 97,887 in December, 1878. During the month 40,000 barrels bulk salt was shipped to Chicago.

ONE of the wounded in the railroad disaster of Oct. 10, at Jackson, who had his arm broken both above and below the elbow, jerked his lame arm suddenly backward while being attended by his nurse, the other day, and broke it in a fresh place.

JACOB LEHMANN, who deserted his wife at Jackson, a year or so ago, was drowned at San Francisco recently. He was a member of the mutual-aid order of Foresters, and his wife kept up his dues, and now receives \$1,000 from the beneficiary fund.

PREPARATIONS are being made to ship considerable quantities of pine logs from Petoskey to England, via Quebec. The slabs are removed from the sides with the broad-ax, and they are rafted five and six deep, securely fastened with green withes so as to withstand the severest storms, and then towed to their destination.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Dec. 31:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance on hand Nov. 29, 1879..... | \$575,732.53 |
| Receipts for the month..... | 138,221.53 |
| Total..... | \$713,954.06 |
| Disbursements for the month..... | 106,218.30 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1879..... | \$405,735.77 |
|------------------------------------|--------------|

THERE being a general feeling throughout the State that the standard of qualifications required of teachers is far too low, the State Board of Education has ordered that an average of 75 per cent. shall be required for obtaining a certificate of the third grade, 80 for the second grade, and 90 for the first grade, and that the spring examination in 1880 shall be held on Saturday, the 27th day of March.

THE State Teachers' Association held its annual session last week. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. B. Thomas; Vice Presidents, J. M. French, E. P. Church; Secretary, Z. C. Spencer; Treasurer, Zalotes Truesdel; Executive Committee for three years, Kendall Brooks, Austin George, Miss Julia A. King; for two years, William J. Beal. The Association of City Superintendents elected as President, J. M. B. Sill; Vice President, M. T. Gass; Secretary and Treasurer, W. S. Perry. The last-named Association adjourned to meet on the third Tuesday in May.

GOV. CROWSWELL has made the following appointments, in pursuance of the laws relating to the various institutions: Members of the Board of Control for the Michigan Reform School for Girls: Mrs. James F. Joy, of Detroit; Mrs. Samuel L. Fuller, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. Courtland B. Stebbins, of Lansing; Miss Emma A. Hall, of Flint; Charles T. Gorham, of Marshall; William H. Waldby, of Adrian. As Trustee for the Michigan Asylum for the Insane: Col. Robert Burns, of Kalamazoo. In accordance with the law passed by the last Legislature the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to make inspection of the scholarship, discipline, etc., of the Michigan Mili-

tary Academy at Orchard Lake: Isaac Marston, of Bay City; William O. Hugbart, of Grand Rapids; Ira B. Grosvenor, of Monroe; William E. Quinby, of Detroit; Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Ann Arbor. As Michigan member of the National Committee to arrange for a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown: Philo Parsons, of Detroit.

THE *Chippewa County News* publishes a summary of the report of the business of the Sault canal, from which the following facts are taken: The canal was open this year 214 days, from May 2 to December 2. The passage of vessels of all kinds was 3,123, with a tonnage of 1,707,031. The tolls collected were \$41,385.50. Of the total number of passages, 530 were of tugs engaged in towing, and Government vessels or those engaged in Government employ, which pass free. These comprise a tonnage of 33,638. This leaves the paid passages 2,593, with a tonnage of 1,670,393. Last year the total number of passages of all kinds was 2,567, with a tonnage of 1,667,136. Of these 287 were free passages, with a free tonnage of 29,078. The tolls collected were \$49,437. The tolls show a decrease of \$8,051.50. This, however, is accounted for from a decrease of half a cent a ton on the tolls, which would amount to \$8,351.96, or upon the same basis a gain of \$300.46. Last year there was a total navigation of 235 days, against 214 this, a decrease of 21 days. Last year the average number of boats passing per day was very nearly eleven, while this season it was fifteen, which shows a large increase in the daily labor to be done.

Quartermaster General's Report.

Among the many annual reports issued by State officers is that of Brig. Gen. Saviers, Quartermaster General of the State. It contains tables showing receipts and expenditures for the past year; also, the amount and kind of equipment on hand and its condition. The military departments have received from all channels during the year, \$43,654.68, and expended \$36,885.71, leaving a balance unexpended of \$6,768.97. Among the recommendations of the General are the following:

Frequent requisitions are made on me for overcoats during the winter season, and where there seems to be great necessity for them I have supplied the companies temporarily with them. This method keeps the overcoats moving from point to point, often very hurriedly, leaving no time for properly unpacking, cleaning and drying them after being used in storms. The result is that overcoats are being rapidly worn out by constant usage and inability to take proper care of them. I believe it would be more economical to the State, and much more satisfactory to the troops, if a full supply of overcoats was purchased and issued to the men. The overcoats could be kept in the armories with the uniform coats, and, with proper care, could be made to last a long term of years. The men would then be equipped for service at any time of year.

Cooked rations have heretofore been served in this State, for the reason that our camps of instruction have been held for a period of only five days, and it has been thought more progress could be made in drill and discipline by giving their whole time and attention to that direction. I would respectfully recommend that before another encampment is ordered something definite be established as to what shall constitute a ration in this State; that the same be published to all the companies in the State, and that such rations as may be decided upon be issued in bulk by the regimental Quartermaster to the commandants of companies in each command. Commandants of companies can see to the proper distribution of the rations, and the men will then have a fair opportunity of trying their skill in all the departments of a soldier's life.

He also advocates more thorough discipline and the most improved equipments.

A Gate Story.

"Serena, darling," he murmured; and the old gate scarcely creaked as it swung to and fro beneath her light weight, and the silent stars looked down with tender glances, and all Jonth hill seemed to hold its breath to listen. "Serena, my own, if every glittering star that beams above; if every passing breeze that stops to kiss thy glowing cheeks; if every rustling leaf that whispers to the night, were living, burning thoughts; if every—Oh-ho-ho! Ow-w! Aw-w, oh, oh, oh! O, jimmy pelt! O, glory! O, murder, murder, murder! O, dad rang the swizzled old gate to the bow-wow!"

And she said, stiffly, that no gentleman who could use such language in the presence of a lady could be an acquaintance of hers, and she went into the house. And he pushed the gate open and pulled his mangled thumb out of the crack of it, and went down the street sucking the injured member, declaring that, however lightly 105 pounds of girl might set upon the heart of man, it was a little too much pressure when applied to an impromptu thumb-screw. And the match is drawn, and all bets declared off.—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

BEFORE the invention of pins both sexes used ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and skewers of brass, silver and gold. They were made in England in 1543.

ANERO minstrel, when asked what his trade was, responded that he was a caulker.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1880.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

There has been considerable agitation during the last few days about Canadian independence and subsequent annexation. The Chicago Times reviewing the question, says: "The Canadians are suffering from their periodical annexation scare. There is a party in the Dominion, led by such men as Goldwin Smith, which is in favor of Canadian independence; and it is felt by all classes that independence means eventual annexation to the United States. This party, however, is an inconsiderable minority; there is no reason to believe that any large number of Canadians of any race or party are in favor either of separation from Great Britain or of union with the United States. The people will not object to a customs union with us; in fact, there are good reasons to believe that a majority of them earnestly desire such a union, but their plans do not include a political union, either now or in the future."

Probably the sentiment of the majority of the people of the Dominion of Canada is this: They are warmly attached to the mother country, and would prefer to remain with her, provided, their local autonomy is guaranteed to them, as it now is. They are not so warmly attached to England, however, as to be willing to sacrifice their material interests at her behest, and any attempt to force upon the Canadians a commercial policy to which they are opposed would be resisted. They would prefer a union with America, in which their material interests should be considered, to a union with Great Britain in which their interests should be disregarded. But, as Great Britain has no intention of interfering with their free control of their own affairs, there is no chance for a disagreement there. The Canadians have no feeling of unfriendliness toward the United States or its people. They are, on the contrary, bound by many ties of friendship and sympathy with the United States. The Canadians of the present generation are more American than British. Canadian manners, and especially those of the province of Ontario, have been molded by American contact to such an extent that a Yankee feels almost as much at home in Toronto, Hamilton, or London as he does in Buffalo or Detroit. The literature of Canada is American literature. There is scarcely a family in Ontario which has not one or more of its number living in our western states, and the thousands of Canadians resident in our midst certainly do not wear the air of being domiciled in a foreign country.

As for the Americans, they think very little of Canadian annexation. Probably ninety-nine Americans out of every hundred are fully convinced that the destiny of Canada is to some day become a part of the American republic. Indeed, they take it so much as a matter of course that it appears to them entirely unnecessary to bother their heads about it, or to do anything whatever to advance it. They consider Canada—what Goldwin Smith once pronounced it—merely a fringe along the border of the United States, and regard its eventual absorption as a matter of course. They are content not to hasten the inevitable absorption, however, inasmuch as they see nothing in particular to be gained by it. As matters are now, we get all the best brain and muscle of Canada: her young and enterprising men come to us by thousands, and contribute, unasked, their energies to the advancement of the prosperity of the "universal Yankee nation."

IS IT A SUCCESS?

New York, Jan. 10.—Edison's horseshoe lights at Menlo Park are reported as still burning, emitting the same beautiful orange tinted glow that they did when first shown to the public. Up to the present time the two lamps experimented with most have been in operation 320 hours; that is, electricity has passed through them that length of time in the aggregate. Every day they are taken down and tested, to ascertain whether any change has taken place, in case of a filament. Thus lamps are burning with exactly the same brilliancy and give the precise electrical resistance they did when first conducted. The total number of lamps now burning is eighty, twenty of the number being street lamps. Scores of new lamps will be in operation in a few weeks.

For the Holland City News.

MR. EDITOR:—Please favor me, by giving the following a place in your paper: I have been prevented by reason of sickness to comply with the earnest request of Rev. Daniel Van Pelt, in the City News of last week, but hope to do so as soon as possible.

Respectfully yours,

T. KEPPEL.

SENATOR Lamar was stricken with paralysis on Jan. 11, at Jackson, Miss., and considerable uneasiness is felt as to his condition. Attending physicians pronounce his case hopeful.

WHEN the Rev. D. Jacobs Ide was ordained pastor of a church at Medway, Mass., sixty-three years ago, his health was so bad that it was supposed he would die within a few months; but he survived until last Monday, attaining the age of 95. Of the eight hundred members of his original congregation, he conducted the funeral services of all except one.

A discussion is now going on in Canada about the number of French Canadians. *Le Canada* asserts that they double in numbers every twenty-eight years. In 1865 they numbered 83,000; in 1877, 1,350,000, and they are still increasing. The English natives do not increase in anything like the same proportion, and the number of immigrants barely offsets the number who emigrate to this country. So by degrees Canada may be all French, before it is realized.

MR. Wendell Phillips said, the other evening, in a prelude to his lecture at Troy: "It seems to me that the landed aristocracy of Great Britain is doomed: it contends with the vast and limitless production of the prairie, and finds it impossible to maintain its supremacy against that stern competition. I believe that it is written as if in letters of light that the landed aristocracy will within the century come to an end. Once again England's adversity is Ireland's opportunity, and the same spirit of competition is putting an end to the unjust, unequal, and ruinous system of land tenure in Ireland."

A YEAR ago there were but six smelting furnaces in Leadville, where to-day are thirty-three in operation with six in process of erection. The amount of ore on hand in the camp, stored at the ore bins of the smelters, and in the ore houses at the mines, now ready for treatment is estimated at about eighteen thousand tons. The present production is at the rate of from eighteen to twenty millions per year, and that in the middle of winter with three feet of snow on the hillsides but a short distance from the city, a lack of supply of coke for the smelters, and hauling from the mines difficult, if not in some cases impossible. Leadville has now five daily papers—the eldest a year and a half old; and the youngest dated from Jan. 1, 1880.

IN Asia rain was withheld; in Europe it was poured out in superabundance, and so famine districts are scattered all the way from Western Europe to the east coast of Asia. The people are crying for bread and dying for the lack of it. In the province of Seistan, Persia, parents are trying to barter their children for food; in one district of Bosnia 8,000 people are on the verge of starvation; in Silesia hunger is gnawing the life out of thousands; in Russia, an area as large as four or five Michigans, between the Don and the Volga, is helplessly famine stricken. The world is full of woe, of which we folks here scarcely taste; and it behooves us, in our abundance, to remember those that starve as if our stomachs had been pinched almost to death.

IN the midwinter *Scribner* will appear an article on Bicycling, brilliantly illustrated with more than thirty unique sketches by Redwood, Hopkins, Lathrop, Taber and Church. In September last, a jolly party of forty bicyclers, representing a number of Eastern clubs, made a two days' run of 100 miles, full of incident, from Boston, through Dedham, Braintree, Cohasset, and other towns, visiting the old Curtis homestead, Brook Farm,—the scene of socialistic experiments,—and many other interesting localities. Chas. E. Pratt was captain of the run, and by him the exploits of the party and the scenes through which they rode will be described. *Scribner* has already identified itself with the general introduction of archery into this country, and it is thought that this article will be found to awaken new interest in this growing sport, as well as to reflect its spirit.

THE wrong man was kissed again at a Rochester railroad station. He was an old and unsuspecting traveller, and the girl was a fashionable and respected resident of the city. It was dark, and she mistook him for her father. What ensued is described by the *Democrat*: "With more than the usual demonstrations displayed on such occasions, she threw both arms about his neck and imprinted several bounding kisses upon his face. The startled old gentleman pushed her gently and said in a smothered tone, 'some mistake, some mistake.' She sprang back like a frightened fawn. 'Oh, I thought you were father. You'll excuse me, won't you?' 'Certainly,' said the old boy, smiling, 'but you—you nearly smothered me.' She afterward found her papa, but the previous effort had exhausted her, and she merely gave him a cold sort of a meeting house kiss."

The second lecture of the Holland Lecture Course will be given by the Hon. Wm. Parsons, of Ireland, in Lyceum Hall on Wednesday, the 21st of Jan. Subject: "Old Homer, or, The Story of Three Thousand Years Ago." A novel and enjoyable feature of the evening will be a musical prelude consisting of piano and organ playing. The instruments to be used will be furnished by Mr. G. Rankins, from his music store on Main street.

Admission, 50 cts. Gallery, 35 cts. Doors open at 7:15. Lecture commences at 8.

"A FIXED FACT."

And It Is Beyond All Controversy.

The Larger the Business the Smaller the Profits.

PEOPLE BECOMING SATISFIED.

A Big Rush Every Day.

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

A Double Store with Five Floors and Passenger Elevator.

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

WANTED!

2,000 CORDS OF WOOD!

We will give \$1.50 cash for soft wood delivered at the brick-yard—four-foot wood; and \$2.00 for hard wood delivered at the same place.

We are also prepared to make contracts with parties who want to deliver wood on the railroad track of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, from Grand Junction to the south of us, and to Grand river north of us. Call, or address—

VEENEKLAASEN & SONS.
49-11. Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers, Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Having but recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of Ready Made Goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

Custom Made Goods will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-11

Chancery Sale.

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

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

Cornelius Keppel, Jenneke Keppel, Hermann Gezen, Aaltje Gezen, Jacob den Harder, Jacob R. Schepers, and Aaltje Van den Boer Visser, executrix of the estate of Michael P. Visser, deceased, defendants.

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

Dated November 26th, 1879.

AREND VISSCHER,

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

P. H. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor.

43-7w.

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated November 26, 1879.

HENRY BAUM, and

ELIZA J. STEWART,

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

J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage. 43-13w.

Chancery Sale.

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

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

Cornelius Keppel, Jenneke Keppel and Jacob R. Schepers, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the county of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1879. Notice is hereby given that on the Twentieth day of January, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court commissioner in and for said county, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, viz.: All of that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Holland in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: All of that part of lot numbered five (5) in block numbered thirty-four (34) in said city, which is bounded on the south side, on the east side and on the north side by the southeast and north lines of said lot, and on the west side by a line running parallel with the east line of said lot and eighteen (18) feet west therefrom, the same being the east eighteen feet of said lot numbered five (5) according to the recorded map of said city on record as of the village of Holland in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa county, Michigan.

Dated November 26th, 1879.

AREND VISSCHER,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa county, Mich.

P. H. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor.

43-7w.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

SEE HERE! \$5 in GOODS for 50 cts.

Reliability Guaranteed. DON'T MISS this Chance. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Recipes; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber-Stamp Book; 12 fine Envelopes; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny Poem, and Chinese Secret for glowing hair, (big money selling secret). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address, [Establish 1876.] UNION BOOK CO., Bordenstown, New Jersey.

The Great Cause

OR

Human Misery!

Just Published. In a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers, 19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4596

WANTED

10,000 BUCKEYE RUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye File Oilment, Warranted to cure Files. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

1879.

FALL AND WINTER.

1879.

MILLINERY and LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Circulars, Cloaking and Ready Made

Cloaks, all kinds of Worsteds Goods, Germantown Wool

and Worsted, Perforated Paper, in all colors,

And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET

HOLLAND, MICH

38-3mo.

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38-3mo.

38-3mo.

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38-3mo.

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38-3mo.

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

Of the best quality, at various prices. A complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.

J. VAN DER VEEN.

38-6mo.

BAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE

The BEST THING OUT.

Will saw any size logs in any position. Thousands in use. Weight of the operator does all the work.

Send for Circulars and Prices.

AGENTS WANTED.

A boy can saw up more logs than any other saw. Machine than any other saw. Machine than any other saw.

Address U. S. Mann'g Co., Chicago, Ill.

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Gottings.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kruidenier, of Pella, Iowa, are in the city on a visit.

We understand that the doctors R. A. & F. J. Schouten have formed a co-partnership for the practice of medicine.

Mrs. Richard Van den Berg, aged 25 years, died of consumption on Monday night last. She leaves a husband and four children.

We are informed that the "Second Regiment Band," of Grand Rapids, has been invited to come and give a concert in this city, on the 22d instant.

WHEAT is bought in this city at \$1.20 per bushel. Flour sells at \$6.65 per brl., and \$3.33 per 100 lbs. Potatoes are worth 32 cents per bushel; eggs 15 cents per doz. and butter 16 cents per pound.

DURING the trial of a case against a doctor, for not reporting cases of diphtheria to the board of health, three Grand Rapids physicians testified that they did not consider diphtheria infectious or contagious.

Mr. John Steketee, formerly a member of Company I, 25th Infantry, died on Thursday last; January 8th, at the age of 38 years. Mr. Steketee died of the disease which he contracted during his service in the army.

ANOTHER barbershop in town, is the passing word among the boys. Somebody, whose name we have not yet learned, has opened a shop next door to the Phoenix Hotel—in the place where Chas. Hall used to keep a saloon. We now rejoice in four tonsorial artists.

Our, those beautiful pianos! Who would not love a piano? The first pianos ever offered publicly for sale in this city, are open for inspection and trial in the jewelry store of Mr. J. Albers, where Mr. G. Rankins, the well-known organ man, keeps his headquarters.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 15, 1880: L. Courtal, Sewel Webster, Randal Flanders, H. Gooden, Chas. S. Price, C. Nivison, Mrs. Oliver Larney, James Morse, John Crow.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

SHIPMENTS of flour from Minneapolis the other day were 7,133 barrels—in other words, seventy car loads, or enough to load three full freight trains. These shipments were not exceptionally large,—are about the daily average,—but we mention the number of cars to remind the reader of the magnitude of the Minneapolis flour trade.

THE ladies of Grand Rapids (or, at least, many of them) not only banished the pledge of the wine cup at their New Year's receptions, but permitted a revival of the good old custom of a New Year's kiss; and a correspondent remarks that "this new departure was very favorably received by the young men."

THE prospective opening up of an inter-oceanic railroad route across Mexican territory, the completion of which, at an estimated cost of \$10,000,000, may be anticipated at an early day, is an event of no ordinary commercial importance, the advantages of which, while specially inuring to American trade and American enterprise, must ultimately be participated in by the world at large.

ALLEGAN's new paper, the *Tribune*, reached us too late last week for notice in that issue. It is a sprightly sheet, decidedly Republican in politics, and seems to have some editorial ability at the head of it. We shall not be surprised to see it rob the *Journal* a little of its thunder—and patronage. It is published by Messrs. E. R. Morgan and F. W. Bailey, whom we bid welcome in the field of journalists.

THE headless rooster, which drew big houses in Grand Rapids a short time ago, was humanely taken in and suffered to die, at Toronto, by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and its proprietors arrested. It was shown that the bird belonged in Michigan, was well cared for and didn't suffer and the case was dismissed. But the rooster had gone where he without head is no better than those who have 'em and the showmen sue the society for \$1,500 for loss of bird and occupation.

NEARLY a year ago a German named Bodeg declared, in the course of a village discussion, that any chimney-sweep could make as good a speech as Prince Bismark, and that the special oration they were discussing was bad and meaningless. For this heinous offense he was brought before the local magistrate at Osnabruck and fined, on which he appealed to the higher court, which reversed the decision of the magistrate, as "improper and disrespectful criticism" of the prince's "oratorical achievements" did not reflect on the chancellor's honor. The crown prosecutor, on the part of the government, then appealed in his turn to the imperial court, which reversed the second decision and ordered a new trial.

THE weather has been cool and pleasant during the week. No ice and no snow.

A PITTSBURG dispatch announces that nails have gone up to \$5, and it is hinted that they will go up to \$6 within sixty days.

A WOMAN with a red petticoat, walking on the Boston and Maine R. R. track, was so much like a danger signal that a distant engineer stopped his train.

ON Saturday last the *Jos* was towed in here from Saugatuck by the steam-tug *Twilight*, and after she arrived here the *Twilight* took the schooner *Spray* and towed her to her new home at Saugatuck.

ONE of New York's prominent chemists, Mr. Albert C. Dung, 61 Bowery, says: St. Jacobs Oil cured a well-known auctioneer, and many other prominent citizens of Rheumatism. It is a reliable remedy.

WE notice in the Grand Rapids papers that E. Ronayne is billed to shoot of his mouth at Grand Rapids, three evenings in succession, during next week. It seems to be the scheme to have him work where there is a probability of a large Dutch audience.

THE law of gravitation is not more certain in its action than is the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp to extinguish itself, should it be overturned or dropped from the hand. A child can use it but cannot have a serious accident with it. For sale by P. & A. Steketee.

VOLUME three of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," recently issued, contains 864 pages, covering topics between the words *Birs* and *Caterpillar*. The publishers announce that it has already reached a sale of nearly 10,000 copies. American Book Exchange, New York.

WE are requested to call the attention of the public to a glaring error in spelling the name of Dr. R. A. Schouten, on the back cover of a widely circulated pamphlet, entitled "Wasting Diseases," published in New York. It reads DASCHOUTEN, and should read R. A. Schouten.

MR. L. Schaddelee had a stroke of paralysis on Saturday evening last, from which he is still suffering at this hour of writing. On the afternoon of that day he walked over town as bright as usual, and the occurrence was as sudden as it was severe. Considering his age—74 years—it is doubtful whether he will recover.

ROBERT Burns, Masonic apron, and the mallet and innuendo-book of the lodge of St. Andrew, Dumfries, of which the poet was an affiliated member have just been sold in Edinburgh. The minute-book bears his signature to the by-laws. The relics are to be presented to the grand lodge of Scotland by the grand master, Sir Michael R. S. Stewart, who purchased them for about \$100.

THE prospective extension of the two railroads—the Grand Rapids and Indiana and the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw—northward to the Straits of Mackinac the coming season is already awakening great interest in that section of the State, and wild lands suitable for farming purposes are being taken up or bought from present owners in a manner indicative of a heavy immigration in the spring.

THE Board of Supervisors have postponed the taxpaying time to February 15th, for this city. And among other things they have resolved to receive proposals for the purchase of the poor farm, consisting of 200 acres. This poor farm is considered too large, not well located, the land too heavy, etc. They propose to procure with the proceeds of said farm another farm, of about 40 acres of light lands, and situated near one of the largest towns in this county. This seems to be a move in the right direction.

To show how bigotry, blindness, and in prejudice still finds a temporary lodgment this Colony we want to relate how a party came to us on Thursday last, who had taken the *News* on trial for the last six months, and found fault with our remark on the bottom of the Ronayne article, where we said "that some people in our community pinned their faith to such as he," and he was so terribly "cut up" about it that he stopped his paper. Comment is unnecessary; it explains itself. But we want to say to all such bigots, right here,—the sooner you stop the *News* the better we will like it, and the sooner you will be stone blind!

T. M. TRACY OF NEW YORK.—After years of suffering from a derangement of the blood and general debility, torpidity of the liver, inactivity of the bowels, inability to sleep, nervousness, and in fact a general prostration. I was induced by a friend to try Dr. Pettit's Blood Purifier, its effect was magical, words cannot express the gratitude I feel, no one suffering as I did should hesitate a moment in giving it a trial. I do cheerfully recommend it to all.

T. M. TRACY.
New York, Sept. 9th, 1878.
Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

PEORIA distillers used 3,883,918 bushels of grain and produced 15,052,960 gallons of spirits in 1879.

SAFE, reliable, harmless and cheap is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. We therefore do not wonder at the popularity of this old family medicine. The price is only 25 cents a bottle.

FINDING a basket on her stoop, a cautious woman in Newport, R. I., took it to a police station, and was surprised to learn afterward that it contained a twenty-pound turkey and not a foundling.

Mr. Henry Zahn and family moved into this city this week. They came from Port Huron, Mich. Mr. Zahn is a harness maker, and has opened a work shop in the store of Mrs. J. Aling, on River street.

BOTH railroad companies are building extensive coal sheds. Wood is becoming so scarce and high in price that coal is considered cheaper. Besides these buildings both roads are making constant improvements in side tracks, outhouses, enlargements and improvements of depots, etc.

WE are informed that the United States Government will henceforth use kerosene in the lighthouses along this, and we presume, all other coasts, in the place of lard oil, hitherto used. If the kerosene that Uncle Sam is going to use, is not any better than what we have found for sale in this city lately, the improvement, if any, will be imperceptible.

LEADVILLE boasts of aristocratic waiters. At the Grand Hotel is an ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature, whose letters bear the prefix of "Hon." At the Clarendon the guests are served at the table by an ex-Confederate General, a doctor of medicine, a lawyer, and an ex-Judge from Freeborn County, Minn.

WE have heard and seen considerable difference of opinion about the measures of wood and the weight of a load of hay, and it occurred to us that every city of any pretensions had an appointed person who had sole charge of this business, and whose certificate of weight or measure is conclusive. This certainly stops swindling, and we suggest to our city fathers to appoint one. It is about time!

THE attention of our readers is called to the changes made in the large advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington. This large business house is taking time by the forelock, and is making preparations for their spring stock and trade by selling off their immense supply of boys' overcoats, boots and shoes, at very low prices. These goods were bought during the reign of low prices, and can therefore be sold cheap. Mr. Harrington also offers 600 or 700 acres of good lands for sale.—See advertisement.

THE extensive brick-yard of Messrs. Veeneklaasen & Sons, situated near the eastern line of the Township of Holland, will be again enlarged and improved, so as to double the capacity. They have made and sold three millions of brick during last season, and shipped two hundred car loads by rail. They will employ fifty hands during next season, and are out with an advertisement offering cash for two thousand cords of wood. This firm has established a first class reputation all along the line of the Chi. & West Mich. R. R., and their intention is to keep on improving and enlarging to the extent of their ability.—See advertisement in another column.

MOST of our citizens who are acquainted with Mr. A. H. Fenn, of Allegan, and especially the legal fraternity, will be pleased to learn the following, which we clip from the *Allegan Democrat*: "Mr. A. H. Fenn was an interested listener recently at the religious meeting of the colored people, in the basement of the court house, when the preacher announced that the meeting would have to be brought to a close that evening for want of wood. Fenn arose and said: "Don't bring your meeting to a close for want of wood, I will see that you have all you need." So the meetings were protracted and the wood was furnished as promised.

OUR thanks are due Messrs. John P. Moffon & Co., of Louisville, Ky., for a copy of their "Western Farmers' Almanac." This almanac is one of the best for a farmer which we have ever seen compiled. It is entirely different from any other we have ever seen, and is brim full of useful articles and hints for farmers and gardeners. It is beautifully printed, and enclosed in handsome paper cover, with the corners trimmed off rounding. The proprietors sell it for ten cents per copy, and this price we consider very low compared with its valuable contents. They announce their circulation at one hundred thousand, but we shall not be astonished if they have to print another edition. Any one of our farmers, farmers' sons or daughters who wish a copy, can procure one by sending ten cents to "Western Farmers' Almanac" 150 and 158 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

Having quite a large stock of winter goods on hand, which we do not wish to carry over, and in order to make room for spring purchases we offer the balance of our

CLOAKS AT COST!

Beaver Shawls AT COST!

FUR S AT COST!

BLANKETS AT COST!

Beaver Cloths AND Cloakings AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY AT COST!

In fact, everything in the way of winter goods will be marked down to actual cost, and as everything in the shape of woollen goods is advancing, it will pay those in want of the above named goods to take advantage of this sale, which will commence on **MONDAY, JAN. 5th.**

F. W. WURZBURG,
Corner Canal and Bronson,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"
A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous systems, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Diminution of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and as many can bear witness to, with little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and even when quackery prey with their wares, and even when the Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (enough to last a month) 63; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) 65; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases) 87. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany every box. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MED. CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.
Full Line of Gold Pens.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-1y.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r
This is at present the most popular
OYSTER HOUSE
IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street,
Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season, and every effort will be made to make you feel AT HOME, and to minister to your wants with kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

I have opened a branch place in the basement formerly occupied by the well-known firm of Croesby Brothers, on the corner of Monroe and Ionia sts. 34-1f

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-1y

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

MILLINERY STORE

OF

E. F. METZ & SISTER,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

OF

HATS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

RUSSIAS,

TIES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS.

Warner's Health Preserving Corsets.

Hair-Dressing done, and Switches made to order.

Call in and see our selections. We shall deem it a pleasure to show our goods.

31-3mo. E. F. METZ & SISTER.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely 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.

38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

BY MRS. NANNIE STEELE MOORE.

NATHANIEL HOLT'S IDOL.

"I am so tired!"

"I am not jealous, Elsie. You do not seem contented of late; you are always tired; you never run up the mountain path to meet me, or take long rambles in the woodland, so as to be near me, as you once did. You see, I have grown so used to your tender, watchful love,

Nathaniel Holt fled from the spot
a hunted deer. The veins on his
temples stood out like whip-cords, and
his voiceless sobs broke from him as
he sank down on the mossy turf and

the North of Scotland suddenly came
upon a cat, and bore it away to

Where the Burden Falls.

Sleep.

Did the Chinese Invent Park Fates?

Sir John Lubbock, in the *Nineteenth Century*, credits the Chinese with the invention of bank notes. It is related that about 119 B. C., the court being in want of money, the Halifax of the day hit upon the following device: When any Prince or courtier entered the imperial presence it was customary to cover the face with a piece of skin. It was first decreed that for this purpose the skin of a certain white deer, kept in one of the royal parks, should alone be employed, and then these skins, which appear to have passed from one noble to another, were sold for a high price. Thus bank notes are believed to have come into vogue in China about 200 A. D., and were called *feiyen* sien, or flying money.

A Warranted Rubber Boot.

That there may be no question about the three months, when you buy the "G5" Boots, the storekeeper punches the date in the top of the leg, in spaces provided for that purpose, and the warrant begins from that date and cannot be disputed. These "G5" Per Cent. Boots are as pure as can be made, and will last six months, hard wear. The exposed portions are doubled, and the soles are half an inch thick, of solid rubber, and will outwear three pairs of any other rubber boots. Illustrated catalogues with full particulars are supplied by the "Candle" company on application, or the boots can be seen in most stores.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and, if out of order or in any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

YOUNG men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. VALENTINE, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

THE habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel-Stiffener.

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by the great and only India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the feared and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, he will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using it. Write at once by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, to W. W. SHERMAN, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Be Wise and Happy

Be wise and happy.
If you will stop all your extravagant
and wrong notions in doctoring yourself
and families with expensive doctors or
rumbug cure-alls, that do harm always,
and use only nature's simple remedies
for all your ailments, you will be wise,
well and happy, and save great expense.
The greatest remedy for this, the great,
wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it. See another column.

Press.
WHEN exhausted by mental labor take
Kidney-Wort to maintain healthy ac-
tion of all organs.

LIVER LUNG PILLS

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

THE GREAT

THROAT & LUNG REMEDY

CURES

CONSUMPTION

GOLD'S COUGHS

ASTHMA

GROUP BRONCHITIS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

\$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly
Outfit free. Address TRUK & CO., Augusta, Mo.

AGENTS wanted to sell *Dr. Chase's 2000 Recipe Book, New Price List.* You double your money.
Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit
free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.



FUN SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN

Boys, Girls, Ladies and Gents, just think, it contains six more notes of tone than any other instrument of its size. A score of tunes may be played on it. A child of 15 years can play it. Instruction given. For 60 days will send a **GOLD PLATED** SAMPLE for only 25¢, silver stamp. This barely pays the cost of shipping and postage. We first do this to introduce them. Address **SMITH'S VALVE ORGAN Co.,** Paterson, N.J.

1.00 FOR 25 CTS.

\$2,500 A YEAR GUARANTEED. Agents Wanted. I have the best openings for Agents. Over 200 Agents are now making from \$2 to \$15 a day. Send stamp for particulars. **E. V. S. T. BUCK,** Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa.

Double Action Ratchet Screw Drive R
A First-Class Tool. Every mechanic needs R.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price—4inch, 75c; 5-
inch, 85c; 6inch, \$1. Agents wanted. Send stamp for
Circular.
GAY & PARSONS, AUGUSTA, ME.
YOUNG MAN OR OLD

YOUNG MAN OR OLD,
If you want a lustrous Moustache, flowing whiskers, a honey growth of hair on bald heads, or to thicken, strengthen and incrustate the hair any where, *don't be humbugged*, but send only **ONE** cent for the Great Spanish Discovery that has never yet failed. Address, DR. GOWELL, 16102, Boston, Mass. *It costs less.*

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR
A Wonderful Discovery. For men having loss of beard, eyes or sinuses, face or skin. In these cases cure from the original, and show a positive result from its use. It works like magic and never fails. No possibility of injury to the skin, easily applied and certain to effect. Price, post-paid three dollars. Send. L. L. SMITH

45 **\$45 to \$60 A MONTH to AGENTS,**
either male or female; will not interfere
with other occupation; no cost or expense
to Agents. Send stamp for circular to
P. O. BOX 1680, New York City.

**CARLETON'S HOUSEHOLD
ENCYCLOPÆDIA.**
The most valuable single Book ever printed. A

sary of knowledge. There has never before been
 ublished in one volume so much useful information on
 ny subject. Beautifully illustrated, price \$2.50.
A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ONE VOLUME.
 (Sold only by subscription. The
 easiest book to sell ever known.

W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, N. Y. City.

AGENTS WANTED. Here is the best chance of your life to make money.

are sweeping the field because they have the only book worth buying. Send for proof. Also circulars and names to **MURKIN BROS., Chicago, Ill.**

THE HOME DOCTOR.

CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.—When a member of the family is attacked by this fearful disease, the best medical aid should at once be called. The danger is too great to allow this advice to pass unheeded. Indeed, even in apparently light cases, that appear to be progressing to a speedy and favorable termination, the patient often suddenly dies, and what are called the sequence of the disease—its later effects on the organs and tissues of the body—frequently result in death, or protracted disorder and suffering. It will therefore be seen that intelligent professional treatment is necessary to prevent, if possible, such serious results. But in some cases a physician may be so far away as to render his assistance practically impossible. For such, we say there are three principal remedies. The first is the saturated solution of chlorate of potash, given in teaspoonful doses every hour. The French physicians rely largely on this. The second is chlorine-water diluted with from two to four times as much water. A prominent physician of Springfield, Mass., has for the last sixteen years found it almost uniformly effective. Prior to its use, he lost half his cases. The third remedy is sulphur. Dr. Field, of England, has obtained remarkable cures with it. His prescription is, we believe, to mix a teaspoonful of the flour of sulphur in a wine-glass of water, and give it as a gargle. If the patient is unable to gargle, blow some of the dry flour through a quill upon the diseased parts of the mouth and throat; or burn some of the sulphur on a live coal, and let the patient inhale its fumes; or, filling the room with the fumes, let him walk about and inhale them. The patient should always be kept warm, the bowels open, and the system well nourished with easily-digested food.

TELEGRAPHIC DISEASE.—Shoemakers who work in narrow and over-heated rooms and in bent and constrained positions are subject to consumption; the students having too much brain-work and too little out-door exercise, tends to dyspepsia; the farmer's wife, with farm cares added to her family cares, tends—more than any other class of persons—to insanity; the clergyman even has given his ministerial name to a throat-ail, a disease that is caused by bad location, undue exposure after speaking, and especially to spiritual, parochial and personal anxieties. These are among the old-fashioned diseases. New employments bring new ailments, and among these is "the telegraphic disease." Of course, it is only a small percentage of persons that show the morbid tendency of any employment. High health, based on a vigorous constitution, will, with a modicum of care, stand a very great amount of imprudence and exposure. The telegraphic disease comes mainly to females of a nervous organization—the very class that is most apt in telegraphy. The cause of the disease is close, unvarying attention. There is no room for automatic work. This acts steadily on a single part of the brain, affects it injuriously, and causes palpitations, vertigo, wakefulness, weakness of sight, and, later, depression, loss of memory, etc. There are two courses open to persons employed at telegraphy who find themselves thus affected. The first is to abandon the business. No present advantage can compensate for nervous disease. The second is to use their leisure hours so as to give complete rest to the exhausted portion of the brain. Company, amusement and entertaining books are specially healthful in this disease. The patient should also retire early, so as, if possible, to secure an abundance of sleep. As an aid against wakefulness, divert the blood from the head to the feet, by heating the feet in hot water just before retiring. Good, nourishing, easily-digested food is also necessary, with oat-meal and unbolthead wheat-meal as part of the daily diet. Strong tea or coffee should not be used.

Swindling by Wholesale.

The various frands unearthed by the Postoffice Department recently give new emphasis to the fact that if, as some claim, immortality is denied to other people, the fools do not die. The Texas Gift Concert Enterprise received \$100,000 and distributed \$3,000 or \$4,000, the first prize of \$50,000 going to a confederate who was paid \$500 for personating the lucky man.

One Henry P. Jones, in New York, sends autograph letters over the country to his "cousin," who left the army after the war, and whose name, the same as the correspondents to whom he is writing, "Jones" has been in the directory. "Jones" says he is agent for a lottery, and will arrange it so that his "cousin" shall draw the prize on an inclosed ticket, because it will be a good advertisement if he goes around among his friends and neighbors proclaiming his good luck. In a few days "Burnett" writes to "Jones" "cousin," that is to say, he sends a letter to the same parties in different parts of the country whom "Jones" addressed, saying that the correspondent thus addressed has drawn a watch worth \$300, on which, for packing, registering, etc., he is allowed a commission of \$3. The dupe sends his \$3, and "Burnett" sends another letter announcing that "Jones" had no authority to send him a lottery ticket free. He thereupon demands \$5 more—the price of the ticket—which the dupe sends him, and the correspondence closes.

Another letter flooding the country announces that the receiver of it, having remitted the proper amount due,

has secured title to certain shares in the "Silver Mountain Mining Company." The dupe chuckles at the mistake that has been made, orders the certificates forwarded and receives them. Then follow sundry assessments upon the stock as long as the innocent will stand it.

The "American Book Company," Weymouth, Mass., requests Postmasters to forward .67 cents and the names of the clergymen in his town, in return for which they will send him a handsome Bible. "I was silly enough to comply," writes one victim, "and have not received either the Word of God or a word from the swindlers."

We so than this, one wretch in Massachusetts sent out 300,000 vile circulars last winter and fall, to children of both sexes, and received 3,000 or 4,000 registered letters, containing money.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Snow Forts.

There is no sport among winter games more exciting and amusing than snow-ball warfare.

All the boys must join in building the fort, selecting the highest point of the play-grounds, or, if the grounds are level, the corner of a wall or fence. Supposing the top of a mound has been selected as the place where the works are to be built, the first thing to do is to make out the plan of the foundations. The dimensions depend upon the number of boys. A circle, twelve feet in diameter, or a square with sides of ten feet, will make a fort that will accommodate a company of ten boys. It is better to have the fort too small than too large. The chief engineer must set his men at work rolling large snow-balls; the smaller boys can commence and the larger ones take them in hand when the balls have gained in size and become too heavy for the younger boys.

Make these balls of snow as large and dense as possible, then roll them in place upon the lines traced out for the foundation. We will suppose it to be a square. In this case, care must be taken to have the corners of the square opposite the most probable approach of the enemy. This will leave the smallest point possible exposed to the attack, and the inmates of the fort can, without crowding each other, take good aim at the foe. After the four sides of the square are covered by large snow-balls, all hands must pack the snow about the bottom, and fill up each crack and crevice, until a solid wall is formed. Then, with spades and shovels, the walls should be trimmed down to a perpendicular on the inside, but slanting upon the outside. The top of the wall may be two feet broad and the base four feet. When the wall is finished, prepare a mound of snow in the center of the square for the flag-staff. This mound will be very useful as a reserve supply in case the ammunition gives out. A quantity of snow-balls should next be piled up, inside the walls, at the four corners. This done, the fort is ready for its defenders.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Charmed Soldier.

Ex-Sergeant Ignace Hoff, the well-known keeper of the Arc de Triomphe, was once considered a spy by his Parisian friends. He is now, and deservedly, the most popular of living French heroes, has been awarded every distinction and substantial recommendation which it is in the power of a thankful nation to bestow, and is to be presented with a splendid rifle by public subscription. But it is none the less a fact, and a painful one, that when he was made a prisoner by the Germans, at the battle of Champigny, the rumor obtained currency that he was only a Prussian in disguise, who had found at last a convenient opportunity of making good his escape. At that time, he it noted, the man had been for more than six weeks shooting, upon an average, one German a day, in view of the crowds of Parisian admirers brought to the outposts by the renown of his prowess. He had himself received more than twenty bullets in his uniform, to the extent of having six or seven times to petition for a new suit, without ever being wounded. There was in his extraordinary good luck, as well as his unerring skill, something truly wonderful, which earned for him in a few days quite a reputation.

The Last Flag Under Fire.

Gen. Tom Harrison's Texas brigade composed of two Texas, one Tennessee and one Arkansas regiment, was probably the last brigade under fire during the war, as it was engaged with Northern troops between Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C., just above Chapel hill, on April 14, 1865, the day that the armistice was declared. The flag carried on that day by one of the Texan regiments (the Eleventh Texas "Volunteers") is now in possession of John Halford, of Denison, who was a member of that regiment at the time, and who concealed it and brought it home with him in the back of his jacket. This is probably the last Southern flag fired at by United States troops. It is a small silk Confederate flag and still in good condition, there being only one small tear in it, and that was done the last day it was under fire.—*Macom (Ga.) Telegraph.*

A CHINAMAN never swears when he's mad, because there are no "cuss words" in his dictionary. He simply upsets his wash-tub, butts the bottom out, and then feels better.

"That's what beats me," as the boy said when he saw his father take the skate strap down from its accustomed nail.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE

WILL CURE

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Canker, Salt Rheum, Pimples or Humor in the Face, Coughs and Colds, Ulcers, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Pains in the Side, Constipation, Costiveness, Piles, Dizziness, Headache, Nervousness, Pains in the Back, Faintness at the Stomach, Kidney Complaints, Female Weakness and General Debility.

This preparation is scientifically and chemically combined, and so strongly concentrated from roots, herbs and barks that its good effects are realized immediately after commencing to take it. There is no disease of the human system for which the VEGETINE cannot be used with PERFECT SAFETY, as it does not contain any metal, no compound. For eradicating the system of all impurities of the blood it has no equal. It has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease. Its wonderful effects upon the complaints named are surprising to all. Many have been cured by the VEGETINE that have tried many other remedies. It can well be called

The Great Blood Purifier

Dr. W. ROSS WRITES.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for 7 years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.

Sept. 18, 1878.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
Produce Vegetine, the great blood purifier, and you will find it the best remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood. It is sold by all druggists, and its use is recommended by all physicians.

ADVERTISING BY GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in any of our Newspapers. 15¢ 100-page Pamphlet, 10¢.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK!

The Tramp Abroad.

GOOD TIMES FOR AGENTS AHEAD!
Prospectuses for this universally looked for book now ready. Speak quick and secure territory. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Apply to
H. N. HINKLEY, 22 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

PETROLEUM JELLY.
Grand Medal at Philadelphia Exposition. Silver Medal at Paris Exposition.

THIS wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy discovered for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrhs, Chills, Blains, etc. In order that every one may try it, it is put up in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

WARNER BROS.' CORSETS
The most perfect and comfortable corsets ever made. They are made of the finest materials, and are guaranteed to give perfect support and comfort. Price \$1.25. Their IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET is made with the famous Bust, which is soft and flexible, and contains no bones. Price by mail, \$1.50. For sale by all leading merchants.
WARNER BROS., 351 Broadway, N. Y.

\$77 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.
TOBACCO ANTIDOTE—Guarantee to remove in one day all tobacco sent by mail for One Dollar.
DR. H. L. MUNDY, P. O. Box 942, Williamsport, Pa.
\$1425 profits on 30 days' investment of \$100. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of \$100. \$500.
Official Reports and Circulars free. Address: T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

WEDDING STATIONERY
Parties contemplating marriage, and desiring something very neat and tasty in the way of Wedding Note Paper and Envelopes, should ask the publisher of this paper to show them NEWSPAPER UNION samples of such goods.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address: STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, etc. A cure guaranteed or no pay.
Address: Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

\$10,000 ON LIFE & PROPERTY.
\$10,000 will be paid to any person who will take out a LIFE POLICY with our SAFETY ATTACHMENT. Mailed free for 25 cts. Four for \$1. Agents: WILSON & WOOD, 157 N. 3d St., PHILADELPHIA, 1878. S. S. NEWTON'S SAFETY LAMP CO., BIRMINGHAM, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated, and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD.

Describes Royal Entertainments, Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wonders and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. 12¢ A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of cheap-penny imitations. Over 900 pages. Price only 25¢. Send for circulars containing full description of the work and our extra terms to agents.
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O. N. U. No. 3
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Farmers' Column.

The Prentiss White Grape—Letter from Mr. Prentiss.

I read your dissertation on white grapes at Rochester with much interest. You surmise much truth.

In regard to quality of fruit everyone will judge for himself. The white grapes now being propagated by T. S. Hubbard, which he now calls the Prentiss, was grown as you say on Crooked Lake. It has been in bearing now 20 years; and I have now no moneyed interest in the sale of roots or wood. I have some knowledge of all the white grapes presented to the public for acceptance, and without disparagement to others, would like to say that whoever lives 10 years will find the Prentiss one of the hardest growers, a prolific bearer, and if as successful in other localities as on Crooked Lake, as near the grape for the million as any grape that grows. Let none fail to test it, wherever hardy grapes can flourish. It will not disappoint them. The Prentiss is in every other qualification better than the fruit, which is more than can be said of any other possibly good white grape. I do not put the Lady or Martha as passable.

If I have another fall I intend to put the Prentiss in the Detroit market for sale, and will forward you a sample box. The average price at wholesale in New York this year was 19 cents per pound. Throwing out the Lady and Martha, there is but one, at most two, that will survive the test of 10 years. The Niagara and the Pocklington can never be successful vineyard grapes. Yet their showy appearance will make them desirable when they can be successfully grown. At the proper time I may call on you for reference to a commission man in Detroit.—J. W. Prentiss, in the Post and Tribune.

How Far Will Bees Fly for Honey.

Quincy, in his "New Bee Keeping," gives answer to the above question which may interest our apian readers: "The precise distance that bees will fly in search of forage, I am unable to state. Some consider three miles to be the extreme limit, while others place it as high as 12 miles. The most satisfactory results may be expected, if abundant stores can be found within two miles. It is evident that they will work more freely upon blossoms at some little distance than when these are very near the apiary. If I were to sow anything with a view to a supply of honey, I should prefer that it should not be in the immediate vicinity of the hives. Their flights are evidently modified by local conditions. During the large yield from basswood in 1874, as the blossoms failed in the valley, the bees continued bringing in the same quality of honey, following the basswood day by day as it opened on the hills, until the first week in August, when they still came in heavily loaded, but very tired from a long flight. I drove to the heights, six miles distant, and found that basswood was there just coming into bloom. I immediately moved 48 swarms to this location, and in the following week these 48 colonies gave me one ton of surplus honey, while the 71 swarms left at home did not secure one-half that amount; yet they continued working upon the same ground during the entire period. This is a fine illustration of the advantage of obtaining forage within a reasonably short distance. I have never had direct proof to the effect, yet there is ground for the belief that if honey could not be found nearer, bees would not fly the distance named, without being gradually led along by newly opening blossoms as in the case mentioned."

Tree Planting in Autumn.

Having planted many thousands of fruit trees, including peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, plum and that in different states, North and South, we are unhesitatingly of the opinion that a much less percentage of trees die when planted in the fall than when planted in the spring. The reasons are obvious on reflection. The ground is usually put in better order. The soil becomes settled around the trees, while the soluble portions of the soil settle down around the roots ready to be assimilated on the first motion of the sap in the early spring. The trees get the benefit of the first effort at growth and advance their rootlets so far that there is little danger of the hot weather of summer, when trees planted in the spring, having made but little comparative growth, usually feel the trying effect of July and August suns. There is no necessity for the expensive work of staking and tying, so much talked of by writers without practical experience. We have never staked a tree set in autumn—never lost one. If, however, trees are secured too late for fall planting they should be heeled in and planted as early as possible in the spring.—S. R. S. in the Practical Farmer.

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