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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 310.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$3.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.		1.15 a. m.
" "	11.55 " "	5.15 " "
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	5.10 " "	11.00 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.45 " "
" "	*2.40	

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	No. 4	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 3	No. 1	Coming South.
8 00	12 15		Muskegon	2 00	7 50	
7 25	11 41		Ferryburg	2 33	8 40	
7 15	11 37		Grand Haven	2 38	8 50	
6 30	11 06		Pigeon	3 13	9 40	
5 35	10 40		Holland	3 45	11 15	
5 07	10 18		Fillmore	4 15	11 45	
3 55	9 30		Allerton	5 00	1 15	

D. P. CLAY, Receiver, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Artist.

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

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

N. W. BACON, R. S.

A. WELTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BERTSON, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERTSEL, Sept. 22, 1877.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

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

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....	2 50	@	20
" " green.....	2 00	@	20
" " beach, dry.....	2 00	@	20
" " green.....	1 75	@	20
Hemlock Bark.....	20	@	20
Staves, white oak.....	12 00	@	20
Staves, white oak.....	12 00	@	20
Heading bolts, soft wood.....	2 54	@	20
Heading bolts, hard wood.....	2 73	@	20
Stave bolts, soft wood.....	2 35	@	20
Stave bolts, hard wood.....	3 00	@	20
Railroad ties.....	10	@	20
Shingles, A.....	2 00	@	20

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel.....	new	\$	@	1 00
Corn, shelled bushel.....		\$	@	57
Oats, bushel.....		25	@	35
Buckwheat, bushel.....		50	@	60
Bran, ton.....		16	@	00
Feed, ton.....		18	@	00
" " 100 lb.....		1 05	@	00
Barley, 100 lb.....		1 00	@	00
Middling, 100 lb.....		1 15	@	00
Flour, 100 lb.....		3 00	@	00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.....		3 00	@	40

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.....	4	@	5
Pork.....	4	@	4 1/2
Lard.....	10	@	20
Smoked Meat.....	10	@	20
" Ham.....	7	@	00
" Shoulders.....	6	@	00
Tallow, per lb.....	6	@	00
Turkeys.....	8	@	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	8	@	7

New Advertisements.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

FOREIGN NEWS

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

AMERICAN NEWS

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

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

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

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

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

THE HOME,

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

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

SPORTING NEWS

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

THE NEW YORK HERALD

in a weekly form.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address,

NEW YORK HERALD,

Broadway & Ann St., New York.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 150 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

SENT FREE
and postpaid—THE BEVERLY ROBERT
\$40 to \$75 CARE per week to all, at home or traveling.
Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

States and Netherlands.—A very interesting Report Upon the Commercial Relations of the Two Countries.

The Department of State at Washington has received a dispatch, dated the 12th ultimo, from the United States Consul at Rotterdam, containing information concerning the commerce between the Netherlands and the United States, saying there is no question but what the United States are in a condition to supply cheaply and easily many products and articles of manufacture suitable to the wants of this kingdom. And it is equally true that in return, this country can supply the people of the United States with many natural products and manufactured articles suitable to the wants of the American people, at equally reasonable prices, thus promoting the welfare of both countries.

That the commercial intercourse between the United States and the Netherlands will increase as times become better there can be no doubt, but whether this exchange of merchandise will increase as rapidly as the most sanguine could wish will depend largely upon commercial enterprise and perhaps upon legislation to a certain extent. Owing to the very cheap labor that can be procured in the Netherlands and in the neighboring countries the greater part of the articles manufactured in this country, and indeed, in Europe, even though the raw material may be imported, can be produced for rates that will compete successfully with like articles of manufacture in the United States.

Notwithstanding that fact, however, the American manufactures of the various cotton fabrics are prepared to compete successfully in that line of merchandise with England and France, and already the people of the Netherlands are beginning to receive the benefit of the competition. The principal exports from the United States to Holland are petroleum, tobacco, cotton, wheat, rye, Indian corn, rosin, turpentine and staves.

The importation of Indian corn into the Netherlands is gradually increasing, though the many ways in which that cereal can be utilized as nutritious food are not yet fully understood in this country, or it would be more generally used as a cheap and wholesome article of nourishment. The principle exports from this country to the United States are spirits, herring, cheese, and madder.

Considerable quantities of gin are exported from Holland to the United States, yet the duty on that article being so high by reason thereof, its exportation is greatly diminished. It is the opinion of a Holland gentleman who stands high in commercial circles in Rotterdam that the decrease in trade is due partly to the high rates of freight, which means low prices to the producer.

It is evident that to the merchant in Liverpool or Holland it is comparatively speaking, of less importance to know what part of the price can be allowed to the producer and what part will cover the cost of transportation. There is only one remedy for the present unwholesome state of things. The old and new world no longer form two separate parts. One offers what the other is willing to accept. We want your grain, your cotton, your tobacco, but how can we get it if the United States refuses to accept our goods, and on the other hand if some articles can be produced cheaper in Europe why would not America benefit by it by facilitating imports. Facilitating international exchanging by free trade seems to me the only method to develop commerce and industry.

How Lincoln headed off Stanton.—A Story Never before in Print.

A gentlemen from Missouri, whom my father met in Washington some time since, told papa—that at a time when the rival factions raged very bitterly in his state, after the war began, so many Unionists were murdered by the secessionists, who were the stronger party, that an order was issued from the war department assessing every southern man within a radius of five miles, until a sum of \$5,000 was collected for the family of every Unionist killed in Missouri. This gentleman had known Mr. Lincoln intimately before the war, and although a southern sympathizer, had many ties on both sides, and had tried to preserve a strict neutrality, after hostilities commenced. He had lost heavily by the war, and when assessed with others, in a district where a Union man was wounded, finding himself called upon to pay \$1,000, when he had known nothing of the crime and greatly deplored such

acts, he determined to go to Washington and induce Mr. Lincoln to revoke the order.

He found the president overwhelmed with many cases, but was kindly received and Mr. Lincoln being unable to hear his case then asked him to dine with him some hours later. The Missourian was careful to keep the engagement, and was met by an usher, who said he had orders to take him to a private room. There he found Mr. Lincoln seated at a table on which covers were laid for two, and a servant presently appeared with a pitcher of milk and a bowl of mush. No other dishes were served, and after some conversation, very cordial indeed on the president's part, the guest remarked, "Mr. Lincoln, is this one of your old jokes? I assure you that I am quite ready to see another course." "Never mind about dinner," said the host, "I never have time to think of eating, and if you are ever as much oppressed with business as I am, you will find this fare sustains a man better than anything else. But come, let us attend to your business." When the case was stated, Mr. Lincoln readily signed his friend's petition, and told him that it must be sent next to Mr. Stanton for his indorsement and would then go to a third office, where the Missourian could get it again. After several days of anxious waiting, in which he had made many vain attempts to get his papers, the gentleman returned disconsolately to the president, told him the petition had never been sent from Mr. Stanton's office, and the clerks told him they did not believe it would be sent. Mr. Lincoln looked grave, reflected a moment, and then said quietly, "Give me another copy of your petition." This was soon done; the president indorsed it. "Now," said he "take this at once to the third office, and the officers there will sign it and you can go home. 'I guess,' he added with some grin, 'I shall get ahead of Stanton this time.' The papers proved to be all right and the obnoxious order was promptly recalled.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

The death of Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, occurred Jan. 16. Mr. Bowles was born in Springfield, on the 9th of February, 1826. His father published a weekly paper called the *Republican* in that place for many years. In 1844 the daily *Republican* was established, and young Bowles, only 18 years of age, became its editor. He has remained in that position ever since. He has been an active editorial worker, and a man of influence in the politics of his State.

An order has been issued by the New York Supreme Court postponing for sixty days the sale of the Erie railway. Simultaneously, another suit has been commenced by a number of stockholders, who wish to oust Mr. Jewett, the receiver, upon allegations of improvidence and mismanagement. A grand banquet was given to Secretary Bristow at Boston last week.

At Lynn, Mass., Mayor Butler, who furnishes steam-power to forty or fifty shoe factories, stopped his engines, and the factories had to suspend operations. Butler claiming that the engines required repairs. On the other hand, it was said that the most of these factories did not join in the crusade against the Crispin, and Butler's action in stopping their motive-power was regarded as a strategic movement to compel them to suspend. He was hooted by large crowds in the streets, and induced to start his engines again. A Boston dispatch says: "From 6,000 to 10,000 unemployed laboring men met on the Common to-day, and, after listening to speeches by their leaders, paraded the streets and waited upon the Mayor at the City Hall and demanded work. The were not ill-natured or vindictive set, and exhibited very little of a riotous spirit—a fact due in no small degree to the large number of police on duty. The speeches were declamatory rather than incendiary, and the turn-out made such a favorable impression that doubtless all will be done that is possible in the way of furnishing employment by the City Government. At the close a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Pierce."

WATERBURY BROS., woolen manufacturers, of Passaic, N. J., have failed. Liabilities thought to be \$100,000; nominal assets, \$80,000. Depression of business and shrinkage of values are assigned as the causes.

J. H. SCHENCK & SONS, the well-known manufacturers of patent medicines (Philadelphia), have failed. Jacob and John Hutzinger, late President and Cashier of the Miners' Trust Company, at Pottsville, Pa., have been sentenced to two years' solitary confinement and to pay a fine of \$500, and to refund to Thomas Karna, prosecutor, \$24,000, with costs.

THE WEST.

A BATA LAKE dispatch says: "In November a man named Rhoden was killed by the Banrock Indians at Ross Fork, Idaho. The Indians have been threatening trouble since. The murderer was captured Jan. 9, by Capt. Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, since which the Indians were more hostile than before. Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, was sent to Fort Hall some time ago to induce the surrender of the murderer, but was unsuccessful. Maj. Hart, with three companies of the Fifth Cavalry, arrived at Ross Fork, and together with three companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, surrounded the encampment of the Banrock on Snake river, and demanded their surrender, which they acceded to quietly. Fifty-five bucks, some arms, and 250 horses were taken."

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, has just made a tender to the State of his beautiful residence property at Edgewood, two miles from Madison, and valued at \$100,000, as the site for an industrial school for girls. A decision has been rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court, in the long-litigated matter involving the title to Christ Episcopal Church, Chicago, of which Rev. Dr. Cheney (now a Reform, Episcopal, Bishop) was rector, and which was claimed by Bishop Whitehouse, on account of Mr. Cheney's heresy. The decision fully sustains Mr. Cheney.

A mine of unusual richness in gold is reported to have been recently opened a short distance from Pueblo, Col. The following notice appeared in front of Patterson & Co.'s bank at Sterling, Ill., recently: "Have done our best, but are obliged to suspend." The firm is composed of S. B. Patterson, W. L. Patterson and J. M. Patterson.

MARK R. PARKER's private banking house at Yankton, D. T., has closed its doors. Liabilities \$60,000, which Mr. Parker claims can be fully met by the assets. A Virginia City (Nev.) dispatch says that the threatened hostilities at Atlanta and Justice mines were stopped by the Miners' Union, which visited both mines in a body and ordered the miners to quit work on the disputed ground, and disarmed and removed the hired nighters.

A BILL has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature prohibiting card-playing and dice-throwing in saloons. The Humiston House, at Idaho, Col., has been totally destroyed by fire.

EX-STATE SENATOR OCHING BIRD, of Fort Wayne, Ind., died recently, aged 65. He had resided in that city forty-three years, and was one of the leading Democratic politicians of Indiana. He was largely identified with the construction and management of the Wabash and Erie canal, and had been heavily engaged in railway contracting. He had filled many important offices, including ten years' service in the Legislature.

At the Adelphi Theater, Chicago, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, the popular and versatile comedian and character actor, is playing an engagement this week in his celebrated play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," which is being produced with new scenery and mechanical effects, and with a selected company.

THE SOUTH.

An Atlanta dispatch says: The jury in the trial of the second indictment against ex-Gov. Bullock voted unanimously "Not guilty" on the first ballot. The trial lasted six days. The disposes of all the cases against the Governor except misdeemeanor, to which this verdict is an admitted bar.

HON. WILSON PRIME, for thirteen years Judge of the St. Louis Criminal Court, died recently at his home in Carondelet, from old age and general debility. He had attained 68 years. St. Louis was his birthplace. Col. Lem Meade, a prominent citizen of Northern Alabama, living sixteen miles east of Huntsville, was shot and killed lately by men supposed to be his tenants, with whom he had trouble, and whose arrest he had caused. The moonshiners in Wayne county, Ky., have repelled a Government force of thirty men seriously wounding an officer, killing a horse, and running the posse out of sight. They are very strongly organized, and announce their purpose to resist arrest.

The Deputy United States Marshal, Goodwin

and five assistants have returned to Huntsville, North Alabama, from a revenue raid there. The Baisdens, the well-known desperadoes, who have been running a distillery in open defiance of the law for two years, were captured, and their apparatus destroyed. In Franklin county, adjoining, the officers destroyed a distillery owned by Green Holland and William Standfield. Holland and five other distillers were captured. The same parties destroyed six large distilleries in Lawrence county. Six prisoners were secured.

A RECENT dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says: "Collector Woodcock is systematically weeding out illicit distilleries in this district of forty counties, having since Nov. 20 suppressed twenty-four, destroying all their contents, and had forty men bound over to the Federal court. Legalized concerns are now starting in the depleted districts, distillers asserting that it is cheaper to operate there than in the wildest concerns."

GENERAL.

In the case of Edward Tatro, the Highgate (Vt.) murderer, the Supreme Court overruled the exceptions, and sentenced him to be hanged on the first Friday of April, 1889. Commodore George N. Rollins died recently at Baltimore, Md., of paralysis, aged 79 years. He was in command of the sloop-of-war Cyane, which bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua, in 1854. At the commencement of the late civil war he entered the Confederate service. A correspondent writing from the Black Hills region says that capital, the one thing needful to thoroughly develop the hidden treasures of the country, has found its way thither to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible within the two years that have elapsed since the inception of the Black Hills excitement.

COL. WAGNER writes to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Greenville, S. C., that the breechloading rifles sent by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for use by officers of the revenue in their raids on the illicit whiskey distillers have been of great assistance. In a recent raid made by his officers under the Collector, in which they captured an eighty-gallon still and arrested the owners, they were assisted by nine moonshiners with shotguns and rifles. They responded with their breechloaders, and charged up a hill upon their assailants, driving them back, chasing them until they were dispersed.

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General, in the matter of the contest between the Pacific railroads over pro-rating, decides that additional legislation will be necessary to enforce the law which requires the Union Pacific to prorata with the Kansas Pacific.

The long dispute over the office of Collector of New Orleans has been terminated. The President has sent to the Senate the name of George Williamson, at present Minister-Resident at Guatemala City, Central America.

An organization has been formed among the members of the House of Representatives at Washington, composed of members of both political parties, the object of which is indicated by the following resolution passed at its first meeting:

Resolved, That the purpose of the organization now about to be made shall be confined to the re-nomination of the silver dollar and the repeal of the Resumption act.

It has been agreed by the House Committee on Indian Affairs to report a bill for the abolition of the Indian Bureau, and the transfer of the business to the War Department. Capt. A. K. Long, Commissary of Subsistence at Washington, committed suicide last week.

POLITICAL.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met Jan. 16, Col. Henry O. Kent presiding. The Committee on Resolutions reported a number of "planks" which may be summed up as follows: First, we cordially reaffirm the National Democratic platform of 1876; second, that we denounce upon the Republican party stern retribution for the great crime by which the people were defrauded of their right to be governed by the rulers of their choice; third, that we congratulate all good citizens upon the happy results which have ensued through the adoption of Democratic principles by the national administration in reference to Southern States; fourth, that we are in favor of a stable currency, honest payment of the public debt, and are opposed to all measures by which public credit may be impaired; fifth, we reassert our unqualified opposition to all schemes for depleting the public treasury or bestowing the remnant of public lands in aid of private corporations or monopolies; sixth, that we declare our abiding faith in the principles of the Democratic party; seventh, that we demand thorough revision and reform of the Federal tariff; eighth, that we tender our thanks to the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress for their refusal to appropriate money for the army while used in illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the republic; ninth, that the public interests demand a thorough revision of the laws relating to taxation; and tenth, that we demand more complete protection for the savings of industrial classes by stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested. Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor, and Hadley B. Fowler was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

In Memphis, Tenn., John R. Flippin, Citizens' candidate, has been re-elected Mayor by about 1,000 majority over John Johnson, the Democratic nominee, and J. W. Anderson, Workingmen's candidate. Gen. John S. Williams has been elected by the Democratic majority of the Kentucky Legislature an United States Senator to succeed Thomas C. McCreery, whose term expires March 3, 1879. In Maryland the Democratic caucus nominated James B. Groome to succeed John B. Dennis, whose term expires March 3, 1879.

EX-SPEAKER GALUSHA A. GROW is announced as a probable Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

FRANCIS HAYES has addressed a note to Congressman Glover, who introduced the investigation resolutions in the House, in which he says he will be glad to co-operate with the committee in the proposed investigations, and to that end promises to issue such directions to the heads of departments as may be required to secure an effective assistance in the conduct of the investigations. The United States Senate, in executive session, has rejected the nomination of M. J. Waldron to be Marshal for the District of West Tennessee.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The actual number of Turks captured at Schipka pass was 25,000, including four officers of the rank of Pasha and 280 of lower grades. Eighty-one guns were taken. The Russians lost 5,464 in killed and wounded.

Two squadrons of Cossacks having arrived at Tirmova-Semenli to escort the Turkish peace delegates to Kozanlik, the Turkish commander at the former place believed an attack was intended, and blew up the railway bridge. The London *Times* Paris correspondent says: "Queen Victoria telegraphed the Sultan he was already acquainted with the action of the British Government, and that she had herself urged the Czar to make prompt and honorable peace." A Russian official dispatch announces that Gen. Skobelev entered Philippopolis

and extinguished the flames in the Bulgarian dwellings fired by retreating Turks. A Shumla dispatch says that the Turks have evacuated Kozan, south of Osman Bazar. The Russians hereby secure the head of another Balkan pass. All the war material, etc., has been removed from Osman Bazar to Eski Djuma. The Turkish delegates met the Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirmova-Semenli, and preliminary notes were exchanged. The Grand Duke then announced that he had decided to treat only at Adrianople, which should be immediately evacuated. The delegates having assented, orders were telegraphed to Djemil Pasha to evacuate Adrianople. Upon this decision being communicated to the foreign Consuls, they telegraphed their Ambassadors for instructions, and were ordered to remain and protect their countrymen.

The Agency Russia repels the idea that Russia intends to refuse European participation in the treaty of peace. A Turkish irade has been issued, ordering the enrollment of all free males.

The London *Times* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs from Giurgievo as follows: "The mortality among the Turkish prisoners at Frateshti is fearful. The station of Frateshti is becoming a terror to travelers between Bucharest and the Danube. Even if there is nothing worse than ordinary typhus, the mortality evidenced by the numerous graves in the plain surrounding the prisoners' camp justifies the apprehensions of travelers. I saw Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them fifty Turkish corpses lying in confused heaps as they were emptied from dead-carts. Their ragged, half-clothed forms, and the frost-bites visible on their naked limbs, gave evidence of the hardships they had suffered on their dreadful march from Nikopolia." It is reported from Constantinople that, in consequence of decisions taken at the Great Council of the 17th, Lized Bey was sent to the Russian headquarters with fresh instructions to the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, giving them full powers to sign, whereas they, at first, were instructed to refer conditions to the Porte. It is said that this resolve was taken in consequence of the pacific tone of England at the opening of the British Parliament, and also because Russia has given notice that she will insist on an immediate acceptance or rejection of the terms. Mukhtar Pasha, notwithstanding the defeats which he suffered in Armenia, has been appointed to the chief command of the Turkish forces at Constantinople.

The Governor of Salonica telegraphed the Porte that 300 sick and wounded from Suleiman Pasha's army had arrived at Drama. A Pera correspondent understands that Suleiman Pasha had with him at Drama 108 battalions and 115 guns. Queen Victoria has recently addressed a personal letter to the Czar, and the question was asked in the House of Commons as to the tenor of this letter, but the information was refused by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CABLE dispatches of Jan. 23 report that Goruk attacked Suleiman on the 15th, and kept up a continuous battle until the 18th, killing 4,000 Turks and taking 8,000 prisoners and a number of cannon. The remnant of the defeated army escaped into the defiles of the Rhodope mountains.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The British Parliament assembled Jan. 17. The Queen's speech contained a brief history of England's connection with the Eastern difficulty thus far, and stated that up to this time neither of the belligerents have infringed the conditions upon which the British policy of neutrality is founded. The possibility, however, of a different phase of the situation, requiring the armed intervention of England, was plainly adverted to, and confidence expressed that Parliament would promptly furnish means to carry such measures into execution. The funeral of the late King Victor Emmanuel took place at Rome, Italy, Jan. 17, and was very impressive. The body of the late monarch was placed on the funeral car at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the procession started from the Quirinal about 10. It was headed by fifteen military detachments with three bands and clergy bearing tapers. The car used at the funeral of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel's father, was used on this occasion. It was surmounted by an iron crown, the ancient diadem of the Lombard Kings, which was brought from Monza for the occasion.

A LONDON dispatch says the Arctic steam yacht Pandora has been bought by James Gordon Bennett. It is stated that the vessel is to be used for another Arctic expedition. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 7,200,000 marks. Alexandre Reno Dethon, republican member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is dead. The budget of the Russian empire shows an exact balance between the revenue and expenditures, both amounting to 600,388,425 silver roubles.

The Geographical Society banquet at Paris, in honor of Henry M. Stanley, was a magnificent affair. Two hundred and seventy guests were present, including leading members of the society, James Gordon Bennett, and a representative of President MacMahon. Vice Admiral De La Ronciere le Noury presided. In reply to a toast, Stanley proposed that the river Congo bear the name of Livingstone. The Minister of Public Instruction entered the room, and handed to Stanley the decoration of the Academician Palm. The President announced that the Geographical Society had awarded a gold medal to Stanley, who was overwhelmed with congratulations. Henri Regnault and Antoine Becquerel, distinguished French physicists are dead. A telegram from the Hague states that marriage is contemplated between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Beatrice, of England.

A DUBLIN dispatch of Jan. 20 says: "The funeral of the Fenian McCarthy took place to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 persons followed the remains to the cemetery. There were forty bands in the procession, which was the largest since the burial of Daniel O'Connell. The other Fenian convicts recently released were among the principal mourners." Cleopatra's Needle has crossed the Bay of Biscay, and been safely conveyed into the Thames river.

The French Chamber of Deputies, like the Congress of the United States, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and the Republican majority has, of late, exercised very freely its power by meeting Deputies of the Right whose election is claimed to have been attended with irregularities. An attempt was recently made by the minority to impose a check upon what is asserted to be an abuse of numerical supremacy by moving the adoption of a rule requiring that hereafter a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to invalidate an election. The measure was violently opposed by Gambetta, who moved the previous question in order to put an end to the debate, and it was ordered by a vote of 312 to 186. The Northumberland (Eng.) miners have decided to appoint a committee to settle the dispute with the masters, 4,975 voting in favor of this course and 2,006 for a continuance of the strike. The Argentine republic and Chili have determined to submit their dispute about the Patagonian frontier to arbitration. The Royal Geographical Society has resolved to give a banquet at London, in honor of Henry M. Stanley, and to invite him to read a paper on his explorations.

The Vatican, replying to inquiries of Nuncios abroad, states that the situation has not been changed by the accession of Prince Humbert

to the throne of Italy. The complete subjugation of Kashgar by the Chinese is reported in cable dispatches. The deposed Emir escaped from the country, and has appealed to the Russians for assistance in recovering his throne. A dispatch from the City of Mexico says the Mexican authorities will endeavor to learn what officers of the Mexican army invited Lieut. Ward, of the United States forces, to cross into Mexico. The Government has determined to oppose the crossing of the boundary by American troops.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.—SENATE.—At 12:30 a vote was taken on the pending question, to refer the resolution of Mr. Matthews, in regard to paying bonds in silver, to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 31. After some discussion, further consideration of the Matthews resolution was, by unanimous consent, postponed until Friday next, at 1 o'clock, to-day being assigned for eulogies upon the late Senator Boggs. At the expiration of the morning hour business was suspended, and Mr. Cockrell formally announced the death of the late Senator Boggs, of Missouri, and eulogiums were read by Senators Cockrell, Maxey, Christianity, Johnson, Kernan, Merrimon, Sargent and Armstrong. The Senate then adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the Senator.

HOUSE.—A gift to the Government of Carpenter's painting of "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation" was received and accepted. The Judiciary Committee report 4 bills to provide for stamping unstamped documents and making persons charged with crime competent witnesses in United States courts. The House went into committee of the whole and passed some internal-improvement bills. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Howe to punish the forcible obstruction of Inter-State commerce by railways. By Mr. Ferry, providing for the classification of mail matter and rates of postage thereon. Mr. Wadleigh said that the family of the late Senator Morton found among his papers his views as a member of the special committee in regard to Chinese immigration, and he now presented such views, and moved that they be printed. So ordered. After the morning business was disposed of, Mr. McDonald submitted resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morton. Eulogies were pronounced by Messrs. McDonald, Thurman, Conkling, Morgan, Bruce, Voorhees, Edmunds, Burnside, Booth, Anthony, Wadleigh and Paddock. The Senate, then, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred as follows: To restrict Chinese immigration; extending the operations of the Lighthouse Board over the Illinois river. Mr. Hewitt reported a bill granting pensions to the surviving officers, soldiers and sailors (or their widows) of the Mexican, Greek, Spanish and Black Hawk wars. Ordered printed. Mr. Wadleigh introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the laws relating to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. Referred. The House then took up and passed the bill to make persons charged with crimes and offenses competent witnesses in United States courts. Mr. Manning reported a bill directing the Secretary of War to pay to the officers and soldiers engaged in the war with Mexico the three months' extra pay already provided for by act of Congress. Passed. Mr. Cox reported back the joint resolution extending thanks to Henry M. Stanley, which was unanimously passed. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.—SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees, by request, introduced a bill reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims, and for the distribution of the appropriated moneys of the Geneva award. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Mr. Ferry presented a memorial from the Michigan State Grange in favor of the construction of a ship canal across the lower peninsula of that State. Referred. Mr. Cameron presented a resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of the improvement of the St. Croix river. Referred. Mr. Christianity, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and it was indefinitely postponed. At the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Matthews declaring the right of the Government to pay the interest and principal of the bonds in silver, and Mr. Merrimon and Mr. Reid laid before the Senate a report of the Attorney General that he found no authority in present laws for the President to oblige the Union Pacific railroad to prorata with the Kansas Pacific, and that additional legislation is necessary. Referred. After executive session the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Durham reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill, appropriating \$372,185, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Singleton introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Southern Claims Commission. Referred. Mr. Springer, from the Election Committee, presented a report in regard to the contested election case for the Fourth District of California. The report declares that Peter D. Wigginton is entitled to the seat. Mr. Hiseock submitted a minority report, declaring Romualdo Pacheco entitled to a seat. Printed and recommittees. Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a bill donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the education of females. Referred. The House went into committee of the whole and passed the bill. Afterward, Mr. Hanna called up the Senate resolutions in regard to the death of Senator O. P. Morton, and engaged on the life and public services of the dead Senator were pronounced by Messrs. Hanna, Browne, Hunter, Calkins, Wilson, Hardenbergh, Garfield, Dannel, Williams of Wisconsin, and Hazleton. The resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 21.—SENATE.—A bill having been reported to the Senate, Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution declaring that it is unnecessary and inexpedient to impose the taxes at the Treasury to provide \$1,000,000 for a sinking fund, and directing for the liquidation of the public debt until directed to do so by Congress. Laid over and printed. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. McDonald, to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, Ind.; by Mr. Cameron, authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and providing that gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, shall be a legal tender; by Mr. Eastie, to authorize the establishment of the National coinage service between the United States and the empire of Brazil. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, and Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor thereof. Executive business was then transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that no claim against the United States shall ever be paid unless the same shall have been presented to the proper tribunals within ten years from the time the claim shall have accrued; authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar, and declaring gold and silver jointly, and not otherwise, to be full legal tender; to regulate inter-State commerce, and prohibit unjust discrimination by common carriers; for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; restricting the admission of cadets at West Point; to prevent the further destruction or retirement of the United States treasury notes; declaring the sense of Congress in regard to subsidies; to suspend for five years the operation of the law requiring the purchase annually of 1 per cent. of the debt of the United States. Mr. Southard moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the payment of customs duties in legal-tender notes after the 1st of January, 1879. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas, 154; nays, 86—not two-thirds in the affirmative. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks. A few unimportant bills were introduced. The statue of William King, once Governor of Maine, contributed by that State to the National Statuary Hall, was accepted, after a sharp debate between Messrs. Blaine, Hoar and Dawes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Willis, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing Rear Admiral John J. Almy to receive a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Passed. The House spent a considerable portion of the day

in considering a bill to amend the existing laws concerning commerce and navigation. The joint resolution accepting the statue of William King was passed.

The Victim of a Double.

"My father," said Edwin Booth, the tragedian, "was charged with a good many exorcises which ought not to have been laid at his door. He was the victim of a double. I do not mean to say that he was wholly free from faults, or, that he was not given to occasional indulgences and some strange eccentricities; but he was followed about by a man who bore a striking personal resemblance to him, and who was a worthless vagabond. This fellow crawled out of a good many scrapes by assuming my father's name. On one occasion my father disappointed a Baltimore manager. On the evening that he was to appear the audience assembled, and the manager, hoping against hope that Booth would come, waited and waited. When it was almost time for the curtain to go up, this vagabond came into the green-room. The manager arose and greeted him as Mr. Booth. 'I am not Booth,' he said, 'but am perfectly familiar with his part.' A hurried consultation was held, and it was decided to let the stranger essay the role. He went on the stage and played it through without a break, and the people went away saying: 'Booth was not at his best to-night.' But of those who listened not one in a hundred had a suspicion of the deception practiced upon them."

"How did your father treat this double?"

"He didn't treat him at all. He very seldom saw him. The fellow kept out of his way. But while he was assuming my father's character, he would stand on the street corners half drunk, and recite long soliloquies from Shakspeare. Then he would pass around the hat and take up a collection, and the people, thinking Booth was indulging in some foolish pastime, would drop money into the hat. One day my brother, Junius Brutus, who was then a stout, lusty young fellow, came along and found this man personating Booth, and telling the street-corner crowd that he was the actor. My brother's anger outran his discretion, and he knocked the vagabond down. But the people, still believing that the stroller was really Booth, took sides with him and threatened to mob Junius for striking his father. He came to the conclusion that it was rather dangerous business to vindicate the family name."—Interview with Edwin Booth.

Schuyler Colfax as a Hotel Clerk.

The *Dubuque Herald* tells a good story about Mr. Colfax and a landlord at Warren, Iowa. Mr. Colfax was traveling in Iowa lately, and arrived at the latter station at 9 a. m., and had to wait several hours for a train. As the guest decided to remain in the waiting-room till daylight, the landlord, not knowing who Mr. Colfax was, and wanting an hour's rest, asked the ex-Vice President if he wouldn't wake the porter at a certain hour, and also tap at the room-door of the female "help," and make himself generally useful. Mr. Colfax readily assented, and began by polishing the stove, sweeping the floors, and doing what any other handy and industrious citizen would have done. The porter was awakened, the girls were rapped up, and a roaring fire greeted "mine host," who on rising complimented Mr. Colfax on his efficiency. When the train arrived, some one stepped on to the platform and saluted Mr. Colfax with, "God bless you, Schuyler Colfax; what in the world are you doing here?" The landlord was amazed, and was just able to ask: "Are you Schuyler Colfax?" And when the inn-keeper left, "you could have played marbles on his coat-tails."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$7 50	@ 10 50
HOGS.....	4 35	@ 5 50
COTTON.....	11	11 1/2
WHEAT—Superior.....	11	4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 20	@ 1 31
CORN—Western Mixed.....	56	@ 58
OATS—Mixed.....	33	@ 38
RYE—Western.....	70	@ 72
PORK—New Mess.....	11 90	@ 12 25
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Native.....	4 30	@ 4 70
Cows and Heifers.....	2 60	@ 3 00
Butchers' Steers.....	3 60	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	3 00	@ 3 40
HOGS—Live.....	3 75	@ 4 15
Flour—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Rye.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 02 1/2	@ 1 04
No. 3 Spring.....	50	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@ 51
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	51	@ 52
EGGS—Fresh.....	12 1/2	@ 13
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@ 10 65
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 07	@ 1 08
No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	45	@ 41
RYE—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
BARLEY—No. 1.....	50	@ 51
BARLEY—No. 2.....	50	@ 51
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	43	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	49	@ 50
PORK—Mess.....	11 00	@ 11 25
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4
HOGS.....	3 80	@ 4 05
WHEAT.....	2 50	@ 5 00
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	1 15	@ 1 20
CORN—New.....	37	@ 39
OATS.....	28	@ 31
RYE.....	58	@ 59
PORK—Mess.....	11 20	@ 11 30
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 8
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan.....	1 23	@ 1 25
No. 2 Red.....	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN.....	38	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
DETROIT.		
Flour—Choice White.....	5 75	@ 6 20
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 24	@ 1 25
No. 1 Amber.....	1 24	@ 1 25
CORN—No. 1.....	43	@ 48
OATS—Mixed.....	27	@ 28
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 65
PORK—Mess.....	11 50	@ 11 75
EAST LEBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Common.....	3 25	@ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 19	@ 4 25
SHEEP.....	3 25	@ 5 00

DIRE DISASTER.

A Train Filled with Excursionists, on the Connecticut Western Railroad, Breaks Through a Bridge—Sad Loss of Life.

A Hartford (Ct.) dispatch giving particulars of the terrible railroad disaster near that city says: Over 500 residents of Winsted, Canaan, Salisbury, and other places in the western section of the State had visited the Moody and Sankey revival meeting, and embarked for home after services, leaving Hartford by a special train of eleven cars and two locomotives. The party had enjoyed a rare feast of religious communion with the great evangelists, and little did they imagine the fearful catastrophe so close at hand. There was no warning—nothing to lead to apprehension. Crossing the Farmington river bridge, one mile from Tariffville, the train was just entering upon the trestle-work stretching across the meadows when an ominous crash was heard ahead of the train. The west span, 100 feet long, on the Howe truss principle, had yielded to the overweight of two engines, and, parting near an abutment, caved into the stream, crushing through six inches of ice with which it was covered. The first engine cleared the woodwork of the bridge proper, and, turning over, landed bottom up, irretrievably damaged. Its mate went down, enwrapped in the wreck of the bridge, both landing upon solid ground, but the baggage-car crashed through the ice into six feet of water, and deposited its dozen occupants in the icy flood, mixed up with the myriad of splinters into which the woodwork was shattered. The first passenger-car was next crushed to half size. Swinging around at right angles, into its weakest spot, the side, came like a catapult upon the heavy front platform of the next car, the rear end of which remained upheld against the central pier of the bridge. The fourth car, striking its predecessor, swung off diagonally, and pitched headforemost into the chasm. This ended the crash, for the remaining cars were saved from going off by the ends of the two cars resting against the pier as described. In a moment the shrieks of women and groans of men rang out upon the piercing cold air—the shrieks of crushed, mangled beings, struggling to obtain release from the meshes into which the shock had hurled them in the ends of the overturned cars. The unhurt hastened to help the endangered, and additional aid came from the villagers of Tariffville, who were aroused by the noise of the crash. A merciful Providence preserved the passengers from the usual terrible feature of fire originating from lamps and stoves, but the occupants of the first two cars were brought face to face with death by drowning, as the cars forming their prisons settled gradually down in the water and sand. Measures for relief were well organized by a few leading spirits, and soon the workers hewed and tore away timbers with a will until, in less than two hours, every car was cleared of its living occupants, the wounded being borne away to the river bank on sledges hastily improvised from saplings and car-cushions, and thence to the genial warmth of the cars which had remained on the track, and where friends were ready to minister to their needs. Telegrams were dispatched to Hartford and Winsted for aid, and special trains arrived soon after, Hartford contributing a dozen surgeons under the excitement occasioned by the report that at least fifty deaths had happened and wounds were innumerable. The worst injured were removed to hotels and private dwellings, people throwing open their doors and offering every accommodation. Two hours later the members of the party able to travel were sent home by a special train over other roads affording connection beyond the break. Meantime search for the dead began, and five corpses of women were taken from the wreck, all having died from drowning. Further search yielded the bodies of six young men who met death in the same way, having been standing on a front platform when the car went down, and being pushed under the water. Strange to say, of an aggregate of thirteen deaths reported, all but two are by drowning, only one passenger, Fred Hotchins, and Engineer Hatch, dying from injuries usually incident to such a disaster as this. The wounded number about thirty.

Montenegrin Soldiers.

In a recently-published account of the Montenegrin army, some details are given of the extraordinary marches which have been made by its soldiers during the present war with Turkey. Before the battle of Butschidol the force engaged had marched for fourteen hours across the country, over hill and dale, having, moreover, been previously under arms for six hours. On this occasion the men had not a mouthful of food from daybreak until midnight; the day was intensely hot, the country traversed was mountainous and difficult, and yet not a man was left behind. When marching from place to place the Montenegrins never follow the roads, but move straight across the country. Although heavily laden, the men easily climb the steepest rocks or descend the most precipitous slopes. Besides their weapons they carry invariably a bread bag and a plaid. Their arms consist usually of a rifle, a cutlass and a revolver. The bread bag contains generally an enormous loaf of bread, biscuit, a flask, and a reserve of

cartridges. The ammunition for immediate use, as well as money and any other small articles, are carried in the belt.

GOV. TILDEN'S PLAN.

A Scheme That Was Devised, but Never Carried into Execution.

[Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.] It may not be without interest to state what the real programme of the Tilden men was at the time when the policy of the present administration was not known, and when Tilden still cherished the hope that there might be legal means to make the entry into the White House. This information is derived from the highest possible Democratic authority; in fact, from those who were active in the events described. The story, which, for convenience, is put in the first person, is in substance this: "When the defection of the anti-filibusters destroyed the prospects of Tilden on March 4, the hopes of his friends were placed on an extra session, which most of them thought was inevitable. The failure of the Army bill, if it was not defeated for that purpose, would, it was believed, have the effect to compel the calling of an extra session. In the meantime the friends of Tilden met in counsel frequently to devise the best means of accomplishing their purpose. There was a large dinner party in New York city, at which David Dudley Field and most of the strong supporters of Tilden were present, including a great many lawyers and Congressmen. At that conference the best plans were discussed. Tilden's quo-warranto bill was considered, and it was generally, except possibly by Field himself, believed to be radically defective in that it provided no means of overcoming the delay which could scarcely be avoided, whether the case should be originally brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia or in any of the United States Courts. In the course of the evening a plan was suggested which, it was believed, would avoid this difficulty and result in bringing the matter to an early decision in the United States Supreme Court, one which would preclude the possibility of a final determination of the question during the present administration. That plan was definitely agreed upon in outline, and, if there had been an extra session, and the troops had not been withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, and the present administration had followed in the ways of former administrations, that bill would certainly have been presented as the deliberate policy of the majority of the Democratic party. Neither the details of that plan nor any hint of its real purpose have ever been published. It was in substance this: The great difficulty had been to find some measure which would avoid the delays indicated. Such a plan, it was believed, was found in the draft of a bill based upon Sec. 3, Art. 3, of the constitution of the United States. That section gives original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States in this language:

"In all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction."

That clause would give the Supreme Court undoubtedly immediate jurisdiction of the Presidential controversy. The two houses of Congress could have, and probably would have passed a bill empowering any State which felt that it had been robbed of its electoral vote, and misrepresented by the intervention of strangers in its Electoral College, who had fraudulently cast the vote of that State contrary to the popular will, to appear before the bar of the United States Supreme Court and apply for a quo warranto. It was believed that such a bill would pass, and that once passed the President could not have declined to have signed it if presented to him by the representatives of the people. Such a declaration would have raised so strong a presumption of consciousness of a defective title that it was not for a moment believed that the Executive would have declined to approve the bill. Once passed, the case would have been brought before the Supreme Court, without the intervention of any intermediate United States or District Courts, and without the possibility of any material delay.

The difficulty of securing a jury to consider the questions of fact was considered, and it was suggested that a jury could be obtained from among the Chief Justices of the State Supreme Courts.

So far, continued this informant, did the deliberations go, but no extra session was called. The troops were withdrawn, and the President carried out what we maintain were Democratic principles, and I, for one, and I think I speak for many Democrats, am opposed to disturbing the public peace by any attempts to renew the agitation of last winter, or to reopen the Presidential question. We feel that the Democrats will come into power in 1880, and will come to stay, and that any attempt to disturb the present status would not only result in our present defeat, but possibly a defeat for future generations.

This is the statement and opinion of one of the most trusted leaders of the Democratic party.

A Missionary.

"My name," said the prisoner, "is John Honor. I am an honorable man, sir, and never stole a cent in my life—because (sotto voce) a cent isn't worth the stealing." "John," remarked the court, "honorable men are scarce in the workhouse, and I feel in duty bound to place such a party among the poor fallen ones at that place, in order that they may witness a good example and profit by it." As John fled toward the Black Maria he was heard to mutter, "They set too much value on honor in this city. I shall hereafter plead guilty to being a thief. To be locked up as a missionary is too much."—Cincinnati Times.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

BELDING is to have a paper-mill and a woolen factory.

CORUNNA now has a telephone line in actual operation.

THE poultry show at Saginaw City was the most successful ever held in this State.

THE dwellers in the northern part of Bay county call for a division of the county.

DURING the recent revival in Greenville over sixty persons joined the Baptist Church.

THE Fremont Times says that the "Fish law" is being violated at Fremont lake.

THE Dorcas Society of Jackson is 25 years old. It aids home missionaries from \$100 to \$200 per year.

QUITE a company of Ionia county farmers will start at an early day for Southern Tennessee.

THE Executive Board of the Manistee County Agricultural Society has decided to hold the next fair at Bear lake.

THE residence of A. B. Freeman, at Bay City, was destroyed by fire recently. Loss \$12,000, with small insurance.

KEELER'S drug store, Purchase's grocery, the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, at Concord, burned a few days since. The loss is from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

WM. M. DRESKELL, a jeweler of Sarnac, has made an assignment. He was quite well known as the getter-up of the excursions on Lake Michigan last summer.

THE Prosecuting Attorney of Bay county has notified the Sheriff that it is illegal to turn the key on "vags" and charge jail fees, and the board will allow no more such fees.

TWO POLANDERS, whose names were not ascertained, started across Lake Manistee, the other day, on the ice, and when about half way fell through and were drowned before assistance could reach them.

THE mill of the Hon. O. O. Stanchfield, at Ludington, was sold at assignee's sale recently to Frank Filer for \$1,000, subject to incumbrance amounting to \$25,440. The mill was purchased in the spring of 1873 for \$40,000.

THE general superintendent of the life-saving service recommends new stations on Lake Michigan at Sleeping Bear point and Bayley's harbor; life stations at Kenosha and Muskegon; on Lake Huron complete stations at Point Aux Barques and Middle island, and a life-boat station at Sand beach.

A CRAZY convict, named John Hanley, alias Jeff Davis, was ordered to do something by Prison Asylum Keeper Humphrey. Hanley was sullen, and struck at him with a knife. Frank Parrish, another convict, tried to take the knife from Hanley and received a ghastly wound in the head.

THE representatives of a number of trotting associations met at Jackson and formed a Michigan circuit, and the following dates were assigned for meetings: Adrian, June 4 to 7; Kalamazoo, June 11 to 14; Grand Rapids, June 18 to 21; Jackson, June 25 to 28; Detroit, July 2 to 5. The second week in July goes to Bay City or East Saginaw, as they can settle it. The meeting also adopted a number of recommendations to the National Association.

THE Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of Michigan, in session last week at Detroit, elected the following officers: Grand H. P., C. J. Kruger, Grand Rapids; Deputy Grand H. P., David C. Spauldings, Lyons; Grand King, S. H. Norton, Pontiac; Grand Scribe, Charles H. Axtell, Lansing; Grand Secretary, William P. Inness, Grand Rapids; Grand Treasurer, E. W. Langdon, Niles; Grand Chaplain, Rev. William Stowe, Grand Haven; Grand C. of H., David Boone, Coldwater; Grand P. S., C. W. Strait, Jackson; Grand R. A. C., B. H. Morrison, Sturgis; Grand Lecturer, A. M. Clark, Lexington; Grand M. Third V., T. F. Giddings, Kalamazoo; Grand M. Second V., J. F. Hicks, Tecumseh; Grand M. First V., W. J. Latimer, Big Rapids.

THE Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has been holding a very important meeting at Detroit the past week, attending to a revision of the premium list, etc., and otherwise preparing for the State Fair this year. It was decided to hold a union fair of the State Agricultural Society and the State Pomological Society this year. The premium list was enlarged to the extent of \$828. It was decided to hold the next fair Sept. 16 to 20, inclusive. The Treasurer's report shows that the society has \$9,639.62 on hand. The superintendents of the various departments reported the fair last year as the best ever held by the society, and the most successful in the merit of its exhibits. The Secretary is to have a salary of \$1,000 per year, besides the needed expenses. The place for holding the next fair was not decided upon. The President and the business committee will name the location hereafter. The following are the standing committees and the executive superintendents for the coming year:

Standing Committee.—Business—J. M. Sterling, A. O. Hyde, Wm. L. Weber. Finance—Henry Fralick, E. W. Rising, F. V. Smith. Printing—E. O. Humphrey, A. J. Dean, G. W. Phillips, H. O. Hanford, Jules—J. W. Childs, J. G. Ramsdell, F. M. Manning. Location of next fair—E. O. Humphrey, J. M. Sterling, A. O. Hyde, Wm. L. Weber, W. J. Baxter. Chief Marshal—A. O. Hyde.

Executive Superintendents.—On Cattle—G. W. Phillips, E. W. Rising. Horses—F. V. Smith, D. W. Howard. Sheep—A. F. Wood. Swine—D. A. Blodgett. Poultry—T. D. Dewey. Miscellaneous—J. W. Childs. Farm Implements—H. O. Hanford, Abel Angell. Fine Arts—W. J. Baxter, J. G. Ramsdell. Manufactures—Henry Fralick, Wm. L. Weber. Agricultural Products—F. M. Manning. Machinery—Wm. M. Ferry. Carriages—J. Q. A. Burlington. Police and Gates—J. M. Sterling, A. J. Dear Forage—E. W. Rising.

THE SHADOW OF FATE.

BY JUDGE JARVIS.

A rider was threading his way over a road which lay along the hills at the base of the Blue Ridge mountains, in the region known as the Piedmont of Virginia, about the sources of the Rappahannock river.

The man himself might be described in the same language, as far as it would apply. Beyond this his age was about 25, his hair brown and full in look, his eye of a grayish blue.

His way quickly brought the traveler to a stream now running over its banks. Slipping easily from his saddle, he tightened the girths, slackened the crupper, and, gently patting his animal, addressed a few affectionate words to him. Remounting, he fixed himself firmly in the saddle, gathered his bridle in a manner to impart to his companion his own energy and determination, and moved into the creek.

Turning up the stream, he proceeded for about a hundred yards along the bank, and then struck boldly across in a direct line, with the horse's head slanted up current. The depth of the water did not sensibly increase in the course of eighty yards, and the stranger was congratulating himself upon the probability of getting over without a wetting, when the animal in two steps increased the depth until he could no longer hold his footing, and sprang boldly into the middle of a deep, rushing channel. In an instant the rider had seized the mane of the horse in his left hand, and slipped smoothly out of the saddle to the lower side, where he floated along.

Man and beast battled bravely with the flood for a moment, when the former was startled to feel the horse sink and turn with a terrified snort down the current. A quick jerk upon the lead rein served to procure but an instant's pause in the precipitate course of the beast, but in that instant the stranger became aware of another presence by the touch of a clammy object against his hand.

Raising his head above the neck of the charger, he saw dimly outlined upon the waving and shimmering surface a dark and undefinable object. The next moment the desperate plunges of the beast had obstructed his vision, when, with the self-command of one accustomed and nerved to the hardships of athletic sports and a soldier's danger, he swung his leg over the back of his animal and gathered himself into his saddle.

Reaching out a hand, he was about to seize the object of his horror, when it exposed the ghastly features of a woman.

For an instant only he hesitated; then, recovering from the thrill, he grasped the head firmly by the loose, flowing, tangled mass of raven tresses, and raised it above the water upon the pommel of his saddle.

Turning his head again up stream, he renewed the combat with the tide. Twice it seemed as though man, woman, and beast must all succumb, and twice the noble struggles of the animal cheated the turgid grave of its victims.

Finally, the hoofs once more crunched the firm bottom of the stream, and ten paces brought the party safely to the shore.

Feeling the forehead, he found it cold; the hands were also chilled, but he thought he felt a slight flutter of the pulse. Tearing open the dress, he pressed his hand against the heart and found it still warm.

His efforts to resuscitate her were soon rewarded, and, after a few moments, the woman made an attempt to speak, which resulted, however, only in a moaning cry.

At this point he began to look for other assistance, when he observed a light upon the hill above the creek. Once more raising the body to the pommel of his saddle and mounting behind it, he sought the road.

One stepped around to receive the woman, and another entered the house to procure the stimulant.

"What's this?" said the one who was assisting the traveler in dismounting the woman.

"Send for the nearest physician at once."

They lifted the motionless, but reviving, form into the house, and deposited it upon a sofa.

The stimulant was soon brought, and, upon a small portion of it being administered, the woman indicated an increased vitality by a broken gurgle. This, after a while, gave way to clearer articulation, in which, however, only syllables were emitted. These were in turn succeeded by one or two sharp cries of pain, which gradually subsided into a moaning chatter of wailing, incoherent sentences.

At this point the stranger, in raising his hand to her head to brush the tangled hair from her brow, noticed a clot of blood upon the wet skin of her finger; rubbing it off, he found no trace of a wound.

"She must be bleeding!" he ejaculated; "see if there is a cut anywhere."

An examination soon revealed a ghastly wound, an ugly, gaping abrasion upon the left side of the head, above the ear, and just behind the temple. The locks were matted over it, and the blood still oozed slowly from its mouth.

Pending the arrival of a doctor, the stranger clipped the hair from around the wound, and, after bathing it with feminine tenderness, he gave the patient over to the charge of the ladies of the house who were in attendance.

"I presume you are the host, sir," said he, at once, addressing the elder of the two. "If you will be kind enough to let me have a bed, until I can rest for an hour or so and dry my clothing, I shall resume my journey under great obligation to you. Matters of importance urge me to lose no time, and I shall only delay until my horse can recruit for the balance of my ride. In fact, but for the incident of finding the unfortunate lady in the creek, I should have continued on the road without consulting my comfort so far."

"Will you tell me how you happened upon the adventure, and how you account for the lady's wound and present condition?"

The traveler gave a brief account of the events, without, however, throwing any light upon his own identity or business.

"May I ask your name, sir?" inquired the host, whom we will introduce to the reader as Mr. Thornton, or Squire Thornton, as he was dubbed by his neighbors in honor of his being a Justice of the Peace.

"I beg pardon for the misconstruction. My name is Gaspard Durer, a short while since a soldier in the French service. Do you see anything in my appearance or anything else about this case which justifies you in interrogating me officially?"

"Until one who is found with a body that has been murdered or dangerously assaulted has accounted satisfactorily for his presence there, there is a legal suspicion fixed upon him."

"If I must be detained to satisfy the law, I yield to the annoyance with as little impatience as possible, where the officer of the law exercises his duties so courteously."

After a few more remarks were passed, the Squire bade his son Edie conduct the gentleman to his room and see him well provided for the night.

After the traveler had left, the vagrant still lingered. Shifting his hat restlessly but mechanically, he seemed to resume a conversation which had probably been interrupted by the stranger's exit from the stable.

"Pears to me now"—an expression which

indicated the result of some mighty reflection for his caller—"Pears to me he ain't tellin' the truth. He ain't named Gaspard Durer, because he'd said so fast. 'Pears to me he looks like old Raoul Dupuy, and Gaston afore him; and, if I ain't mistaken, he's been in these parts afore."

"Who's the woman, Randy?"

"I have been lookin' at her, but 'pears to me I never seen her afore—leastways she don't come from about here."

"The resemblance of Durer to the Dupuys is striking, and I thought at first he was the son of Gaston, who has been absent so long. What think you, my son?"

"Can't say, father, but his resemblance to Mr. Dupuy at the manor would be noticed by anyone."

"Perhaps," suggested the vagrant, "he's a son of Dupuy himself; if half they bring from furrin parts about him is o'root, 'pears to me he must have more'n one."

"And your friend Raoul ain't too good for a fraud or lie," chirped the vagrant.

"We will dispense with your comments on the characters of my friends," retorted the Squire.

"No offense, Squire, but 'sponse or no 'sponse, I knows the laws, and I allers take care to have proof afore I says a libel on any man."

"What do you know of Raoul Dupuy, villain, that you dare maintain such a thing concerning his character, which is polluted by your mention of it?"

"Never mind what I know, Squire, so long as I ain't said it," answered the tramp.

"What is your opinion, doctor?" asked the Squire.

"It is rather early to ask an opinion about the patient, Squire. The skull is fractured, and it may be necessary to trepan it, if any portion is bearing on the brain."

"Do you think the blow will permanently affect her brain, or that she will be found in mind should she recover?"

"If the pressure of the bone upon the brain be removed, she will doubtless recover her senses. But, until she is completely well again, and even after, no risk must be taken in the case. Absence of excitement or noise is indispensable, as the slightest mental shock might make her a raving maniac. Blows upon that region of the head have been known to deprive persons of the power of speech, and, if she is not kept perfectly quiet, she may recover only to linger out a dumb existence."

After breakfast a servant, whom the Squire had dispatched across the creek upon his first errand, returned with the information that Mr. Taylor—the gentleman whom the stranger had left at his gate on the road—would be over immediately after breakfast.

Upon the arrival of Mr. Taylor, he and the Squire retired for a consultation, to which they after a while called Randy, the vagrant. They then returned to the traveler, and after hearing his account once more, and comparing the time of his leaving Mr. Taylor with that of his arrival at the Squire's, they proceeded to the creek in company.

Upon their arrival the squire addressed the traveler:

"I have taken counsel with Mr. Taylor touching this case, which seems a deep mystery, after all the information we have been so far able to gather; the lady seems unknown even to Randy, who visits every house in this and the adjoining counties, and you are equally a stranger to us. I consider, however, that you have been fully discharged from any connection with the affair. We must first attempt to gather something from the lady herself."

At this point the doctor came out of the sick-room. He stated that the lady had greatly improved during the night, and that the wound was, in all probability, not serious; the lady had even recovered, in a measure, the control of her mental faculties and language, though she was not fully conscious or coherent as yet.

The Squire, Mr. Taylor, the traveler, and the doctor together proceeded to the bedside of the unfortunate woman, the stranger—being assured of his release by the words of the Squire—first ordering a servant to bring his horse to the door before leaving the piazza.

Upon reaching the bed the woman opened her eyes, and, seeing the kind, manly faces of the Squire and Mr. Taylor, she faintly smiled, and ran her eyes over the rest of the group.

She passed the doctor without any variance of expression, and then rested them upon the face of the stranger.

The eyes became set in a horrible stare, the light forsook them, the pupils dilated, she raised herself to a sitting posture by a convulsive movement of the arms; then, crouching to her knees and throwing herself wildly down upon her face, she shrieked out, with a curdling moan:

"Oh, oh, Dupuy! don't, don't!" and consciousness once more left her.

Despite his self-command, the traveler paled. He at once retired with the gentlemen, however, to the piazza, and the doctor moved to assist his patient.

In a short while he, too, joined the party upon the piazza. Nothing had passed between the group until the doctor broke a painful constraint which had fallen upon all.

"Gentlemen," said he, "the worst mishap that could befall this unfortunate lady has just occurred through her having seen this gentleman, Mr. Durer. She is a raving maniac. She may die, she may recover, after a lingering illness; but, in any event, she will be fortunate if she ever recovers her reason. Darkness has settled upon her brain for a long night, which may never be followed by the dawn."

"To what, doctor," asked the Squire, "do you attribute her shock?"

"She was evidently stricken with horror at the sight of Mr. Durer, whom, from my knowledge of the laws of the human brain, she has in some way associated with the violence which has been done her, to her great terror."

There was a pause, a painful lull.

Then the Squire spoke to Durer:

"The case, sir, has taken a new turn. You will not be surprised that I conclude it my duty to commit you, to await further developments in the matter."

Upon the last syllable he strode from the piazza, booted and spurred, his steps clanging an echo to his voice. One spring and he has vaulted into his saddle; he brushes away the servant who holds his bit with imperial disdain, and turns his horse at the gate.

The animal clears it with the activity and fire of his master, gathers himself on the other side, and before the Squire can recover from the stupor of amazement, is off like the wind.

The above is a synopsis of "THE SHADOW OF FATE," by Judge Jarvis, a wonderfully dramatic and powerful novel, which began in No. 660 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER, now for sale at all news depots. It is a story of adventure and devotion, of an interest beyond that of any novel published for years. With No. 660 of FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER is presented an exquisite steel engraving, "Love's Young Dream," with No. 661, "Dressed for Baptism," a picture appealing to every family; with No. 662, "Nina." These three engravings cannot be purchased in the print stores under FIFTY DOLLARS. The price of the CHIMNEY CORNER is 10 cents weekly, or \$4 per annum. Anyone wishing to enjoy the excellent stories, instructive and entertaining matter in this popular paper can receive it for three months, free of postage, by remitting ONE DOLLAR to FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl street, New York. Try it, and commence with No. 660, thus securing these three exquisite engravings.

A NEEDLE ring—The sewing circle.

BECKER.

Since so many secular papers pervert the meaning of Henry Ward Beecher's Sermon on hell, we deem the following clipping pertinent and to the point, and perhaps of special benefit to some of our readers. The *Christian Intelligencer* of the 17th inst. says: "Certain ministers of Universalist 'mild, meridian moonshine,' instigated thereto by a queer sermon by Mr. Beecher, have been indulging in a pyrotechnic display, for the illumination of hell and its occupants. It appears from what we can make out of their fiery confusion that they translate future punishment into final restoration, which is now the hobby of our Universalist doubters. And this reminds us of an anecdote, well authenticated, told of the late Dr. Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College. A teacher of Restorationist doctrine, arrived in Schenectady, and announced his intention to lecture on his special theme, challenging in his advertisement any one who could refute his arguments. Some of the students, wishing a little innocent entertainment, asked Dr. Nott to attend the lecture, concealing from him at the same time the offer of the challenge. He consented and was present. The lecture concluded, the request was made for a reply. There was no escape. Dr. Nott arose and said, 'I believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in full salvation through His blood. When I die I expect to go direct to be with Christ. You who think as I do may follow me. Those who prefer to go to heaven by the way of hell may follow that gentleman, who seems to have discovered the route.' There is nothing more to add, for the debate was ended. We think it right and proper to add that a reading of Mr. Beecher's sermon above referred to shows that it gives no aid or comfort whatever to Universalism. It is flatly and plainly opposed to it. One or two secular papers wrested his words from their settings and tried to prevent his meaning."

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

The Russians are having things most decidedly their own way. They are in full force at Adrianople, where they have captured large supplies, and are thereby materially strengthened. They are delaying the armistice on one or another pretext, and do not seem disposed to hurry a peace with a foe that has already surrendered. From present appearances it is quite probable that they will be in sight of Constantinople, or in possession of it, before they actually suspend hostilities. Every mile that they advance, without protest from Europe, adds to their claims for at least territorial aggrandizement. While the Russians are marching their armies forward, the venerable Gortschakoff is hoodwinking Lord Derby and his colleagues by depreciating any Russian ambitions that would interfere with English interests. In a few days Europe will wake up to the fact that Russia has conquered Turkey completely and is in possession of her territory. Whether she will give it up after such an expenditure of blood and treasure, is to our mind, dubious. It will not be so easy to dislodge her as it would have been to have checked her progress. Turkish power in Europe has been effectually broken. The Czar is in charge of the estate, but no man can foretell how it will be ultimately divided, or what struggles will take place before it is finally settled.

A RUMOR IN THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

The members of the Right in the French Chamber are in high dudgeon. They had full possession of the machinery during the late elections and they did not scruple at any fraud to insure the return of partisan deputies. Now the wheel of fortune has turned, and the people's will prevails. The Chamber is, like every legislative body in the world, the judge of its own members. After examining several of the most flagrant cases of intimidation and fraud, the majority has unhesitatingly proposed to create popular sympathy by resigning in a body. It is to be hoped that they will conclude to refer their cases to the judgment of the people under the new regime. There are some two hundred and ten of them altogether, and the elections to fill their places would show, better than anything else, how devoted are the French people to their new institutions. There would be no danger that the Dufaure Government would imitate the infamous policy of De Broglie in intimidating the electors. To those who witnessed the scenes enacted during the late election it must appear ludicrous to hear these Conservatives complain of being badly treated because the Chamber is exercising one of its fundamental rights. The leaders who managed so consummately the republican cause during the crisis, may be safely trusted as men too wise to hazard their assured victory by pursuing any personal enmities under the

guise of law. They will be governed only by a desire to vindicate the law and the rights of the electors to be represented by men of their choice. We do not expect to see the chagrined members of the Right carry out their threat. They will not cut off their nose for sake of spiting their face.

Mr. B. Chrisman, writes from Massanetta Springs, under date of Jan. 11, 1878, to the editor of the *Philadelphia Weekly Times*, as follows:—The thermometer fell at this point, in the valley of Virginia—one hundred miles south of Harper's Ferry, in Rockingham county, near Harrisonburg—on the 6th to twenty-two degrees below zero. This elevated blue-grass region is very cold, and we have but little real summer, not beginning until late in June, ending generally early in September.

A few years ago Maine was the greatest lumbering State in the Union, but now she is sixth on the list, and the business is rapidly falling off by reason of the wasting away of the forests and the competition of Western men. Shipbuilders at Portland say that they can get pine masts and spars from the Pacific coast cheaper than they can cut them in their own woods.

An amendment of the constitution of Wisconsin is pending in the legislature, the purpose of which is to secure the taxation of all property except that owned by the state, and lands used for burial purposes. It is specially designed to make religious societies and corporations pay taxes on their places of worship and other property.

THERE is a negro in Glascock county, Georgia, about fifty years of age, whose face, hands, and feet, and most of his body, have turned completely white. He was once black all over—said to have been very black. When a boy a white spot appeared on his body, and since then he has been gradually turning from Ethiopian to Caucasian color. There is a similar case in one of the counties of central Kentucky.

GERMANY is suffering from an unexampled depression of business. She demoralized silver, and is suffering the consequences. The French indemnity tempted Germany into the disastrous policy of adopting the gold standard, and the resulting loss has been very great.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

THERE are 157 members in the Mississippi Legislature. In the Senate are two Republicans, one colored. In the House are one white Republican, two independent colored Republicans, two fusion colored Republicans, and three colored Democrats. A colored Democrat was elected Doorkeeper of the House.

Mrs. Fremont writes from Paris that the French trials resulted in giving Gen. Fremont complete release from all obligations.

"The United States Life-saving Service," Liberally illustrated; "The City of Mexico," with twenty different engravings; "The Artificial Production of Gold," with a dozen good pictures; "From Stone-hammer to Breech-loader," illustrated with about forty good engravings, are some of the brilliant and highly instructive articles contained in FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY for February now ready. In addition there are a number of excellent Short Stories by popular authors; the continuation of "THE AMERICAN COUNTESS," by ETTA W. PINKER; a beautiful chromo frontispiece, illustrating a Parisian marriage of eighty years ago, with interesting descriptive matter; scientific notes, and so forth, in almost endless variety. Each number of the POPULAR MONTHLY has 128 pages quarto, and 100 very interesting illustrations. It is without doubt the cheapest and one of the best and most popular magazines published in the English language.

Send in your subscriptions to begin with the January number, and commence the new volume, as also the new serial story, "THE AMERICAN COUNTESS." Annual subscription price, \$3; single copies, 25 cents—postpaid. Address, FRANK LESLIE, 537 Pearl St. New York.

A Pleasant Duty. It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains its reputation as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By its use the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. If you value your existence you cannot afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, Holland, City, Michigan.

German Syrup. No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggists and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10c. Regular size 75c. Three doses will relieve any case.

A Card.

In behalf of the bereaved relatives of the late CORNELIA PLUGGER, Mrs. Heltje De Jong would hereby tender her heartfelt thanks to kind friends and a sympathizing public for the many favors so cordially rendered during the hour of affliction.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 23rd, 1878.

Special Notices.

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

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Our winter goods are now offered at greatly reduced rates at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Deaths.

PLUGGER—At Grand Haven, Mich., at the residence of Rev. E. C. Oggel, January 21st, 1878, CORNELIA PLUGGER, born at Holland, Mich., August 8th, 1838.

Dear daughter and sister, we miss thee. Yet, this loss to us, to thee is gain.

New Advertisements.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jan Kerkhof, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Roeloffe Kerkhof, praying among other things for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jan Kerkhof, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to Janter Vree, the person named therein, as executor, hearing thereon, the said Court, then and there being, do hereby order, that said petition be granted; and that said Janter Vree, do give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereon, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

RIDLEY HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS, with other Experienced Teachers. Now open—Pupils admitted at any time. Course of instruction embraces English, Mathematics, Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental Branches. For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at FENTON, GUTHRIE CO., MICH.

BANKING.

KENYON & VAN PUTTEN,

BANKERS, HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

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

N. KENYON, J. VAN PUTTEN.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries, Peaches, Apples, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apple, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

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

Wanted.

4,000 Coris of Shingle Bolts.

I sell a good No. 1 shingle at retail for \$1.00 and less at wholesale. Custom sawing done to order at short notice. Having purchased a gumming machine I hold myself in readiness to gum all kinds of saws. Highest market price paid for Pine Logs, at

Holland Lumber & Shingle Mill

P. PFANSTIEHL, HOLLAND, Jan. 12th, 1878.

Dissolution Notice.

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

Dated, ZEELAND, Mich. Dec. 31, 1877.

ALBERT BOLKE, GERRIT BOLKE.

To the Public.

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

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

ALBERT BOLKE.

Organ For Sale.

\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$225, when new. HOWARD & McBRIDE, HOLLAND, Dec. 23rd, 1877.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich.

FRUIT-TREES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50 trees will be allowed at hundred rates.

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

Apples.

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

Each. Hundred. 4 to 6 feet high, fine trees, 15c. \$15 00 5 to 7 " " selected, 25c. 25 00

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

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

Coral & Whitney, No. 30.

4 feet high, 40c. \$40 00

Peaches.

One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet, 10c. \$10 00 selected trees, 15c. 15 00 Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Barnard, Smock, Foster, Hills Chili, Hales Early, Stump World, Beatrice, Old Mixon, Sunquannah, Jacques Raviripe, Amends June, Alexander, 30 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osbard's Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Madeleine, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Lottise Bonne, Bourne de Ajon, Vicar, Lawrence, Buffam, Tyson.

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

Dwf. Pears.

Osbard Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Lottise Bonne, Bourne de Ajon, Vicar, Lawrence, Buffam, Tyson.

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

Plums.

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

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

Cherries.

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

Each. Hundred. One year, 3 to 5 feet, 25c. \$25 00 Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 40c. 40 00 2 and 3 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra, 75c. 75 00

Quinces.

Orange, 2 1/2 feet, 35c. each. Angers, 3 1/2 feet, 50c. 50 00 Reas' Mammoth, 2 1/2 feet, 50c. 50 00

Sweet Chestnut.

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

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted. Concord, Ives Seedlings, 35c. each.

One year, 10c. \$8 00 Agawan, Selom, Iona, Delaware, Wilder, Martha.

Each. Hundred. 2 years growth, 40c. \$40 00 Lady, one year growth, \$1 00 each.

Currants.

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

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedling, \$1 50 \$8 00

Raspberries.

Turner, the best red raspberry, 30c. \$30 00 Philadelphia, red, 25c. 25 00 Mammoth cluster, black, 25c. 25 00 Davidson's Thornless, black, 25c. 25 00 Doolittle, black, 25c. 25 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson, 50c. \$50 00 Col. Cheney, 50c. 50 00 Kentucky, 50c. 50 00 Green Profit, 50c. 50 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Each. Hundred. 12 inches transplanted, 15c. \$10 00 15 " " 25c. 15 00 2 to 3 feet, twice, 40c. 30 00 3 to 4 " " 3 times, 60c. 40 00 4 to 6 " " 3 " \$1 00 60 00

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

SCOTCH PINE. 3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted, 50c. 35 00 4 to 5 " " 75c. 60 00 5 to 6 " " 1 00 60 00 18 inches, once, 25c. 15 00

BALSAM FIR. 2 feet, transplanted twice, 50c. 35 00 3 " " 75c. 60 00 12 inches, 25c. 15 00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. 3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy, bushy and fine for Hedges, 50c. 25 00

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

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

DECIDUOUS TREES. European mountain ash, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. 40 00 " " very heavy ash 8 to 10 " 1 00 65 00 American, 6 to 8 " 50c. 40 00 Weeping mountain ash, fine, 1 00 40 00 " 4 yrs very heavy & bushy 8 00 40 00 willow klarnock, 1 00 40 00 " new American, 1 00 40 00 American Elms, 6 to 8 feet, 40c. 30 00 European Larch 4 to 5 feet Transplanted, 50c. 40 00 European Larch 12 to 18 inches, 10c. 5 00 Sweet Chestnut 5 to 8 feet, transplanted, 25c. to 40c. 20 00 Catalpa, 5 to 8 feet, 50c. to \$1 00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS. Pyrus Japonica, scarlet; Weigelia, Rosa and Amabilis; Spiraea, Frunifolia, Lancelata, and Ballard; Deutzia, Gray, and Plena Flora; Syringa, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilas Siberian; Flowering Almond, white and red; Eonymus; Yellow Harrison Rose—all at 35 cents each. Hortensia Paeonias, fragrant varieties, 20 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber), 40 cents; Climbing Honeysuckles, 20 cents; Tree Paeonia, Banks, \$1 to \$2 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

FINE

Coffins and Caskets

AT

H. Meyer & Co.

SEWING-MACHINES:

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

or any other kind, all for sale

cheap at H. MEYER & Co's

River Street, Furniture Store.

43-5w

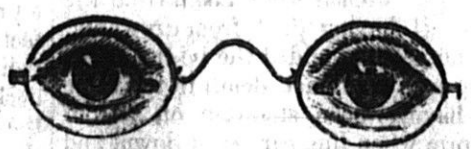
Joslin & Breyman,



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, 1877. 6-1y.

The Great English Remedy

GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self Abuse, as Loss of Memory, and After Taking.

versal Laxative. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by arising from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere.

Wanted.

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

E. BAUDER, Fenton, Mich.

Settings.

Messrs. C. P. Becker & Co., are building an addition to their grist mill.

THERE is only one theme for conversation in the city of Grand Haven, and that is the Donker trial.

KANSAS farmers estimate corn at fifteen cents a bushel, at which price it is a cheaper fuel than coal or wood.

MR. Wm. Van Putten, our druggist, has returned home from Cincinnati, where he finished his first course of studies to attain the degree of M. D.

MR. A. Westveer, whose case was considered dangerous enough to telegraph for his sons, a few days ago, is still lingering in about the same condition.

THE lawsuit which has been instituted by Mr. J. Knol & Co. against Mr. Wolman & Son, has been mutually settled, and the suit will be withdrawn.

THOSE of our readers who have promised to bring us wood for their indebtedness will confer a great favor upon us by doing it immediately. We need it. "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

THE wrecking tug Leviathan, of Milwaukee, arrived at Grand Haven, Mich., on Wednesday, and has since been engaged in dredging a sand bar which lately formed between the piers at the mouth of Grand river.

AN error slipped into our notice of the Laarman trial of last week, stating that a motion for a new trial had been made, which error has been extensively copied by our neighbors. The motion for a new trial had not been made, and must be done this week—if at all.

It is rumored that extensive improvements will be made in the large tannery of Cappon, Bertsch & Co., among which will be another large dry-house. This tannery is the largest in the State, and if this firm keeps on prospering, as we hope they will, it will soon be the largest in the United States.

REV. O. O. Fletcher, a Baptist preacher at Allegan, Mich., married a white woman, named Hattie Wineberger, to a negro named Charles Collier. The event causes much indignation there, and Fletcher will be prosecuted. He claims to have done the deed unthinkingly. The affair may be made a test in the state courts.

MR. Michael J. Clapper, well known to this community as a revivalist, wishes to make known to the people at large that he will commence with a series of revival meetings on Monday evening next, at the Hall of H. W. Verbeek & Co. He also hereby invites the aid of all the Holland and American clergymen and professors in this colony, to help the good work along, some of whom have already promised to come and help him.

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

ALMOST all the young folks in and around this city will remember J. Van Putten, the oldest son of Mr. Jacob Van Putten, who took to sailing on the briny deep a few years ago. Last week Mr. J. Van Putten and his family were surprised with a long letter from his lost son, of whom they had not heard for many months, and kindly gave us the privilege to extract some of the important points therefrom. He writes under date of November 22nd, 1877, from Melbourne, Australia. Eleven months ago he left San Francisco for Liverpool in a Glasgow ship, called the Glencoe, and arrived at Liverpool after a six months voyage; from there he shipped to Adelaide, in South Australia, in the ship Michael Hutchinson. He writes of having had a very stormy passage and having lost two men off the jib-boom while attempting to furl the jib, and the sea running so high that no aid could be given, the men had to drown. The ship was so hard and bad in its appointments that he and a comrade concluded to leave her to her fate, and to avoid the exact fulfillment of their contract, they took to the woods and tramped 475 miles to Portland. He mentions having met all manner of wild and strange animals in the woods. From Portland they went to Melbourne. He says times are good in Australia and wages high. He says he will soon ship for America, and expresses a longing to see the "old folks at home." He closes by wishing them all a "Happy New Year." When this young man returns home safe and sound, to the joy of his longing parents, brothers and sisters, after having roamed over the salt seas for a few years, he may "spin a very interesting yarn."

THE weather has turned considerable colder this week, but still we are waiting for snow.

MRS. David Bertsch, who has been very dangerously ill for a few weeks past, is gradually improving.

THE numbers of Europeans who returned to Europe last year was nearly as large as that of those emigrating hither.

THE Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company of Spring Lake, Mich., calculate to put in 80,000,000 feet of logs this winter.

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

Osman Pasha gratefully acknowledges that he is indebted to his seven wives for the development of whatever fighting qualities he may possess.

WE see the report of collected liquor taxes published in the Grand Haven News-Journal. How is this? Has the News-Journal turned Republican, or what?

THE Dutch at the Paris Exposition will come out very strong in tulips. Forty thousand bulbs are to be planted so as to figure out the arms of Haarlem in a most effective manner.

REV. P. Moerdijk comes out with a splendid article in *De Hope* of the 23d inst, against parochial schools. We congratulate him on the production of such solid arguments, and the readers of *De Hope* on obtaining such valuable reading matter.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 24, 1878: Johanna Van Oel, Walter Trobridge, Andrew Lawrence, Jacob Vlouten, Miss Liberty Vanderberg, D. Franssens, Clark Layer.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE sudden demise of Miss Katie Plugger, on Monday morning has cast a gloom over the large circle of relatives and friends she leaves behind. Her funeral on Wednesday last was largely attended, and impressive services were held in the 3rd Reformed Church, several clergymen assisting, and her remains were laid away with tender care in a beautiful casket in close proximity to the last resting place of her father, Aldert Plugger—by whose death this Colony sustained the loss of one of her greatest men.

THE Ottawa county Circuit Court, D. J. Arnold, judge, convened in Grand Haven on Monday of last week, and the trial of the criminal cases is affording the idlers about town an interesting free entertainment, and the prospective length of the trials of John Donker and his two sons, Cornelius and "Hep," charged with firing several buildings during the past six years for the purpose of getting the insurance on them, promises them their fill of "court house" loafing, startling disclosures, lawyers battles, etc. The Donkers demanded separate trials, which were granted. The trial of Cornelius Donker was commenced on Wednesday of last week and continued until Thursday of this week, when Mr. Geo. C. Stewart closed the argument. The general impression seems to be that the jury will disagree, and the prisoner thereby liberated. Cornelius is charged with having been hired by his father to set fire to the Madison house a small hotel destroyed by fire about two years ago, upon which John Donker obtained the insurance. John Donker's general merchandise store, destroyed by fire last spring, was heavily insured. They are also charged with setting fire to a brewery and other buildings during the past five years. The extensive fire on Washington street, of Aug. 10, originated in the rear of one of their saloons, and the prosecution will attempt to prove that they set the building on fire; also, that they were the perpetrators of the several unsuccessful attempts at incendiarism discovered during the past year. The father, John Donker, is a Hollander about 65 years of age, an old resident, and an ex-alderman of Grand Haven. Cornelius Donker is a man of family about 30 years of age, and proprietor of one of the most prominent saloons in town.

AFTER the trials of the Donker's are concluded and their innocence or guilt established by jury, the trial of a Hollander named Benkema, charged with murdering with an axe a man named Duham, at Coopersville, will take place. It has been reported that owing to the death by suicide or murder of Armstrong, the man in whose saloon the crime was committed, and who it is claimed was the only witness of the killing it would, be impossible to convict Benkema of the murder. But Prosecuting Attorney McBride states that the trial will take place. Benkema says he was drunk and does not know anything about the murder, whether he committed it himself or not. In short the trials of criminals makes this session of the Circuit Court very lively and interesting.

LATER—Thursday, 5 P. M.—The jury, after being out only one hour, returned with a verdict of "NOT GUILTY."

FRESH Taffy every day at KANTERS & WIERSEMA.

WISCONSIN has over twenty million acres of farming land which have never yet felt the plow.

RICHARD the Third (Dana) has married Edith, the poet Longfellow's daughter, on Thursday, January 17th, 1878.

SIRLOIN steak at five cents per pound and fine fat turkeys at twenty-five cents each are among the latest market quotation in Mason county, Texas.

ONE of the ladies who received New Year's calls in Washington was the venerable widow of Jackson's Secretary of War, General John Eaton. She is still hale and cheerful.

THE unusually mild and moist character of the present winter is undoubtedly due to the president's southern policy. Even the winds prove that there is "no north and no south" any more.

THE latest dispatches indicate that Sitting Bull is actually preparing for renewed hostilities, and has combined the remnant of the Nez Percés, and all the runaways from the reservations with his own forces and now threatens our frontier forts.

A FEW days ago Mr. O. Breyman and Mr. J. Knol made a trade of real estate, whereby Mr. Breyman obtained possession of 80 acres of good fruit land, ten acres of which he intends to plant with fruit trees during next spring. The land is located on the north side of Black Lake, near Pine Creek, and next neighbor to Mr. Kamerad. This is a good move on the part of Mr. Breyman, and he is not alone among our business men who see in the near future a large business springing up in fruit culture. We have thousands of acres of land around this immediate vicinity, and especially around Black Lake that is good for fruit only, and some fine day our people will offer thousands for fruit land which they can at present obtain dirt cheap. Plant fruit trees and vine-yards!

LATEST WAR NEWS.

NO PEACE YET.

ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE.

THE cable at length brings news about Suleiman, and it is no better news for the Turks than the cable has been in the habit of bringing lately. The report is that Gourko attacked Suleiman on the 15th, and kept up a continuous battle until the 18th, killing four thousand Turks and taking eight thousand prisoners and a number of cannon. The remnant of the defeated army escaped into the defiles of the Rhodope mountains. It is doubtful if anything like an organized army remains, after so disastrous a fight, though scattered bands may find their way to the coast. The evacuation of Adrianople by the Turks is confirmed. They destroyed the ammunition depots before leaving. Deputations from the city visited the headquarters of the Russian forces in the vicinity, and asked the immediate occupation of the place by a force sufficient to maintain order.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There has been an increase of excitement to-day and a stoppage of business, owing to the disquieting rumors from Rumelia. Among those gaining some credence is the march of the Russians both toward Gallipoli and Constantinople. It is asserted from Bucharest that the march on Gallipoli is a military necessity for the purpose of cutting off the retreat of Suleiman, whose troops are being embarked at Jannizza, on the Gulf of Lagos. There is considerable apprehension here that from this military necessity may grow a military occupation of Gallipoli which would greatly embarrass the English troops in case of hostilities. The correspondent of the *Chicago Times* at Pera says an armistice has been agreed on, though the terms are not known. He believes it includes everything demanded by Russia, as the porte is determined to conclude peace at any price and allow the remainder of the fighting, if any must be done, to be carried on by some other power.

VERMILION, Jan. 23.—The senate to-day balloted without result for a life senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Daurelle De Paladines. The requisite majority is 187. Duke Decazes, late minister of foreign affairs, nominated by the right, received 128 votes, and M. Lefranc, republican, 129.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, 3 A. M.—A special from Madrid contains the following: The marriage of Alfonso XII., king of Spain, and the Princess Mercedes, third daughter of Duke of Montpensier was solemnized about noon to-day, at the royal chapel of the Atocha.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Spanish steamship Ponce went down with two of her crew after a collision in the Mersey with the ship Baring Brothers, from Norfolk for Liverpool.

AMERICAN eagles to the amount of \$500,000 were withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York to-day.

A NEW stock of Candies just received at KANTERS & WIERSEMA.

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK
—IN STONE—

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

All Work Warranted and
Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

—THE—

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new stock of

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and
Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,
and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always
on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc. S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Amier, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ale P. Stegenga, administrator of said estate, praying among other things that he may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purposes in said petition set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the eighteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,
42-5w Judge of Probate.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at
Short Notice.

44-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

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

Its Record for the Past Twenty-Two Years.

Is well before the public, and its contentment and contents one week, furnish an index as to what each coming week will bring out. It has not been suspected of lacking in enterprise, or doing anything less than is becoming a paper of its class to do. As a paper for the

Farm, Household or Fire-side.

It will be found especially interesting and attractive, to both old and young. Every department is enlightened and made readable by

Talented Regular Contributors!

And no pains are spared by the publishers to maintain its high standard of excellence.

For the current year the subscription price will remain as heretofore, viz: Two dollars per copy, and one dollar and thirty-five cent per copy in clubs—postage prepaid by the publishers.

We authorize any person who desires to do so, to become our agent, and will receive the subscription of all such at club prices, other names being sent afterwards as fast as secured.

Before making up your list of papers for the ensuing year it will pay you to send for a specimen copy, which are sent free. Address plainly,

Western Farm Journal,
116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROO T & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

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

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 34. Situated between J. O. Doornburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1y

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DRALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete

stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES HYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES HYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay

soil, six miles from this city. Near church

and school house, at a bargain, 80 acres

of this land is partially improved. Also

40 acres of unimproved land in the Town-

ship of Fillmore. Inquire of

42-1y M. D. HOWARD.

THE MASQUE OF THE MONTHS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Firstly then, child son of Janus,
Rough for cold, in drugged clad,
Com'at with rack and rheum to pain us—
Firstly then, child son of Janus,
Governed now in old Syrianna;
Numb and chill are maid and lad.

After thee thy dripping brother,
Dank his weeds around him cling;
Mist his footsteps swathe and smother—
After thee thy dripping brother,
Heart-set couples hush each other,
Listening for the cry of spring.

Hark! for March thereto doth follow,
Blithe—a herald tabarded;
O'er him flies the shifting swallow—
Hark! for March thereto doth follow,
Swift his horn, by hoar and hollow,
Wakes the flowers in winter dead.

Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
Born between the storm and sun;
Coy as nymph ere Pan hath caught her,
Thou then, April, Iris' daughter,
Now art light, and rustling water;
Now are mirth and nests begun.

May the jocund cometh after,
Month of all the loves (and mine);
Month of mock and cuckoo-laughter,
May the jocund cometh after,
Beaks are gay on roof and rafters;
Luckless lovers peak and pine.

June the next, with roses scented,
Languid from a slumber-spell;
June in shade of leafage tended—
June the next, with roses scented,
Still her Iys, still lutes and lute,
Sings the mournful Philomel.

Hot July therewith rageth,
Dog-star smitten, wild with heat;
Pierced as par the hunter cageth,
Hot July therewith rageth,
Traffic now no more engageth;
Tongues are still in stall and street.

August next, with elder mellow,
Laughs from out the popped corn
Hook at back, a lusty fellow,
August next, with elder mellow,
Now in wains the sheafage yellow
Twixt the hedges slow is borne.

Laden deep with fruit cluster,
Then September, r. and hale;
Bees about his basket cluster,
Laden deep with fruit cluster,
Skies have now a softer luster;
Barns resound to flap of sail.

Thou then, too, of woodlands lover,
Dusk October, berry-stained;
Walled about of parting plover,
Thou then, too, of woodlands lover,
Fading now are coo and cover;
Forests now are bare and waned.

Next November, limping, battered,
Blinded in a whirl of leaf;
Forn of want and travel-battered,
Next November, limping, battered,
Now the goodly ships are shattered,
Far at sea, on rock and reef.

Last of all, the shrunk December
Cowed for age, in ashen gray;
Fading like fading ember,
Last of all the shrunk December,
Elin regarding, men remember
Life and joy must pass away.

A NIGHT ADVENTURE.

I will tell you about an affair—important as it proved to me; but you must not hurry me. I have never been in a hurry since then. Up till that time inclusive I was always in a hurry; my actions always preceded my thoughts; experience was of no use, and anybody would have supposed me destined to carry a young head upon old shoulders to the grave. However, I was brought up at last "with a round turn." I was allowed a certain space for reflection and plenty of materials, and if it did not do me good it's a pity.

My father and mother both died when I was still a great awkward boy; and I, being the only thing they had to bequeath, became the property of a distant relation. I do not know how it happened, but I had no near relations. I was a kind of waif upon the world from the beginning, and I suppose it was owing to my having no family anchorage that I acquired the habit of swaying to and fro and drifting hither and thither at the pleasure of wind and tide. Not that my guardian was inattentive or unkind—quite the reverse; but he was indolent and careless, concerning himself with providing abundantly for my schooling and my pocket, and leaving everything else to chance. He would have done the same thing to his own son, if he had had one, and he did the same thing to his own daughter. But girls somehow cling wherever they are cast—anything is an anchorage for them; and as Laura grew up she gave the care she had never found, and was the little mother to the whole house. As for the titular mother, she had not an atom of character of any kind. She might have been a picture, or a vase, or anything else that is useless, except to the taste or the affections. But mamma was indispensable. It is a vulgar error to suppose that people who have nothing in them are nobody in a house.

It is no wonder that I was always in a hurry, for I must have had an instinctive idea that I had my fortune to look for. The governor had nothing more than a genteel independence, and this would be a good deal lessened after his death by the lapse of an annuity. But sister Laura was thus provided for well enough, while I had not a shilling in actual money, although plenty of hypothetical thousands and sundry castles in the air. It was the consciousness of the latter kind of property, no doubt, that gave me so free and easy an air, and made me so completely the master of my own actions. How I did worry that blessed old woman! how Laura lectured and scolded! how the governor stormed! and how I was forgiven the next minute, and we were all as happy again as the day was long! But at length the time of separation came. I had grown a great hulking fellow, strong enough to make my bread as a porter, if that had been needed; and so a situation was found for me in a counting-house at Barcelona, and, after a lecture and a hearty cry from sister Laura, a blessing and a kiss from mamma, and a great sob kept down by a hurricane laugh from the governor, I went adrift.

Four years passed rapidly away. I had attained my full height, and more than my just share of inches. I already enjoyed a fair modicum of whiskers, and had even made some progress in the cultivation of a pair of mustaches, when suddenly the house which I was connected with failed. What to do? The

governor insisted upon my return to England, where his interest among the mercantile class was considerable. Laura hinted mysteriously that my presence in the house would soon be a matter of great importance to her father; and mamma let out the secret by writing to me that Laura was going to "change her condition." I was glad to hear this, for I knew he would be a model of a fellow who was Laura's husband; and, gulping down my pride, which would fain have persuaded me that it was unmanly to go back again like the ill-suspence, I set out on my return home.

The family, I knew, had moved to another house; but, being well acquainted with the town, I had no difficulty in finding the place. It was a range of handsome buildings, which had sprung up in the fashionable outskirts during my absence; and, although it was far on in the evening, my accustomed eyes soon descried through the gloom the governor's old-fashioned door-plate. I was just about to knock when a temptation came into my way. One of the area windows was open, gazing as it for my reception. A quantity of plate lay upon a table close by. Why should I not enter and appear unannounced in the drawing-room, a sunburnt phantom of five feet eleven? Why should I not present the precise and careful Laura with a handful of her own spoons and forks, left so conveniently at the service of any area sneak who might chance to pass by? Why? That is only a figure of speech. I asked no questions about the matter; the idea was hardly well across my brain when my legs were across the rails. In another moment I had crept in by the window; and, chuckling at my own cleverness and the great moral lesson I was about to teach, I was stuffing my pockets with the plate.

While thus engaged the opening of a door in the hall above alarmed me, and, afraid of the failure of my plan, I stepped lightly up the stair, which was partially lighted by the hall lamp. As I was about to emerge at the top a serving-girl was coming out of a room on the opposite side. She instantly retreated, shut the door with a bang, and I could hear a half-suppressed hysterical cry. I bounded on, sprung up the drawing-room stair and entered the first door at a venture. All was dark, and I stopped for a moment to listen. Lights were hurrying across the hall, and I heard the rough voice of a man, as if scolding and taunting some person. The girl had doubtless given the alarm, although her information must have been very indistinct, for, when she saw me, I was in the shadow of the stair, and she could have had little more than a vague impression that she beheld a human figure. However this may be, the man's voice appeared to descend the stair to the area-room, and presently I heard a crashing noise, not as if he was counting the plate, but rather thrusting it aside en masse. Then I heard the window closed, the shutters bolted, and an alarm-bell hung upon them, and the man reascended the stair, half scolding, half laughing at the girl's superstition. He took care, notwithstanding, to examine the fastenings of the street-door and even to lock it and put the key in his pocket. He retired into a room and all was silence.

I began to feel decidedly queer. The governor kept no male servant that I knew of, and had never done so. It was impossible he could have introduced this change into his household without my being informed of it by sister Laura, whose letters were an exact chronicle of everything, down to the health of the cat. This was puzzling. And, now that I had time to think, the house was much too large for a family requiring only three sleeping-rooms even when I was at home. It was what is called a double house; with rooms on both sides of the hall, and the apartment, on the threshold of which I was still lingering, appeared from the dim light of the windows to be of very considerable size. I now recollected that the quantity of plate I had seen—a portion of which at this moment felt preternaturally heavy in my pockets—must have been three times greater than any the governor ever possessed, and that various pieces were of a size and massiveness I had never seen in the establishment. In vain I bethought myself that had seen and recognized the well-known door-plate, and that the area from which I entered was immediately under; in vain I argued that since Laura was about to be married the extra quantity of plate might be intended to form a part of her trousseau. I could not convince myself. But the course of my thoughts suggested an idea, and pulling hastily from my pocket a table-spoon I felt, for I could not see the legend which contained my fate. But my fingers were tremulous; they seemed to have lost sensation—only I fancied I did feel something more than the governor's plain initials. There was still a light in the hall. If I could but bring that spoon within its illumination! All was silent, and I ventured to descend step after step—not as I had bounded up, but with the stealthy pace of a thief, and the plate growing heavier and heavier in my pocket. At length I was near enough to see, in spite of a dimness that had gathered over my eyes, and, with a sensation of absolute faintness, I beheld upon the spoon an engraved crest—the red right hand of a Baronet!

I crept back again, holding by the banisters, feeling every now and then that I heard a door open behind me, and yet my feet no more consented to quicken their motion than if I had been pursued by a murderer in the nightmare. I at length got into a room, groped for a chair, and sat down. No more hurry now. Oh, no! There was plenty of time, and plenty to do in it, for I had to wipe away the perspiration that ran down my face in streams. What was to be done? What had I done? Oh, a trifle, a trifle! I had only sneaked into a gentleman's house by the area-

window, and pocketed his table-spoons; and here I was, locked and barred and belled in sitting very comfortably, in the dark and alone, in his drawing-room. Very particularly comfortable. What a capital fellow, to be sure! What an amusing personage! Wouldn't the Baronet laugh in the morning? Wouldn't he ask me to stay to breakfast? And wouldn't I eat heartily out of the spoons I had stolen? But what name is that? Who calls me a housebreaker! Who gives me in charge? Who lugs me off by the neck? I will not stand it. I am innocent except of breaking into a Baronet's house. I am a gentleman, with another gentleman's spoons in my pockets. I claim the protection of the law. Police! police!

My brain was wandering. I pressed my hand upon my wet forehead to keep down the thick-coming fancies, and determined, for the first time in my life, to hold a deliberate consultation with myself. I was in an awkward predicament—it was impossible to deny the fact; but was there anything really serious in the case? I had unquestionably descended into the wrong area, the right-hand one instead of the left-hand one; but was I not unquestionably the relation—the distant relation, of the next-door neighbor? I had been four years absent from his house, and was there anything more natural than that I should desire to pay my next visit through a subterranean window? I had appropriated, it is true, a quantity of silver-plate I had found; but with what other intention could I have done this than to present it to my distant relation's daughter, to reproach her with her carelessness in leaving it next door? Finally I was snared, caged, trapped—door and window had been bolted upon me without any remonstrance on my part—and I was now some considerable time in the house, unsuspected, yet a prisoner. The position was serious; but come, suppose the worst, that I was actually laid hold of as a malefactor and commanded to give an account of myself; well, I was, as aforesaid, a distant relation of the individual next door. I belonged to nobody in the world if not to him; I bore but an indifferent reputation in regard to steadiness, and after four years' absence in a foreign country I had returned—idle, penniless and objectless—just in time to find an area-window open in the dusk of the evening and a heap of plate lying behind it, within view of the street.

This self-examination was not encouraging; the case was decidedly queer, and, as I sat thus pondering in the dark, with the spoon in my hand, I am quite sure that no malefactor in a dungeon could have envied my reflections. In fact, the evidence was so dead against me that I began to doubt my own innocence. What was I here for if my intentions were really honest? and how came it that all this silver plate had found its way into my pockets? I was angry as well as terrified. I was Judge and criminal in one, but the instincts of nature got the better of my sense of justice, and I rose suddenly up to ascertain whether it was not possible to get from the window into the street.

As I moved, however, the horrible booty I had in my pocket moved likewise, appearing to me to shriek, like a score of fiends, "Police! police!" and the next instant I heard a quick footstep ascending the stair. Now was the fatal moment come! I was on my feet; my eyes glared upon the door; my hands were clenched; the perspiration had dried suddenly upon my skin, and my tongue clave to the roof of my mouth. But the footstep, accompanied by a gleam of light, passed—passed, and from very weakness I sat down again, with a dreadful indifference to the screams of the plate in my pockets. Presently there were more footsteps along the hall; then voices; then drawing of bolts; and creaking of locks; then utter darkness; then silence—lasting, terrible, profound. The house had gone to bed; the house would quickly be asleep; it was time to be up and doing. But first and foremost I must get rid of the plate. Without that hideous *corpus delicti* I should have some chance. I must at all hazards creep down into the hall, find my way to the lower regions and replace the accursed thing where I found it. It required nerve to attempt this; but I was thoroughly wound up, and after allowing a reasonable time to elapse, to give my enemies a fair opportunity of falling asleep, I set out upon the adventure. The door creaked as I went out; the plate grated against my very soul as I descended the steps; but slowly, stealthily, I crept along the wall, and at length found myself upon the level floor. There was but one door on that side of the hall—the door which led to the area-room, and it was with inexpressible relief I reached it in safety and grasped the knob in my hand. The knob turned—but the door did not open; it was locked; it was my fate to be a thief, and after a moment of fine dismay, I turned again doggedly, reached the stair and re-entered the apartment I had left.

It was like getting home. It was snug and private. I had a chair there waiting for me. I thought to myself that many a man would take a deal of trouble to break into such a house. I had only sneaked. I wondered how Jack Shepherd felt on such occasions. He would make nothing of getting down into the street from the window, spoons and all. I tried this. The shutters were not even closed, and the sash moving, noiselessly I had no difficulty in raising it. I stepped out into the balcony and looked over. Nothing was to be seen but a black and yawning gulf beneath, guarded by the imaginary spikes of an invisible railing. Jack would have laughed at this difficulty; but then he had more experience in the craft than I, and was provided with all necessary appliances. As for me, I had stupidly forgotten even my coil of rope. The governor's house, I found, had either no balcony at all, or it was too far apart to be reached. Presently I heard a footstep on the sidewalk

a little way off. It was approaching with slow, measured pace. The person was walking as calmly and gravely in the night as if it had been broad day. Suppose I hailed this philosophical stranger and confided to him, in a friendly way, the fact that the Baronet, without the slightest provocation, had locked me up in his house, with his silver spoons in my pocket? Perhaps he would take the trouble of knocking at the door or crying fire, and when the servants opened I might rush out and so make my escape. But while I was looking wistfully down to see if I could not discern the walking figure, which was now under the windows, a sudden glare from the spot dazzled my sight. It was the bull's-eye of a policeman, and, with the instinct of a predatory character, I shrunk back trembling, crept into the room and shut the window.

By this time I was sensible that there was a little confusion in my thoughts, and by way of employing them on practical and useful subjects I determined to make a tour of the room. But first it was necessary to get rid, somehow or other, of my plunder—to plant the property, as we call it; and with that view I laid it carefully, piece by piece, in the corner of the sofa, and concealed it with the cover. This was a great relief. I almost felt like the injured party—more like a captive than a robber; and I groped my way through the room with a sort of vague idea that I might perhaps stumble upon some trap door or sliding-panel which would lead into the open air, or worse, into a secret chamber, where I should be safe for any given number of years from my persecutors. But there was nothing but a few cabinets and tables, and arm-chairs, devotional-chairs, footstools, lamps and statuettes, and the elaborate girandole hung around with crystal prisms, which played such an interminable tune against each other when I chanced to move them that I stumbled away as fast as I could and subsided into a *fauteuil* so rich and so deep that I felt myself swallowed up, as it were, in its billows of swan's down.

How long I had been in the house by this time I cannot tell. It seemed to me, when I looked back, to form a considerable portion of a lifetime. Indeed, I did not remember the more distant events of the night, although every now and then the fact occurred to me with startling distinctness that all I had gone through was only preliminary to something still to happen; that the morning was to come, the family to be astir and the housebreaker to be apprehended. My reflections were not continuous. It may be that I dozed between whiles. How else can I account for my feeling myself grasped by the throat, to the very brink of suffocation, by a hand without a body? How else can I account for my sister Laura standing over me where I reclined, pointing to the stolen plate on the sofa, and lecturing me on my horrible propensities till her voice rose to a wild, unearthly scream which pierced through my brain?

When this fancy occurred I started from my recumbent posture. A voice was actually in my ears and a living form before my eyes; a lady stood contemplating me with a half-scream on her lips and the color fading from her cheek and as I moved she would have fallen to the ground had I not sprung up and caught her in my arms. I laid her softly down in the chair. It was the morning twilight. The silence was profound. The boundaries of the room were still dim and indistinct. Is it any wonder that I was in some considerable degree of perplexity as to whether I was not still in the land of dreams?

"Madam," said I, "if you are a vision, it is of no consequence; but if not, I wish particularly to get out."

"Offer no injury," she replied, in a tremulous voice, "and no one will molest you. Take what you have come for, and begone."

"That is sooner said than done. The doors and windows below are locked and bolted, and beneath those of this room the area is deep and the spikes sharp. I assure you I have been in very considerable perplexity the whole of last night; and, drawing a chair, I sat down in front of her. Whether it was owing to this action, or to my complaining voice, or to the mere fact of her finding herself in a quiet *tête-à-tête* with a housebreaker, I can't tell; but the lady broke out in a low, hysterical laugh.

"How did you break in?" said she.

"I did not break; it is far from being my character, I assure you. But the area-window was open, and so I just thought I would come in."

"You were attracted by the plate! Take it, for Heaven's sake, desperate man, and go away!"

"I did take some of it, but with no evil intentions—only by way of amusement. Here it is," and going to the sofa I drew off the cover and showed her the plate.

"You have been generous," said she, her voice again trembling; "for the whole must have been in your power. I will let you out so softly that no one will know. Put up in your pockets what you have risked so much to possess and follow me."

"I will follow you with pleasure," said I, "were it the world over;" for the increasing light showed me as lovely a creature as the morning sun ever shone upon; "but as for the silver, you must excuse me there; I never stole anything before, and, please Heaven, I never will again!"

"Surely you are the most extraordinary person," said the young lady, suddenly, for the light seemed to bring a revelation to her likewise; "you neither look nor talk like a robber."

"Nor am I. I am not even a robber—I am nothing, and have not property in the world to the value of these articles of plate."

"Then if you are not a robber, why are you here? Why creep in at the area-window, appropriate other people's

spoons, and get locked up all night in their house?"

"For no other reason than that I was in a hurry. I had come home from Barcelona, and was going to my guardian's, next door, when your unfortunate area window caught my eye, with the plate on the window inside. In an instant I was over the rails and in through the window like a harlequin, with the intention of giving the family a pleasing surprise and my old mistress, Sister Laura, a great moral lesson on the impropriety of her leaving her plate about in so careless a manner."

"Then you are Gerald, my dear Laura's cousin, so longingly expected, so beloved by them all." Here the young lady blushed and cast down her eyes. What these two girls could have been saying to each other about me I never found out; but there was a secret, I will go my death upon it.

She let me out so quietly that neither her father nor the servants ever knew a syllable about the matter. I need not say how I was received next door. The governor swept down another sob with another blessing and another kiss; and Laura was so rejoiced that she gave me another hearty cry and forgot to give me another lecture. My next four years were spent to better purpose than the last. Being less in a hurry, I took time to build up a flourishing business in partnership with Laura's husband. As for the Baronet's daughter—for we must get everybody into the concluding tableaux—why, there she is, that lady cutting bread and butter for the children with as matronly an air as Werter's Charlotte; she is my wife; and we laugh to this day at the oddity of that first interview which led to so happy a denouement.

Latest Fashion Notes.

Moss trimming is used for heading fringes.

Coronet bonnets are more popular than ever.

One of the novelties is the broadened ribbon.

New fichus are of crepe lisse, and have long square fronts.

Ivory-limbed or eern antique damasked table linen is sought for.

The latest seal-skin jackets are in the shape of the English cut-away coats.

The Carrick capes are growing in favor, and are seen on nearly all the new suits.

Very low-necked dresses cut in a V at the back, are in fashion for ball dresses.

Short dresses are slowly but surely gaining ground. The kilt plaited skirt is the favorite.

Velvet sacques are more fashionable this winter than they have been for a number of years.

A pretty new fraise has pendant flowers and is fastened in front with long loops and ends of ribbon.

Scarf-pins, with the enamelling in very bright colors, and representing Chinese pictures, are in great demand.

Sensible women have adopted the short, round skirt for walking. Trained dresses are only worn in the house.

Traveling pocket cases for ladies contain tongs for crimping the hair; also an apparatus for heating the tongs.

Dress sleeves are made tighter than ever before and without trimming, the wide linen and lace cuffs taking its place.

Woolen stockings come in the long English shape, in drab colors, and are far handsomer in finish this winter than ever before.

Square cards, with the name of the writer engraved on the left-hand corner, with envelopes to correspond, are the most stylish.

An Old Claim Paid.

The reason of the persistence of the heirs of Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, will be understood when it is ascertained that they have just drawn from the treasury \$17,700, which was his pay as Senator from March, 1861, to March, 1865. Sebastian was one of those Senators who left the Senate at the outbreak of the rebellion to join the Southern cause. He was expelled from the Senate, and ever since the war his heirs have been petitioning Congress to have the resolution of expulsion reconsidered, on the ground that the representations of the disloyalty of Sebastian are unfounded, and that, legally, he was Senator till March, 1865. At the last Congress the resolution of expulsion was rescinded, and, whether the Senators understood it or not, that act of rescinding has the effect of declaring Sebastian was Senator for the four years, and, consequently, was entitled to his pay for that period. At any rate, the money has been drawn by the heirs.—*Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

A Successful American Prima Donna.

Lucy Hooper, in her last letter from Paris to the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, speaks of the latest American prima donna who has been successful at the gay capital of France. This lady is a native of New Orleans, is Mme. Marie Durand, and has won laurels at Les Italiens in "Aida." Young and handsome is this new star, a grand dramatic soprano, who brings to the metropolitan boards a store of fame and of experience gained in the great lyric theaters of Italy. It is owing to the Turko-Russian war that Paris has been enabled to applaud her. Originally engaged for the season at Warsaw, the disastrous and premature termination of her engagement there, owing to the closing of the theater, set her free to wing her way to Paris, a point that attracts all operatic song-birds sooner or later. Mme. Durand possesses a noble and sympathetic voice, and is also a fine actress. She created a perfect furor as "Aida," and was called out no less than five times at the close of the opera.

Butchers are becoming high-toned. They now call meat-markets joint-stock affairs.

Farmers' Column.

Treatment of Milk Cows in Early Winter.

At no season of the year do milk cows need better and more generous diet than in early winter. The change from grass to dry fodder is of itself sufficient cause to produce more or less derangement of health. But when the animal's tone and vigor have been lowered by a long period of milking, and she is then subjected, at the same time, to the rigors of winter and a change of food from nutritious herbage to dry, coarse and often innutritious fodder, a severe tax is laid on her system. Yet, on many farms, it is the practice to feed to cattle, in early winter, only coarse and inferior fodder and the poorest hay, because these articles have been stored last in the barn, or on the tops of the mows, and must therefore be disposed of before the better portions of the supply can be reached. This, however, is a great mistake, as the best food should be given when the cows first go into winter quarters. Afterwards, when they have been dried of their milk and have grown accustomed to the change of diet, the poorer food may be used, or better still, as animals, like men, are fond of variety in their diet, the coarser and less nutritious fodder may be advantageously used in conjunction with that of a better quality.

Through neglect of this precaution, however, it frequently happens that cows in milk lose flesh during November and December, and sink into a bad condition to endure the still more severe weather yet to be expected. To avoid this misfortune, in cases where poor or damaged fodder has necessarily to be given out first, the feed should be supplemented with rations of ground grain, oat and corn-meal mixed, bran, or shipstuf, to add a proper amount of nutriment to a given bulk of fodder. Compelling cows to consume an excessive bulk of inferior food, in order to enable them to support life and yield milk, overloads the stomach, tends to derange health, and is by no means a rare cause of serious ailments. Among these not the least disastrous is a serious liability to abortion, caused by an undue pressure of the food upon the parts. Moreover, on the score of self-interest as well as of humanity, cows should not be allowed to lose flesh in early winter, for it would require much more food to restore them to the good condition in cold weather than in summer. Besides this, as lean animals are more susceptible of cold than those in flesh, and a proportionately larger amount of the food they consume is therefore expended in generating a sufficiency of animal heat, it would require considerably more food to carry a poor beast through winter than a fat one, even though nothing may be added to the animal's condition.

The necessity of shelter for all kinds of stock from the storms, frosts, and inclemency of this bleak season, has been frequently dwelt upon, and its economy as well as its humanity fully demonstrated.

Food for Swine.

A correspondent of an exchange says: "The present practice with the greater number, in any country, I believe, is to prepare food for pigs either by steeping, steaming, or boiling, under the belief that cooking in any shape is better than giving in the raw state. I am not at present prepared to say definitely what other kinds of food may do, raw or cooked, with pigs or other domesticated animals, or how the other animals would thrive with peas or corn, raw or boiled; but I now assert, on the strongest possible grounds—by evidence indisputable, again and again proved by actual trials, in various temperatures, with a variety of the same animals, variously conducted—that for fast and cheap production of pork, raw peas are fifty per cent. better than cooked peas or Indian corn in any shape."

BUCKWHEAT says 'the *Germantown Telegraph*, is a native of Asia, and was brought to this country by the earliest settlers. It was cultivated by the Dutch along the Hudson as early as 1626, and afterwards in the settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware. From these sections its cultivation spread over New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, wherever clearings were made, and buckwheat cakes and wild honey at that early period were a common and much appreciated dish. The three states named have since been great producers of the grain, and its cultivation is extending so rapidly through the North and Northwest that the present annual yield exceeds 30,000,000 bushels.

THE HESSIAN FLY is active in the South at this season, while dormant in the colder North. Anything that will disturb the larva in its operations will be beneficial; as will also any fertilizing application that will strengthen the plants. Rolling the wheat, sowing 5 bushels of salt, or 50 bushels of unleached wood ashes, or 10 bushels of soot per acre, have all been found of use in destroying the insects and in stimulating the growth of the wheat.

MINNESOTA farmers are selling off their wheat, fearing a decline.

The Scientific American.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE MOST POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD.

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

The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, \$3.30 per year, \$1.00 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remits by postal order, to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

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

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

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

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

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

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

W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 77. 37-41

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

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

Dated, November 12th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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

Dated, November 22nd, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

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

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 2nd, 1878.

JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

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Chancery Sale.

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


Thomas Robinson, Leendert Van den Ouden, Hendrik Ringberg and Jan Fonde, Defendants.

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

Dated, January 14, 1878.

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

Wm. N. ANGEL, Complainant's Solicitor. 49-7w



YOUNG'S COUGH AND Lung Syrup.

A Vegetable Compound for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

A preparation which Effectually Controls these Dangerous Affections.

Its adaptation to patients of all ages, and either sex, and the fact that it can be used without danger from accidental overdose, renders it indispensable to every family.


A trial of several years has proven to the satisfaction of many that it is efficacious in Curing Pulmonary Complaints, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling of the Throat, Asthma, Coughs, and all Affections where an Expectorant is needed. Endorsed by the clergy and medical faculty.

Prepared only by **W. JOHNSTON & CO.** Chemists & Druggists, 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sold by all Druggists.

BOOKBINDING!

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

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



SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

DEPOT 101 N. 9th ST. PHILA.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.

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

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS, **J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.**

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

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

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

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves. **J. VANDERVEEN.** HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

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 12, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat bearing the A. L. S. depot at \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$135 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to, **M. D. HOWARD.**

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking over \$500 a week. A lady agent reports taking over \$300 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 33-1y

NOTICE!!!

Great Bargains will be given at the **CHEAP CASH STORE**—OF—**E. J. HARRINGTON** for the next 30 days in

READY MADE CLOTHING

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SALT,** Lime, Lath, Land Plaster, Shingles, &c.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

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

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,

77 CANAL STREET,

14-17 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery, Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done. WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE— **FIRST WARD.**

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store. **W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.** HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of **MANLY D. HOWARD.** HOLLAND, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods, And a large stock of **LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,** Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks, Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German-town Canyass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE, EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

WINTER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods. **J. W. BOSMAN.** HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

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

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

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

CLARK & GOODRICK. HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1876. 15-1y

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of **DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY** on the **restoration of the system** (without medicine) of **Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits** induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address the Publishers,

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