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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 362.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	12.00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	5.15 " "
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 " "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 " "
" "	5.10 " "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 " "
" "	5.55 " "	" "

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	
P. m. P. m.	P. m. A. m.	
7.20 12.20	Muskegon, 9.20 7.00	
7.10 11.47	Ferryburg, 9.23 7.43	
7.00 11.42	Grand Haven, 9.27 7.53	
6.15 11.12	Pigeon, 9.30 8.40	
6.35 10.44	Holland, 9.53 9.50	
4.55 10.25	Fillmore, 4.17 10.26	
3.45 9.35	Allegan, 5.18 11.45	

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

ASH, H. L., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

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 Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

G. A. KONING, R. S. W. BLOM, 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. 5, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the city of Grand Rapids, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted during the day.

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

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 50 @	2 00
Butter, lb	@	11
Clover seed, lb	@	18
Eggs, dozen	@	16
Honey, lb	90 @	1 00
Hay, ton	@	35
Onions, bushel	@	40
Potatoes, bushel	@	1 25
Timothy Seed, bushel	@	2 00
Wool, lb	@	2 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50
" " green	2 00
" " beach, dry	2 00
" " green	1 75
Hemlock Bark	24 00
Staves, white oak	12 00
Staves, white oak	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 73
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00
Railroad ties	10
Shingles, A. M.	2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@	82
Corn, shelled bushel	@	38
Oats, bushel	@	37
Buckwheat, bushel	@	49
Bran, ton	@	14 00
Feed, ton	@	18 00
" " 100 lb	@	1 25
Barley, 100 lb	@	1 20
Middling, 100 lb	@	85
Flour, 100 lb	@	2 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	@	3 00

Meats, Etc.

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

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich. 7-1v

A Remarkable Result.

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

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

Insure your homes in the Watertown Fire Ins. Co.

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at PESSINK BROS.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve

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

See the Agt. of the "Watertowns" before you insure

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly has been published for three years and has established a reputation as a health journal. Thousands of papers quote, and their readers appreciate, its articles. And yet the Health Monthly with its sixteen royal octavo pages is offered at only fifty cents per year. Send for sample copy. It will be mailed free. Dr. E. B. Foote, author of Medical Common Sense, etc., is its Senior Editor, assisted by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., who is also in practice with his father. All the readers of Dr. Foote's publications can consult the Doctor free upon any subject relating to health or disease. A cheap popular edition of Plain Home Talk embracing Medical Common Sense is sent by mail, postage prepaid, for \$1.50. You better enclose a \$2.00 postal order for both the book and the Health Monthly. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 129 East 28th Street, New York City.

For the Holland City News.

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE AND TRUTH.

BY ALICE.

1.
Last night when wearied out with care
That had oppressed me thro' the day,
Such bitter tho'ts welled from my heart;
Life seemed so dreary all the way.

2.
I fell asleep and as I slept,
I dreamed of Justice and of Truth,
Of men with pure and noble hearts,
With records beautiful, from youth.

3.
The world seemed glorious and fair,
Bright, happy, faces met my view,
Not one sad heart among them all;
All did the good they found to do.

4.
Dread poverty played no part there,
For Justice had resumed her sway;
Each sordid heart made pure again—
Beneath Truths loving, gentle, ray.

5.
But ah, my friend 'twas but a dream,
An idle fancy of the brain;
Leaving behind, a tender thought—
Like some dear, well remembered, strain.

6.
We cannot expect to reform—
The world with a single blow,
'Tis the hard, bitter struggle with self,
That helps us to vanquish the foe.

7.
Commence at your homes and hearthstones,
Have Justice and kindness for them,
And they shall have learned the lesson,
They will need, when women and men.

8.
The world will be growing better,
For those that are yet to come,
When we are resting from labor;
'Neath the light of eternal sun.

A New Railroad Projected with Far Reaching Connections East and West.

Under this head we find quite an interesting article about the proposed extension of the Grand Haven railroad east from Allegan, in the Allegan Co. Democrat of the 15th inst. an extract of which we give below:

"The executive committee of the Grand Haven railroad met the gentlemen representing the southwest portion of the proposed railroad to connect Grand Haven with Toledo, Ohio, at Cleveland, on the 9th inst., for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries. The proposed line will run from Grand Haven, via Holland to Allegan taking the present Grand Haven R. R. and from there southeast will be governed by the survey and the local aid given along the route. It was at first proposed to endeavor to procure the old grade of the M. C. & L. M. R. R. but for several reasons that idea was abandoned. A new route was proposed following the general direction of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. to Abnoria and between that line and the Monteth road, crossing the Gd. R'ds & Ind. R. R. in Gun Plains about three miles north of Plainwell, keeping west of Cressey's Corner to Richland and Yorkville and crossing the Kalamazoo river and the Chicago & Lake Huron R. R. nearly south of Pennfield township, the M. C. R. R. at Marshall and then in almost an air line to Hudson through Homer, Mosherville, and North Adams. From Hudson the line will probably pass through Morenci on the C. & C. S. R. into Ohio and on to Toledo where connections can be made with all lines running south or east and navigation on Lake Erie. Toledo as a shipping point is considered preferable to Detroit, and what may at first appear singular is nevertheless true, the distance from Grand Haven to Toledo is not greater than by the D. G. H. & M. R. R., the shortest line to Detroit. The parties representing the new line feel very confident that they can grade and tie the road ready for the iron by local aid, though they admit it may vary in many places from the route as given above, the general direction however will be maintained and deviations made only as required by necessity.

If the survey will confirm the ideas of the gentlemen representing this new route we shall of course be very happy in its completion and the prospects of getting so good an eastern outlet and so much better a connection with the capitol of our state than we have at present, yet we confess we should like to see the road to Monteth and the old grade of the M. C. & L. M. R. R. utilized and connection made with Battle Creek which we should consider of very great importance. When a route is opened through between Wisconsin and the north-west via Lake Michigan to Toledo, Battle Creek, we feel sure, would be able to contribute largely to the business of the line. The development of the northwestern states and especially that portion of Dakota along the line of the Northern Pacific R. R. has been very great during the last few years and prom-

ises for the future are exceedingly flattering.

The projected line between Ashland, on Lake Superior, the Michigan terminus of the Wisconsin Central railroad, and Duluth, is expected to be completed during the present year—1879—which will make a direct through line from all points on the Northern Pacific railroad to Milwaukee, and via Grand Haven and the new project to Toledo, on Lake Erie.

Milwaukee is surely becoming the rival of Chicago as a grain mart, and, in fact, the shipping lists show it has in a few instances, excelled it. The progress to be made during the next five years in the territory naturally tributary to Milwaukee will be very great indeed. We scarcely realize it, yet even now Dakota is knocking for admission as a state in the Union, and emigration is pouring in constantly in a steady stream, that will be greatly augmented by the hard times and labor troubles of Europe, during the coming season. The projected route is intended to secure this traffic, as being the most natural and direct to the seaboard, and is being assisted by influential parties whose interests are on both sides of the lake, and therefore making the identity of interests a sure guarantee that when fairly inaugurated, the project will be carried out. The localities between Allegan and Toledo have only to do their part to secure the accomplishment of what we consider a great desideratum for the section of country through which the new line is projected—an independent through line from the fertile plains of the great northwest to the seaboard passing through our midst.

At the present time of writing, the Detroit papers state there is a blockade in the shipment of grain at that point. The elevators are full to their utmost capacity, and 75 cars of wheat standing on the track in the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee railroad yards, and over 80 at the Michigan Central, that could not be delivered. The board of trade are trying to secure storage on board vessels in the harbor, and the grain coming in in a continuous stream as fast as transportation can be obtained. If the new line was in operation to-day the traffic would pass over it in preference to any route now existing. It would cross so many lines west of Toledo that shippers could have their choice, and Toledo has no blockade and plenty of storage capacity. It is nonsense to say there are means of transportation sufficient for the business. The facts contradict this.

Grand Haven cannot, with her present facilities, move the freight brought to her dock. Another line is a necessity, not as a competitor, but to enable the lake route to transact the business offered by the circumstances of location and interest that cannot now be done, in consequence of the rush, with the promptness and dispatch required by the business men engaged. The transfer across the lake can be shown to cost less in time and money than switching from yard to yard in Chicago, with the thieving and pilfering around their elevators.

The dock front and right of way to it at Grand Haven has been procured, surveyed, and paid for. It will require about a mile of rails to reach the point where a dock with elevators and warehouses can be constructed—the best location in that harbor—for a very small sum in comparison with the cost of those now in use by the D. G. H. and M. R. railroad. [The writer seems to forget that we have here, in Holland, a track to the waters' edge, terminating on a magnificent dock, and all that we would need, would be an elevator and steamboat line, to give the proposed line two harbors to procure her grain from the fertile Northwest. Indeed, that would be a big thing.—Ed.]

TALMAGE avows that lots of ministers have made the rounds of wicked New York just as he made them, but they never speak of what they saw, except one to another whom he knows he can trust, and in the way of interesting reminiscence. Which shows that while they might have been as knavish as Talmage, they weren't quite as foolish.—Chi. Times.

AMERICAN cars are already running on several British tramways, also in Hull, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Leeds, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Berlin, Hamburg, Brussels, Amsterdam, Christiansburg, Stockholm, Vienna, St. Petersburg, in nearly all the South American cities, the West Indies, and in Adelaide and Wellington. An order is in negotiation for the Cape of Good Hope.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

ONE of the finest business blocks on Broadway, New York, has been destroyed by fire. It was crammed from top to bottom with fancy goods and clothing, the occupants being Edwin Bates & Co., Naumburg, Kraus & Co., and Howard & Laner. Several firemen were injured, one of them fatally, by falling walls. The total loss is estimated at \$1,750,000.

ANOTHER Molly Maguire was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 16th inst., making nineteen who have suffered the death penalty in that State. The last victim was Martin Bergin, who murdered Patrick Burns, a coal-mine clerk, in 1870.

THE trial of Mrs. Kate Cobb, of Norwich, Ct., for the murder of her husband, by poisoning, has excited a good deal of attention at the East. The jury found her guilty of murder, and the Judge sentenced her to a life term of imprisonment. Her paramour will be tried in March.

A FIRE in Worth street, New York, on the 17th inst., burned out several large dry-goods importers and inflicted a pecuniary loss of over \$3,000,000. Following are the estimated losses: Van Valkenburg & Leavitt, \$1,000,000; Walkingshaw & Voight, \$500,000; Schnabel Bros., \$150,000; John Slade & Co., \$150,000; Henry W. T. Malloy & Co., \$100,000; William Simpson, Sons & Co., \$50,000; Nonotuck Silk Company, \$50,000; B. S. Smith, \$150,000; Fortman & Co., \$250,000.

TWO NOTORIOUS counterfeiters, Henry C. Cole and Charles Ulrich, have just been arrested in New York. To them are traced the counterfeiters upon several national banks in this country, and the many counterfeit bonds and notes so extensively circulated in Germany and brought to this country by emigrants.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, late Sheriff of New York city, and one of the leading Tammanyites, is dead.

It is asserted by the "knowing ones" in New York that the body of the late A. T. Stewart was long since recovered, that it was fully identified by the family and friends of the deceased, and that \$50,000 was paid for the delivery of the remains.

THE Arcade block, one of the finest in Elizabeth, N. J., containing the Opera House, Postoffice and Masonic Hall, has been burned. Loss estimated at \$250,000. Hon. George S. Hilliard, one of the most distinguished citizens of Massachusetts, died the other day at his home in Boston. He was 70 years old.

THE WEST.

THE massacre of thirty or forty Cheyenne Indians at Fort Robinson, the recapture of fifty others, and the flight to the foot-hills of the remainder of the band, has been heretofore recorded in these columns. Those who were plucky enough to escape the bullets and sabers of the relentless soldiery took refuge in the bed of Indian creek, and strongly fortified themselves by throwing up breastworks. Here they were besieged for two days and nights, but on the third night they silently stole away, and their pursuers, decidedly crestfallen at the discovery that they had been outgeneraled by the dusky warriors, as silently stole back to Fort Robinson. The casualties during this campaign were five soldiers killed and eight wounded; thirty-two Indians killed and about a dozen wounded.

A FIRE at Atchison, Kan., last week, burned the round-house and machine-shops of the Atchison and Nebraska railroad. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. R. D. Richards, the diabolical Nebraska murderer, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of April.

THE Grand Jury at St. Louis has indicted the officers of the defunct National Bank of Missouri, and they have all been held for trial in bonds of \$10,000 each.

THE SOUTH.

LIEUT. GOV. HULL, of Florida, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, at Jacksonville, in that State, on a charge of conspiracy with others in obtaining returns of elections in Brevard county.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington of the arrest by a warrant of the State or municipal authorities of Alabama of United States District Attorney Mayer and United States Marshal Turner, the latter being now in jail, and the former having been released on a writ of habeas corpus issued by United States District Judge Bruce. These officers were commanded by a State court to deliver before it certain ballot-boxes and ballots used at the November election, they being at the time in question used by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, sitting at Montgomery, as evidence in certain cases therein pending on indictments for violation of the election laws of the United States. Mayer and Turner refused to obey the mandate, hence their arrest.

WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATIONS by the Senate: Roger S. Green, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; John P. Hoyt, Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; George Hand, Secretary of Dakota Territory; Lewis E. Payne, of Virginia, United States Attorney of Wyoming Territory.

THE President has nominated Wm. G. Thompson, of Iowa, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho.

A STATEMENT prepared for Secretary Sherman shows that the total receipts of gold at the various sub-treasuries since resumption day, is largely in excess of the amount paid out in exchange for greenbacks. In future the interest coupons of Government bonds will be paid either in gold or greenbacks, at the option of the holders, at any sub-treasury.

A CONTRACT was recently completed between the Secretary of the Treasury and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Seligman Bros., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and A. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, for the sale and delivery in Europe of not less than \$5,000,000 per month of the 4 per cent. bonds upon the same terms and conditions as the popular loan is now being offered in the United States. The contract is to continue until the 1st of July, the proceeds to be applied to refunding the 6 per cent. bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cent. 5-30 bonds held in Europe.

MR. SPRINGER, of Illinois, has introduced in Congress "a bill to secure to the people of every State equal and just representation." It provides that, after the next census, the Legislature of each State shall ap-

portion the State under the census of 1880, so as to provide that when more than two members of Congress are elected in a State the State shall be divided into districts of three members each, as far as possible, and when there are two odd Representatives, that is, over three, or six, or nine, etc., there shall be one district consisting of five members. In districts consisting of three members every elector shall vote for only two members of Congress, and in districts entitled to five members every elector shall vote for three members.

POLITICAL.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21, might appropriately be termed "Senatorial day," on account of the number of United States Senators chosen by State Legislatures. In Illinois John A. Logan was elected to succeed Richard J. Oglesby. The vote stood: Logan, Republican, 100; J. C. Black, Democrat, 84; Alexander Campbell, National, 10; John McAniff, Socialist, 3.—In New York, Roscoe Conkling, Republican, was elected as his own successor, he receiving 115 votes, to 35 for William Dorchester, the Democratic caucus nominee, and 2 for Peter Cooper, National. The Indiana Legislature chose Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, to succeed himself, the vote standing: Voorhees, 83; Ben Harrison, the Republican caucus nominee, 60; James Buchanan, National, 3. Mr. Voorhees was also elected for the short term, expiring March 4, the Republicans voting for G. S. Orth. In Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron, Republican, was chosen as his own successor, by a vote of 135, to 76 for Heister Clymer, the Democratic nominee; 16 for Daniel Agnew, National, and 5 scattering. The Missouri Legislature elected George G. Vest, Democrat, as the successor of David H. Armstrong, Democrat, for the long term, and James Shields, Democrat, for the short term intervening between now and March 4. In North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance, Democrat, was successful in securing the seat now occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Democrat. The Connecticut Legislature elected Orville H. Platt, Republican, as the successor of Mr. Barnum, Democrat. The Florida Legislature chose Wilkinson Call, Democrat, to succeed Mr. Conover, Republican. The Legislatures of Wisconsin, Louisiana and Arkansas balloted for Senator, but failed to reach a choice.

GENERAL.

THE first vessel of Vanderbilt's new steamship line sailed from New York for Havre last week, with a cargo of grain and provisions direct from the West. Dun, Barlow & Co. report that the failures in the United States and Canada last year reached the unprecedented figure of 10,478, or 16 per cent. more than in 1877. The liabilities were \$234,383,132, or about 19 per cent. more than the previous year. The death of two centenarians is announced.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rentler, of Baltimore, aged 113, and Mrs. Lucy Nichols, of New Haven, aged 101.

FOREIGN.

A CONVENTION between Austria and Turkey has been completed. It leaves Austria free to administer Bosnia and Herzegovina, confine the Turkish administration, and establish a mixed occupation of Novi-Bazar. Edward Matthew Ward, the eminent English painter, is dead. Yakoub Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has followed his father in his flight to Russia. A dispatch from Philippopolis states that a railway train fell into the river Arda in Turkey, and that a Russian General, several other officers, and 200 men were drowned. The accident was caused by the breaking down of a bridge.

A STREET rumpus opposite the Bank of London attracted a large crowd, which led depositors to believe that there was a run on the bank. Then there was a run in reality, that came near draining the institution of all its cash.

WESTON, the American pedestrian, has started from London to walk over the highways of England, 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours.

A SERIOUS Ministerial crisis has been averted in France by a compromise between the Republicans and Conservatives of the Chamber of Deputies, and a resolution passed expressing confidence in the Government.

A BERLIN dispatch states that Bismarck has decided to withdraw the Parliamentary Discipline bill, leaving the matter to the Reichstag.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

THE Teller Committee, on the 15th, examined Clement L. Walker, attorney, of New Orleans, who testified concerning the election there; that he believed the returns promulgated were not indicative of the true results, the votes polled for the Conservatives being counted for the Democrats. He charged generally that there were irregularities and frauds in the conduct of the election. G. W. Johnson, J. A. Johnson, David Young, Charles Lincoln, M. D. Randolph, all colored, of Concordia, testified to general charges of intimidation and fraud in the late election. G. W. Walton, of Concordia, a member of the Legislature, denied in effect the charges made by the previous witnesses. E. Kennell, colored, a Coroner of Concordia, said there were seven men killed, all colored. Five were hung and one shot.

A. J. BRYANT (colored), State Senator from Texas parish, testified that he was forced, by threats of hanging, to vote the Democratic ticket at the late election. He said that no Republican ticket was nominated in that parish because the whites told the blacks that they would consider such action a declaration of war.

ABRAHAM THOMAS (colored), of Texas parish, testified before the Teller Committee, on the 17th, that, during the late election, he met a body of armed whites, who chased him. That night the same men came and took Charley Bethel, a colored man, out of his house, shot him, and cut his throat. Ross Stewart, a prominent colored politician, of Texas, a member of the Legislature, testified that threats of violence prevented the Republicans from nominating a ticket. Witness testified to several acts of bulldozing, and gave the names of fifteen negroes alleged to have been murdered.

THE Teller Committee, on Jan. 18th, examined W. B. Merchant, District Attorney of St. Mary's parish, who testified concerning the attack on Newman's house, but nothing new was developed. It was ordered that United States Commissioner Lane take testimony of witnesses not examined for Natchitoches, Texas, and Calaboula parishes; that Morris Marks represent the majority and B. F. Jones the minority. The testimony so taken will be transmitted to Mr. Teller and treated as if taken by the committee. The committee then left for Charleston, S. C.

THE Teller Committee, consisting of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Cameron, Randolph and McDonald, began their investigation of the late general election in South Carolina, at Charleston, on the 21st of January. All the witnesses examined were from Charleston county, and it was admitted by both Democrats and Republicans that all the election officers, excepting clerks, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Democratic committee; that one of the three Commissioners of Election for the county was a Republican; that the managers of election at the different precincts were exclusively Democrats, and the United States Supervisors at the

different polls were not allowed to have a clerk, there being no provision of law for such person. It was also testified that the Democratic Supervisors had no clerks, and that the clerks of Republican Supervisors were excluded from the polling places by order of the Democratic committee. The Republican witnesses, of whom three or four were examined, testified that there were numerous tissue ballots found in the boxes at various precincts in Charleston county, in some instances these tissue ballots exceeding the number of actual voters. The Democratic witnesses admitted the printing of tissue ballots by the Democratic committee, and said the object in issuing them was to enable the colored people to vote secretly for the Democratic candidates without risk of molestation.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

J. HENRI BURGH (colored), a Presidential elector-at-large in Louisiana, testified before the Potter Committee that he signed a second set of certificates because he had been advised that there was an informality in the first set; he knew nothing of the forgery of certificates. Kelly (colored) was placed upon the stand, and testified that the name of Jeffries, one of the electors, was forged by D. P. Blanchard, a clerk in Gov. Kellogg's office; in answer to a question as to the whereabouts of Blanchard, witness stated that he died last summer of yellow fever. Gen. Ben Butler, who conducted the greater part of the cross-examination, proceeded upon the theory that Kelly, the colored messenger, had himself committed the forgery. He asked Kelly to write his own signature upon a piece of paper. Kelly did so. Then Butler asked the witness, who wrote very readily, to write the name of Jeffries. This the witness very positively refused to do. In answer to a question by Mr. Cox, as to whether anybody approached witness regarding the character of the evidence he should give before the Potter Committee, Kelly said he was visited by a man named Maddox, who stated that he was employed by high authority from the committee to ascertain what his (Kelly's) testimony would be. The object of the committee was, he said, to make political capital for Tilden against Thurman. As a further inducement to testify, Kelly was told he could go off a considerable distance, even as far as San Francisco, and could then be summoned back, profiting by the mileage.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—The House bill for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay, provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, led to a long discussion. Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment to make the act apply to those who served in the late war for the preservation of the Union. The bill was laid aside without action. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the circumstances which led to the recent escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson, Neb., and their slaughter by United States forces. Agreed to. A communication was laid before the Senate, in executive session, from Secretary Sherman on the subject of the New York Custom House appointments, designed to show that the removal of Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell was made for sufficient cause. At the conclusion of the reading of Secretary Sherman's communication, Senator Conkling made an earnest speech condemning Arthur and Cornell from the charges of inefficiency, and denouncing the charges as pretenses and afterthoughts put forth by the administration in an effort to justify action that was wholly unwarranted on civil-service grounds, and prompted merely by personal or partisan considerations.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back the bill authorizing the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for lawful money United States certificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent., and payable at any time, with accrued interest, into 4 per cent. bonds, authorized to be issued, and directs that the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of 5-30 bonds. The bill, after a somewhat protracted debate, was passed—yeas, 154; nays, 43. Mr. Wood also reported a bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par bonds bearing 4 per cent. interest for bonds commonly known as the 5-30s, outstanding and uncalled, and directs that whenever all such 5-30 bonds shall have been redeemed, the provision of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds of the United States bearing 5 per cent. or a higher rate of interest which may be redeemable, and that, in any such change, interest shall be allowed on bonds redeemed for a period of three months. The main question being ordered, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—Mr. Dorsey submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all the appropriations and expenditures from the national treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Indian Department from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1878. Agreed to. The bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions was passed. Mr. Windom offered a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into the propriety of encouraging the migration of blacks from those States where they do not receive such treatment as might be accorded American citizens to States where their rights will be respected.

HOUSE.—The House passed, without division, the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. The Mississippi Levee bill was taken up, and the remainder of the day devoted to its discussion. In the evening memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Joseph Henry were held in the presence of a vast audience.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—A resolution was offered by Mr. Sausbury calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to the refunding of the national debt. It was laid over. The balance of the day was spent in considering the bill to amend the Patent laws. Messrs. McDonald and Randolph were appointed to serve as members of the Teller Committee, in place of Messrs. Wallace and Bayard, who were excused at their own request. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, to the private calendar. After laying aside several bills to report to the House, the bill was reached for the payment of \$300,000 to the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia for rent of buildings during the war. Quite a lengthy discussion followed. The opponents of the bill asserted it was a war claim, and the friends of the measure stated it was a just bill for rent of property, and the Government was as much bound to pay rent for this building as for any other building occupied by it. Without reaching a vote the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The House took up and passed the Geneva Award bill. It revives and continues the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; fixes the number of Judges at three; requires the court to convene and organize as soon as practicable in Washington, and limits its existence to eighteen months. It provides that claims by or in behalf of any insurance company shall be admitted or allowed by the Court of Claims unless such claimant shall show that the sum of its losses in respect to war risks exceeded the premiums or gains, and then the allowance shall not be greater than such excess. No claim is to be admissible in favor of any insurance company that was not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the law of the United States.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill to provide a uniform national currency. Mr. Morgan submitted a substitute agreed upon in the Democratic caucus for Mr. Edmunds' resolution concerning suffrage and the later constitutional amendments. Laid on the table. The following are the resolutions: "1. It is the judgment of the Senate that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States are as valid and binding as any other parts of the constitution; that the people of the United States are entitled to exercise in the enforcement of the whole constitution in the State and Territory in the United States, so far as power has been delegated to them, to enforce said

amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of all rights thereby secured. 2. That the Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States are distinct, and each has citizens of its own, who owe it allegiance, and whose rights within its jurisdiction it must protect; that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers alone; its authority is defined and limited by the constitution; all powers not granted it by that instrument, not prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, and that no right can be acquired under the constitution, or secured through the laws of the United States, except such as the Government of the United States has authority to grant or secure. 3. That the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States, but the Fifteenth amendment of the constitution has invested citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is an exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it is within the jurisdiction of the United States, which Congress may exert by appropriate legislation, to prevent the denial or abridgment by a State of the right of a citizen to vote, when such denial or abridgment is on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude of the voter. 4. That, when such right to vote is denied or abridged by the conduct of a person who is not acting by authority and obedience to the laws of the State, the jurisdiction to punish such conduct is in the State Government, and is not in the Government of the United States."

HOUSE.—The day was a dull one in the House, the time being consumed in the introduction of bills, and those offered were of little importance.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill passed by the House on the 16th inst., to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Matthews presented a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. Referred. Mr. Chaffee introduced a joint resolution directing the cancellation of \$1 and \$2 United States notes, laid on the table to be called up by Mr. Chaffee hereafter. The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held by him as trustee for the Indian tribes in the treasury of the United States in lieu of investment, led to a long discussion, without action.

HOUSE.—Mr. Potter offered a resolution authorizing an investigation into the cipher dispatches, which led to a protracted debate. Mr. Potter alluded to the history connected with the formation of the Potter Committee, and his refusal at that time to allow an amendment to the resolution so that the Oregon dispatches should be inquired into. He denied that he had ever been controlled by Tilden in any way. Mr. Butler opposed the resolution. He thought the House had no jurisdiction over the subject, and said it would be better to give the \$10,000 asked for to the families of poor men, instead of wasting it in investigating private dispatches. Mr. Hale followed in a brief speech, earnestly advocating the investigation. He thought it was due to the simple old man in New York who was dragged out as a Democratic candidate, and whose good name was imperiled by his trusted friends. Mr. Conger said that the Republicans rather than Democrats, expecting the Democrats to rush forward with a resolution to investigate, but he had been amazed at the long silence. The Republicans kept quiet, but it was hard work, and he was glad now, at this late hour, that Mr. Potter had been moved. Mr. Hewitt favored the resolution, saying that, as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, he had never sent a dispatch which would not bear the light. He never heard of these cipher dispatches until they were in print. The investigation was demanded by justice to an outraged leader of the Democratic party, and by the party itself. An investigation would vindicate Tilden from calumny heaped upon him by the Republicans. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 123 yeas to 120 nays.

Cleanliness.

That cleanliness is essential to health is a fact that cannot be questioned; nor is it to be wondered at when we remember that the skin of an ordinary-sized man has been calculated to contain about twenty-eight miles of perspiratory tubes continually exuding more or less moisture, and relieving the body of a large amount of waste matter. The mischief which must follow the obstruction of this immense drain by dirt and other causes must be obvious. The skin is also a great breathing surface, which is proved by the fact that if an animal is coated with an impermeable varnish it is suffocated in a short time just as effectually as if it had been strangled with a cord. Lastly, the skin is a great absorbent of various matters coming in contact with it, and in this way lead, arsenic and other poisons may enter the body. Cleanliness is, therefore, absolutely necessary in (1) promoting a healthy perspiration, and through this a uniform temperature of the body; (2) in largely assisting the lungs in the performance of the function of respiration; (3) in preventing the absorption of poisonous matter. To clean the skin thoroughly from the scurf and oily matter, soft water will be found more effective than hard, its solvent power for saline matter being greater, and, when soap is added, the oily matter is at once saponified and the cleansing is complete. Soap and water should be used at least twice in the twenty-four hours on the exposed parts, the face and hands, and the whole body should be sponged daily with cold or lukewarm water or soap. Warm water or the Turkish bath (in suitable cases) should be used about once a week, and will be found conducive to health. Cleanliness in the matter of clothing is also very important, as through this channel germs of disease are carried about which not only infect the person carrying them, but likewise those with whom they come in contact.

Some Pork.

The whole number of hogs packed during the season of 1877-8 amounted to 9,905,000. The aggregate quantity of pork and pork products for the year is about 1,800,000,000 pounds, of which more than half was exported to foreign countries. With such an enormous production, prices have, of course, been greatly reduced; but, on the whole, the amount of money which has found its way into farmers' pockets from this business is over \$50,000,000. As compared with the prices of other things, these \$50,000,000 represent as much value as the larger amounts in other years when prices were higher. It is not the money itself, but what the money can effect in exchanges, which fixes the value and profit from it, and on this basis there is not much to complain of in the last season's pork business.

A SACRAMENTO woman has a land turtle for a pet, and has carved and polished its shell.

A TARDY REPRIEVE.

Thirty Seconds Too Late.—An Extraordinary Scene at the Hanging of McDonnell and Sharpe, in Mauch Chunk, Pa.

While the noose was being adjusted McDonnell trembled violently several times and was as pale as a ghost, but he still kept repeating his prayers. Sharpe, on the contrary, was the picture of coolness, and manifested no more concern than if he was taking part in an ordinary every-day scene. All being in readiness, the Sheriff and assistant descended from the scaffold. The supports were withdrawn, and at 10:42 o'clock McDonnell and Sharpe were swinging in mid-air.

Scarcely had the drop fallen when a most extraordinary scene took place. The bell at the prison door was rung so violently as to cause the sound to reverberate throughout the building. The Sheriff was so annoyed that he sent a deputy outside with orders to arrest the person who committed the outrage. Scarcely had the deputy opened the door when Sharpe and McDonnell's brothers rushed in, one of them flourishing a dispatch, in the highest state of excitement. Hardly had they entered the corridor before they saw that the sentence of the law had been executed. Both rushed forward to the foot of the scaffold, when McDonnell's brother, an old, white-haired man, screamed at the top of his voice, "Oh, you murderers! Here you are all around them now. Pontius Pilate sentenced Jesus Christ and you have murdered my brother." The priests immediately rushed forward to quiet the men, but for a long time all their efforts were unavailing. Being confronted by the Sheriff, they said the reprieve had been there before the rope was around their necks. While the clergymen were trying to quiet the excited men the Sheriff obtained possession of the dispatch, and read that the men had been granted a reprieve by the Governor until Monday, Jan. 20. The brothers accused the Sheriff of desiring to hang them while anticipating a reprieve. The priests denied this statement, and said that the Sheriff had told them he was willing to postpone the execution until 2 o'clock, if necessary, but they had told him to proceed when everything was prepared. The men were quieted, but not entirely satisfied. Another brother of McDonnell, who knelt at the foot of the scaffold while the execution was in progress, also took part in the altercation, and for a time a most disgraceful scene ensued. Meanwhile Mrs. McDonnell, who had been telegraphed for by the Sheriff, had reached the jail too late to see her husband again in life, and, accompanied with her daughter and the friends of both men, was screaming at the top of her voice. The spectacle was one to touch the heart of the most sordid, and the poor women received sympathy on all sides. At length, after much difficulty, the policemen succeeded in clearing the room of all except the officials and the friends of the dead men. The bodies, which had been forgotten by all except the physicians during the exciting altercation, were cut down. Both men had died from strangulation.

Though the statement of the priests partially acquits the Sheriff of undue haste in the execution, the fact has been learned that Sheriff Randenbush telegraphed to Mrs. McDonnell last night to come to Mauch Chunk if she wanted to see her husband alive for the last time, and, well knowing that the train arrived at 10:20 a. m., and that the poor woman could not have had time to reach the jail, which is a mile from the depot, he swung her husband into eternity just as she reached the jail door panting for breath. This instance subjects the Sheriff to much censure, and people of all nationalities are loud in their denunciations.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	\$5 25	@ 10 25
HOGS.....	3 50	@ 3 70
COTTON.....	34 1/2	@ 35
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 25	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 03	@ 1 10
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45 1/2	@ 46
OATS—Mixed.....	30 1/2	@ 31
RYE—Western.....	7 00	@ 7 25
PORK—Mess.....	6 00	@ 6 25
LARD.....	5 1/2	@ 5 1/4
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 5 50
Cows and Heifers.....	2 20	@ 3 00
Medium to Fair.....	3 75	@ 4 25
HOGS.....	2 00	@ 3 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 75	@ 5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	82	@ 83
CORN—No. 2.....	67	@ 68
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@ 30
RYE—No. 2.....	19	@ 21
BARLEY—No. 2.....	92	@ 94
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	26	@ 30
EGGS—Fresh.....	18	@ 22
PORK—Mess.....	6 00	@ 6 20
LARD.....	5 1/2	@ 5 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	87	@ 84
No. 2.....	83	@ 84
CORN—No. 2.....	27	@ 28
OATS—No. 2.....	18	@ 19
RYE—No. 1.....	41	@ 42
BARLEY—No. 2.....	79	@ 80
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	94	@ 95
CORN—Mixed.....	29	@ 30
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2.....	43	@ 44
PORK—Mess.....	8 00	@ 8 25
LARD.....	5 1/2	@ 5 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—Red.....	90	@ 98
CORN.....	32	@ 33
OATS.....	24	@ 27
RYE.....	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess.....	8 25	@ 8 50
LARD.....	5 1/2	@ 5 1/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	96	@ 97
No. 2 Red.....	94	@ 95
CORN.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White.....	4 40	@ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	94	@ 95
No. 1 Amber.....	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 1.....	34	@ 35
OATS—Mixed.....	22 1/2	@ 23 1/2
RYE (per cental).....	1 00	@ 2 20
PORK—Mess.....	8 00	@ 8 50
EAST LEBERTON, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	4 25	@ 5 00
Fair.....	3 50	@ 4 10
Common.....	3 00	@ 3 25
HOGS.....	2 00	@ 3 55
SHEEP.....	2 50	@ 4 50

SABBATH READING.

The Altered Motto.

Oh! the bitter shame and sorrow,
That a time should ever be,
When I let the Savior's pity
Plead in vain, and proudly answered:
"All of self and none of Thee."

Yet He found me: I beheld Him
Bleeding on the accursed tree,
Heard Him pray, "Forgive them, Father!"
And my wistful soul said faintly:
"Some of self and some of Thee."

Day by day His tender mercy,
Healing, helping, full and free,
Sweet and strong, and ah! so patient!
Brought me lower, while I whispered:
"Loss of self and more of Thee."

Higher than the highest heavens,
Deeper than the deepest sea,
Lord! Thy love at last hath conquered;
Grant me now thy soul's desire:
None of self and all of Thee.

Th. Monod.

Bible Arithmetic.

Addition.—Add to your faith virtue; and to virtue, knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance, patience; and to patience, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness, charity. II. Peter, i.; 5, 7.

Subtraction.—Laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and even envies, and all evil speakings—desire the sincere milk of the Word, that you may grow thereby. I. Peter, ii.; 1, 2.

Multiplication.—Grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord. II. Peter, i.; 2.

He that ministereth seed to the sower doth minister bread for your food, and increase the fruit of your righteousness. II. Cor.; 9, 10.

Division.—Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you, and will be a father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty. II. Cor. vi.; 17, 18.

Materialism in the Popular Faith.

Many defenders of the faith are greatly alarmed, just now, by the spread of materialistic doctrines. It is feared that the belief of men in the truth of the gospel will be undermined by this movement; and a host of apologists, under the able and confident leadership of Mr. Joseph Cook, are arming themselves with such arguments as they can command to meet this dangerous foe. The materialism which excites their alarm is that which appears in connection with the recent investigations in physical science—the materialism of Bain and Buechner and Carl Vogt; the alleged (but not acknowledged) materialism of Tyndal and Huxley and Spencer. From the teachings of these physicists and philosophers the danger to religion is supposed to come; and these are the names with which polemical pulpits are resounding, and the pages of quarterly reviews are plentifully besprikled.

We are not inclined to belittle the perils confronted by the church on this side, nor to ridicule those who are trying to meet them; but it may be that materialism in other shapes is assailing our faith in another quarter. Sometimes it is true that the most dangerous foes of the church are in its own household. Sometimes the enemy outside the camp has a powerful ally within. We wish to suggest the inquiry whether it be not so in this case; whether there be not a very considerable materialistic element mingled through and through the popular faith; and whether this materialistic leaven, which is not the product of modern science, but which has been propagating itself in Christian thought all through the centuries, be not, after all, more to be feared than scientific skepticism.

Iron-Shod.

The safety of a mountain-climber depends upon being well shod. Therefore the Swiss guides wear heavy shoes with sharp spikes in the soles.

On a bright July morning, a famous scientist of England started with two gentlemen to ascend the Piz Morteratsch, a steep and lofty snow-mountain in Switzerland.

Though experienced mountaineers, they took with them Jenni, the boldest guide in that district. After reaching the summit of the Morteratsch, they started back, and soon arrived at a steep slope covered with thin snow. They were lashed together with a strong rope, which was tied to each man's waist.

"Keep carefully in my steps, gentlemen," said Jenni, "for a false step here might start the snow, and send us down in an avalanche."

He had scarcely spoken when the whole field of snow began to slide down the icy mountain side, carrying the unfortunate climbers with it at a terrible pace. A steeper slope was before them, and at the end of it a precipice! The three foremost men were almost buried in the whirling snow. Below them were the jaws of death. Everything depended upon getting a foothold.

Jenni shouted loudly, "Halt, halt!" and, with desperate energy, drove his iron-nailed boots into the firm ice beneath the moving snow.

Within a few rods of the precipice Jenni got a hold with his feet, and was able to bring the party up all standing, when two seconds more would have swept them into the chasm.

This hair-breadth escape shows the value of being well-shod when in dangerous places. Life is full of dangerous places, especially for the young. No boy is prepared for rough climbing, unless he is well shod with Christian principles. Sometimes temptation ices the track under him, and then he must plant his foot down with an iron heel or he is gone.

A poor boy of my acquaintance signed a pledge never to taste liquor.

One day his rich employer invited him to dinner. There was wine on the table, but the lad was not ashamed to say:

"No, I thank you, sir, I never touch it!"

Then came on a rich pudding, which the boy tasted, and found that there was brandy in it; so he quietly laid the tasted morsel back on his plate. The employer discovered that the boy had "pluck" enough to stand by his convictions, and he will never be afraid to trust him. He is a sure-footed boy.

God knows what steep places he before us. He has provided the "shoes of iron and brass" for us to put on. They are truth, and honesty, and faith, and courage, and prayer.

A clear conscience will keep the head cool. And up along the hard road there is a sign-board, on which is written in large, bright letters, "He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely."—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

THE CHEYENNE MASSACRE.

A Circumstantial Account of the Recent Indian Insurrection and Slaughter at Fort Robinson.

The sentinel walking guard on the east side of the prison-room containing the Cheyennes had just cried out, "Ten o'clock, all's well." Hardly had the sound of his voice died away on the breeze when, by a preconcerted signal, the savages burst through the doors and windows, which they had previously unfasented. The movement was executed with such promptness as to take the sentinels completely by surprise. The first of the savages gaining the outside at the east end opened fire upon the sentinels from firearms which they had succeeded in concealing since their capture last October, succeeding in killing one and dangerously wounding another. A similar scene was enacted on the west and south sides of the building. The savages having fired into the guard-room, severely wounding two guardsmen, the main guard, consisting of twenty men and two non-commissioned officers, rushed to intercept the savages' escape. Corporal Pulver, a brave young fellow, of Company L, Third cavalry, sprung on a savage, supposed to be the chief, Dull Knife, with the intention of disarming him. The savage, anticipating the attack, immediately fired on Pulver, the ball taking effect in his right arm. Other members of the guard in the meantime were trying to prevent the escape of the retreating savages, all efforts however proving ineffectual, as the bucks on being over-aken fired on the guard with fatal effect. The squaws were also armed with huge hunting-knives, using them on the troops when an opportunity occurred. The men of Company C, Third cavalry, in the barrack-room near, hearing the first shot, sprung out of bed, and, in an incredibly short period, rushed to the scene of the engagement, many of them stopping to render assistance to wounded comrades lying on the frozen snow. This scene tended to arouse within them the demon of revenge.

On catching up with the guard ineffectively struggling with the retreating savages, they opened an indiscriminate fire, with dreadful effect, on the renegades, killing twenty, eight of whom proved to be warriors. The savages, reaching White river, within 500 yards of the post, scattered, making for the hills a few miles distant. The main body continued to retreat up the left bank of the river, closely pursued by the infuriated soldiers. Such of the savages as were overtaken fired on the pursuers and in return were immediately shot down. The dismounted troops, after pursuing the savages two miles, were overtaken by Companies E and L, Third cavalry, mounted, who, on hearing firing in camp a mile distant, arrived in time to capture many savages who would doubtless have escaped had it not been for their timely assistance. The mounted companies continued pursuit of the fleeing savages, allowing the dismounted troops, completely exhausted from cold and fatigue, to return to the post, carrying back a number of savages, most of whom proved to be squaws and papposes, their wounds, in many cases, being rendered doubly serious by their being frozen, and the most-seriously injured of whom died within the ensuing two hours. During the work of dressing their wounds by Surgeon Petty, who displayed great skill and perseverance in administering relief to the wounded savages, great fortitude was displayed, especially noticeable in the younger savages. Surgeon Mosely, in the meantime, was busily occupied attending the wounded troops, who lived only long enough to have their wounds dressed. The dismounted troops, having consigned the wounded savages to medical care, were ordered to saddle up and follow the trail of the fleeing savages, which, owing to the light from the pale moon, and the ground being covered with snow, was rendered doubly easy. During the entire night the sharp report of carbines could be heard from the distant bluffs, where pursued and pursuers met in deadly conflict. The trail was followed until the setting of the moon rendered further pursuit impossible until daylight. Soon the trail became visible, and pursuit was renewed. The principal trail lay over and through a succession of mountains and ravines, rendering pursuit by mounted troops almost impossible. The troops that followed the smaller trails were successful in capturing many savages, and killing such as rendered it necessary for self-preservation.

A detachment consisting of six men of company H, Third cavalry, having discovered a party of savages in a washout,

Private Everett, one of their number, dismounted and advanced, calling upon the savages to surrender, by signs, etc., signifying to them their desire to capture rather than kill them. The savages, in response, opened fire, Everett falling mortally wounded. The remainder of the troops gained the nearest shelter and opened fire on the savages, killing and capturing the entire party numbering ten.

The troops that followed the main trail succeeded in trailing the savages to where the latter had intrenched themselves, in a ravine whose natural defenses rendered it almost inaccessible—a place, no doubt, well known to the savages, and which in years past was used for their camping-ground. The troops, finding it impossible to dislodge the savages without exposing themselves within easy range of the savages' fire, determined to surround them, in hopes of getting them to surrender. This determination being acted upon, the troops remained in position all night. The following morning the troops discovered the Indians had thrown up additional breastworks during the night, with a view to resist any attempt of the troops to dislodge them. The commanding officer, seeing that any attempt to dislodge the savages from such position could not be accomplished without sacrificing the lives of a number of his men, as the greater portion of the savages were known to be armed, conceived the idea of sending to Fort Robinson for artillery, by which he could more easily dislodge the savages. Accordingly a twelve-pound Napoleon gun was sent to the scene of hostilities, but, owing to the position assumed by the savages, the gun could not be sufficiently depressed to play upon the position. A number of shells and solid shot were thrown as near as possible to the position occupied by them, but with apparently no effect. The next morning, on making reconnaissances of the ground held by the Indians on the previous day, the officers were informed, to their dismay, that they had escaped during the night. Owing to the troops having no provisions on hand, it was found impracticable to follow their trail.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded since the outbreak of the savages: Killed—Private Smith, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Good, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Everett, Company H, Third cavalry. Wounded—Corporal Pulver, Company A, Third cavalry; Private Egory, Company C, Third cavalry. All of whom are expected to recover.

Forty savages were killed, fifteen wounded, and about fifty recaptured. Among the wounded was a sister of Red Bear, a chief of Red Cloud's band, who was present, having arrived from Pine Creek agency the day previous. On seeing his sister wounded Red Bear shed tears, and called her a bad squaw.

Typographic Eccentricities.

A great many columns have been written concerning typographic errors, and many of the instances sound so witty or so stupid that it seems as if they must be rather inventions than actual happenings. But we never saw one cited so unlikely that we couldn't remember its match. Once we wrote that it was "like evoking the shadow of a shade" to quote forgotten writers. The phrase appeared in print thus: "Like cooking the shadow of a shad." The printer had, in burlesquing the sentiment, actually preserved and intensified it in a most striking image of unsubstantiality. At another time we had quoted the proverbial opinion of Rosalind: "Men have died and worms have eaten them—but not for love." The printer may have been a misogynist; at all events, he substituted "women" for "worms." There are Shakespearean emendations not much better than that, perhaps.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Paddy Ahead.

A gentleman of the Hibernian nation was making himself disagreeable in a Virginia street saloon last night by insisting upon the superiority of Ireland over every other country on earth in any and all respects. The beer was better there than here—the beef, the bread, the houses, the land, the schools, the people, and so on through the list. "I suppose," said an old-timer, with a frightful sneer, "I suppose you will say next that they have found more gold and silver in Ireland than they have in Nevada!"

"No, sor," replied Paddy, "bnt fwat they've found there be of a darn-sight better quality."—*Reno (Nev.) Gazette.*

Not Sorry.

You will not be sorry for hearing before judging.
For thinking before speaking.
For holding an angry tongue.
For stopping the ear to a tale-bearer.
For disbelieving most of the ill reports.
For being kind to the distressed.
For being patient toward everybody.
For doing good to all men.
For asking pardon for all wrongs.
For speaking evil of no one.
For being courteous to all.

A Check on Cheek.

I have heard of a curious case of successful impudence that took place a short time ago. A well-dressed man entered the Bank of England, threw down a penny for the stamp, and asked for a check. When it was handed to him he filled it up to "self for £100," signed it, and, receiving the money, withdrew. As he had no account at the Bank of England, that institution lost £100 by the transaction, while the Government gained 1 penny.—*London Truth.*

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Summary of a Week's Legislative Work.

LANSING, Jan. 18, 1879.

The more important business transacted by the Legislature for the past week may be summarized thus:

SENATE—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Hodge, to establish the Michigan School for the Blind, and to consolidate and amend all laws relative to the education of the blind in this State; by Mr. Robbins, relating to the construction and keeping in repair of sidewalks in the highway; by Mr. Huston, to repeal section 22 of an act to authorize the election of a Township Drain Commissioner in each organized township; by Mr. Hodge, to establish a uniform price for publishing legal notices; by Mr. Pendleton, relative to contracts of married women; by Mr. Childs, making appropriations for the Normal School; by Mr. Huston, to authorize the Board of State Auditors to contract for the printing and sale of the Supreme Court reports; by Mr. Weir, in relation to the liability of cities, villages and townships neglecting to repair sidewalks and streets; by Mr. Hine, to authorize and regulate certain kinds of insurance; by Mr. Childs, to establish a State hospital at Ann Arbor; by Mr. Patterson, relative to the foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement; by Mr. Weir, in relation to plank roads; by Mr. Billings, in reference to non-forfeiture of policies of life insurance; by Mr. Stephenson, in relation to mining interests; by Mr. Hodge, in relation to teachers' institutes; by Mr. Ambler, to authorize the Directors of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad to be represented in the Board of Directors by proxy; by Mr. —, that Railroad Directors shall be citizens of the United States.

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Committee on Supplies ascertain if the parties supplying the members with stationery are not charging too high for the same. That the Commissioner of Land Office furnish information as to why Agricultural College lands worth \$5 per acre are sold for \$3. That the Senate employ a stenographer at \$5 per day was tabled. That the Committee on Railroads inquire into the matter of local freights on certain roads.

HOUSE—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Mosher, to define and suppress traps. Mr. Allen, making appropriations for the Normal School for 1879 and 1880; also, for completing building. Mr. White, to provide for a uniform assessment of property. Mr. McNabb, to allow a change of venue in Justice's courts. Mr. Sawyer, to provide for the support and care of State paupers. Mr. White, to authorize the formation of associations for intellectual, scientific, esthetic, spiritual, religious, or liberal culture. Mr. Cutcherson, to aid the early construction of a railroad commencing at some point on Thunder bay (Lake Huron). Mr. Curtis, to provide for uniform assessment of property. Mr. Chase, to authorize boards of health of cities, villages and townships to furnish vaccination to the people thereof. Mr. White, to reorganize the Seventh and Sixteenth judicial circuits, and create the Twenty-fourth. Mr. G. H. Hopkins, to provide for the appointment of a State Reporter. Mr. Kuhn, relating to alienation by deed, and the proof and recording of conveyances, and the canceling of mortgages. Mr. Donnelly, to amend section 33 of chapter 188, compiled laws of 1871, relative to establishing water-courses and locating ditches. Mr. Kurth, relative to forcible entries and detainers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Thompson, that the Committees on Printing of the Senate and House be instructed to investigate the printing done for the State by the present contractors, etc. Mr. Bowen, that the Superintendent of State Property procure fifty chairs for use in the committee rooms. Mr. Wilkins' concurrent resolution that Prof. Kedzie be invited to lecture in the House on illuminating oils. That Committees on Taxation and Ways and Means each employ a clerk at \$3 per day. That a new standing committee be added to the House committees, entitled Eastern Asylum for the Insane. That the Committee on State Affairs employ a clerk. Mr. Yeomans' concurrent resolution that the committees of the Senate and House on State Prison be instructed to inquire into the best manner of disposing of females sentenced to the State Prison and House of Correction. Mr. Allen, that joint committee to investigate the State printing be empowered to send for persons and papers.

APPOINTMENTS.

Senators Childs, Cochrane and Farr, on special committee to revise the laws of the State relative to taxes; D. C. Henderson, to compile the manual; Frank Pullman, as third assistant janitor.

THE FIRST BILL.

The first act assigned by the Governor was to provide for an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Kent county.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

On Friday Senator Chamberlain, of Berrien county, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate. He returned his thanks for the honor.

The Legislature is getting down to business in dead earnest, the committees are reporting on bills, and a spirit of investigation has taken hold of many members.

Both houses adjourned from Friday noon until Monday evening, Jan. 20.

G. W. H.

In San Francisco, and other large towns of California, it is said that many of the married women past middle age

have been the wives of two, three, and sometimes four or five different men, owing to the freedom of divorce which used to exist, and still exists in modified form, in that State.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14.—SENATE.—In the absence of Lieut. Gov. Sessions, Senator Childs accepted the chair. A special order was made for Friday morning to elect a President pro tem. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill to provide for the better detection of crime. Some 1,500 nominations for notaries public were received by the Senate.

HOUSE.—The House adopted the report on mileage for members and employees. Mr. Allen introduced a bill making an appropriation for completing and finishing building. Mr. Thompson's resolution on State printing was passed, which caused a sharp debate. Prof. R. C. Kedzie was invited to lecture before the House on illuminating oils.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate passed an act to amend an act in relation to witnesses in criminal cases giving bail, as follows: "The people of the State of Michigan enact that it shall not be necessary in any criminal case for any witness to give bail for his appearance as witness in such case, unless required to do so by the order of a Judge of a court of record, or a Circuit Court Commissioner. All laws contravening this act are hereby repealed. The bill in relation to marriage and solemnization thereof was tabled. A concurrent resolution was adopted that the Committees on Printing be instructed to investigate the State Printers. The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the bill in relation to executions issued by Circuit Courts. In executive session the 1,500 Notaries Public were confirmed.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To provide for the better care of pauper an infirm children; authorizing the formation of associations for intellectual, scientific, esthetic, religious or liberal culture; in relation to trials by jury. The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably on the joint resolution authorizing the Board of Control to transfer St. Mary's ship canal to the General Government. A bill for an unconditional extension of two years of the Marquette and Mackinac railroad grant was introduced. A supplementary bill will be introduced within a few days, practically restoring to the market certain portions of these lands in Chippewa county.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.—SENATE.—The Committee on Education made an adverse report on the bill for the support of teachers' institutes. A resolution that the Commissioner of the Land Office furnish information relative to selling Agricultural College lands at \$3 per acre that should have brought \$5 was passed. The resolution for the appointment of a stenographer was indefinitely postponed. Senate bills 3, 4 and 5, passed in committee of the whole, were discussed. The bill providing for the better detection of crimes and offenses was reported back, with a recommendation for its passage. At the afternoon session Senator Duffield resigned from the Committee on University, on account of his brother, Rev. Geo. Duffield, being a Regent. Senator Hodge takes his place.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To furnish vaccine to the inhabitants of cities and villages; creating a Twenty-Fourth judicial circuit from the Seventh and Sixteenth circuits; to incorporate the village of Brooklyn; to amend the laws of 1875 to provide for the incorporation of villages; to repeal a certain section of the State laws of 1877, to authorize the Warden of the State prison to receive moneys due on contracts made while said section was in force; for a chair of electric medicine in the university; to amend and authorize the formation of corporations to establish rural cemeteries and care for the same; allowing the Board of Supervisors of Bay county to receive certain lands from the Bay County Agricultural Society for certain purposes; to amend an act to provide for the appointment of a State Reporter; relating to alienation by deed, proof, and recording of conveyances, and canceling of mortgages.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: In relation to liability of cities, villages, and townships for neglecting to repair sidewalks and streets; to authorize and regulate insurance other than life, fire, and marine; to establish a State hospital at Ann Arbor; in relation to foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement; in relation to plank roads; in relation to non-forfeiture of policies of life-insurance, relative to mining interests; relative to teachers' institutes; to authorize the directors of the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad to be represented on the Board of Directors by proxy; that railroad directors shall be citizens of the United States. A resolution was passed for the prevention of adulteration of honey. Mr. Chamberlain was elected President pro tem.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Relative to establishing water-courses and opening ditches; relative to laying out, opening, locating or constructing water-courses, ditches or drains by Township Drain Commissioners; relative to forcible entries and detainers; to incorporate the village of Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa county; relative to officers having the care of highways and bridges, and their several powers and duties; relative to trial of issues of facts in Courts of Chancery; relative to affidavits of non-residents; making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the State library. Both houses adjourned until Monday evening, at 8:30.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.—SENATE.—Pursuant to adjournment on Friday last, the Senate met this evening at 7:30. Numerous petitions were presented, and notices given for the introduction of bills at some future day.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution for the transfer of St. Mary's Falls ship canal to the General Government. The following joint resolution was introduced as an amendment to the constitution, to stand as article 4, section 1: "All the specific taxes, except those received from the mining companies of the Upper Peninsula, shall be applied to paying the interest upon the primary school, University, and other educational funds, and the interest and principal of the State debt in the order herein recited, until there shall be a sufficient amount in the sinking fund to extinguish the State debt, other than the amounts due to educational funds. When such specific taxes shall be ordered to and constitute a part of the general fund the Legislature shall provide for an annual tax, sufficient, with other resources, to pay the estimated expenses of the State Government, and such deficiency as may occur in the resources."

A COLORADO court, in the case of Eldred against Malloy, decided that a promise to pay a sum of money upon the condition that a railroad should be built to a place named on or before a specified day is void as a wager. The court says: "The courts of this State have enough to do without devoting their time to the solution of questions arising out of idle bets made on dog and cock-fights, horse-races, the speed of ox-trains, the construction of railroads, the number on a dice, or the character of a card that may be turned up."

SEALSKIN mittens are fashionable for ladies to wear over kid gloves.

GOV. HAMPTON'S DREAM.

HE BELIEVES HIS LIFE SAVED BY THE PRAYERS OF HIS PEOPLE.

The editor of *The Columbus* (S. C.) *Register*, in the course of a most interesting account of a visit to Gov. Hampton, whom he found greatly improved in strength and steadily recovering from the severe trials through which he has recently passed, tells a striking story of a dream which the governor had at the crisis of his case, and tells it in the governor's own words. The visitor, about to take his leave, said to the governor: "At least in all your serious illness you had the devoted love of your own people."

"Ah, yes, sir," was the hearty, deep-toned reply, "never man more. I believe, as confidently as I do that I live, that the prayers of the people saved my life. I will tell you why I feel and believe it so firmly. While I was lying here at the point of death and had become utterly indifferent whether I lived or died I got a letter from an old Methodist preacher, one of my old friends. He wrote me word informing me of the deep and devout petitions put up in behalf of my restoration by the Methodist conference then in session at Newberry. He then urged upon me to exercise my will to live in response to the supplications of the people of the whole State, who were praying for me night and day in every household in the State. My sister, who had tremblingly brought the letter to my bedside and read it to me, then urged me to listen to the kind, loving words of the man of God and to rouse my will to live, and I promised her to do so. I fell into a deep sleep that night, and the most vivid dream I ever experienced in my life crossed my slumbers. I dreamt I was in a spacious room, and that in it I was moved to all parts of the State, so that I met my assembled friends everywhere. I remember most distinctly of all old Beaufort, where I had last been. It seemed there were immense assemblages, and as I looked down upon them a grave personage approached me and touched me on the shoulder and said to me: 'These people are all praying for you. Live, live, live!' I never realized anything like it before. It seemed a vision. I woke the next morning feeling the life-blood creeping through my veins, and I told my family the crisis was passed and I would get better."

At the close of the thrilling relation we bade him good-bye, heartily wishing him a speedy recovery and many, many long years of health and usefulness.

Our American Magazines.

The marvelous beauty of the illustrated magazines of this country is attracting attention throughout the world. The edition of Scribner in England has doubled within a few months. The London correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "The whole lot of magazine annuals (English) put together, are not equal in pictorial art to a single number of Scribner's Monthly." But the price at which our magazines are sold is even a greater marvel. For example, a single number of Scribner, "The Midwinter Number," just issued, has a full-page frontispiece portrait of Emerson, of rare excellence, and contains one hundred sixty pages of letter-press, with more than seventy illustrations; many of which are works of art such as before the advent of Scribner appeared only in gift-works and purely art magazines, and yet it is sold for 35 cents. It would be difficult to find an illustrated book to match it at \$5. The subscribers for the current year, get, in Scribner, not only four of these full-page portraits of American Poets, and nearly two thousand pages of text (equal to 5,000 book pages) of the choicest current literature, with more than 1,000 illustrations, including a complete novel, "Haworth's," by Mrs. Burnett, but shorter stories, poems, reviews, descriptions of travel, biographical sketches, etc., and also the splendid series of papers and pictures of exploration in the great South American empire of Brazil, delivered free of postage, and all for four dollars.

In children's Periodicals, too, America leads the world with St. Nicholas. Prof. Proctor, the astronomer, writes from London: "What a wonderful magazine it is for the young folks! Our children are quite as much delighted with it as American children can be. I will not say they are more delighted, as that may not be possible." St. Nicholas is sold for 25 cents a number, and fourteen numbers (November, 1878 to 1880) are given for \$3. SCRIBNER & Co., 743 Broadway, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Nothing in Lippincott's Magazine for February will be read with more interest than the sketch of the great Hungarian artist, Munkacsy, by his intimate friend, Mr. John R. Tait, of Baltimore. The striking character and romantic career of one who, starting without education, means or resources of any kind, has by

force of genius and industry attained a high place among the painters of to-day, make this account of his private life and early struggles one of great interest, which is enhanced by the fact that some of Munkacsy's finest works are owned in America, and that his *chef-d'œuvre*—Milton Dictating His Daughters—has attracted great notice at the Paris Exposition, and been purchased for the Lenox Library in New York. The text is embellished with a finely-engraved portrait.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald gives a graphic description of the great barranca of Jorullo; and Edward King sketches with his usual vigor "Hungarian Types and Austrian Pictures." Both these articles are well illustrated.

"Women's Husbands," a series of brilliant sketches of American society, is continued, as is also Miss Olney's delightful novel, "Through Winding Ways." "The Colonel's Venture" is a Virginian story, by Rebecca Harding Davis; and "Carrie Fane," a pleasant New England sketch, by Mary N. Prescott.

There could hardly be a more pathetic story of real life than that which is set before us with full details in "The Latter Days of the Blennerhassets." "In a Cabinet," by Frederic M. Bird, depicts the Roman Emperors and their families in connection with mumismatics. There is a lively sketch of Lord Beaconsfield's career, and a pleasant account of the school at which the "Daughters of the Legion of Honor" are educated; with short and amusing papers that help to render the number highly readable and attractive.

CHRIST Church, Boston, the oldest religious edifice in that city, celebrates the Christmas season by ringing its chimes every night during the week before and the week after Christmas. It was in this church tower, side by side with these very bells, that the memorable lantern was hung which sent Paul Revere on his midnight ride through Concord and Lexington. Beside this the church has other Revolutionary and colonial associations. The Bible and prayer-book are the same which were used by the rector in 1783, and were presented by King George II. The first Sunday-school in America was gathered within its walls in 1815, and the chandeliers were taken from a French vessel by the captain of an American privateer.

Port Hastings, Cape Breton, Jan. 14.—A large shoal of blackfish—the bottle-nosed whale—went into Hawkesbury, C. B., yesterday afternoon, and were driven on shore by some boats and captured. About 300 persons assembled on the banks of the shore. Men, women, and children, armed with axes, pitchforks, boat-hooks, scythes, and carving knives, ran to their necks in the water and began the butchery. The harbor soon became purple with blood, as the large fish squirmed and spouted blood and water from thirty to forty feet in the air. The dying groans and snorting of the fish, mingled with the shouts and wild excitement of the attacking populace, made the scene truly Afghanistan. About 100 fish were taken, averaging in size from ten to twenty five feet long, and worth in all about \$1,000.

Greatest Remedy Known.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousand of once hopeless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful Discovery to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as if by magic. We do not ask you to buy a large bottle until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request that you call on your druggist, H. Walsh and get a trial bottle for ten cents, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Doctors Gave him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by a simple remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

Additional Local

At G. Van Patten & Sons' grocery store you can purchase groceries just as cheap as anywhere. Go and try it.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

DR. D'Ungers Extract of Cinchona Rubra, an absolute cure for Drunkenness, for sale at the Drug Store of

J. O. DOESBURG.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Losses honorable settled and promptly paid by the Watertown Fire Ins. Co.

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

GREEN BACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

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E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

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

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

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

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

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

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

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

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARRIS & BRINKMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by the new firm—Brinkman & Kamps—who will continue the same business as heretofore.

G. HARRIS.
H. M. BRINKMAN.
ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., January 17, 1879.
50 4w

LOCKS! LOCKS!

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

We call the attention of the public, who are, or anticipate to build, to our Stationary Knob Shank Mortice Lock.

Come and examine. We will cheerfully show the goods and explain their operation.

Remember the Place Opposite the Post-Office.

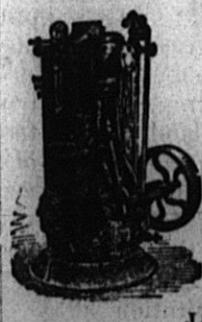
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The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

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WM. C. MELIS.



BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

Compact, Substantial, Economical and easily managed. Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed. The Engine and boiler complete, including governor, pump, etc. (and boxing) at the low price of
3 Horse Power \$ 242.00
1 1/2 " " 283.00
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Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

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Notings.

BORSTLAP has arrived and looks as natural as ever.

THE Board of Supervisors has extended the tax-paying time in this city to the 1st day of March.

POTATOES are being sent from Michigan to New York in cars having double walls, which are warmed by means of a stove.

ON Wednesday last Matt. H. Carpenter, was elected U. S. Senator by the Wisconsin Legislature. To say the least, Wisconsin could not send an abler man.

MR. Klootwijk, formerly a resident of this city, now residing at Saugatuck has been to Grand Rapids recently to procure some money to complete his invention of perpetual motion (?)

CAPTAIN James B. Eads, who is building the Mississippi jetties, has prepared a plan for the reclamation of the Potomac River front and the improvement of the sewerage of Washington.

IN the cars which stood on the track at Erie snowbound for four days recently, there were nine tons of silver bars and \$300,000 in gold coin belonging to the Government. Not a dollar was lost.

THE engine of a freight train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which, in falling over Kiowa Creek last summer, disappeared in a quicksand, has just been found at a depth of forty feet below the bed of the stream.

WE are indebted to Mr. H. M. Buhrman editor of the *Vryheids Banier*, for his pamphlet entitled "De Unie Van Utrecht." The publisher mentioned above sells copies of the pamphlet for the small sum of 10 cents. Address H. M. Buhrman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ON Sunday last the True Dutch Reformed Church of this city proposed a group of three clergymen, consisting of Rev. G. Hoeksema, of Zeeland; Rev. W. H. Frieling, of Muskegon, and Rev. L. Rietdyk, of Paterson, N. Y., from which they will choose one to call to their church.

ON Sunday last Mr. J. R. Schepers, son of the late Rev. Schepers, was married to Jennie Schaap, second daughter of Mr. J. Schaap, of Fillmore. Mr. Schepers had a fine new residence built on his land, two miles south of this city, previous to his marriage, and the young folks celebrated the event by a series of parties at the new residence.

WE learn that the people of North Holland have taken hold of the bad roads. They went to work and filled up the holes with snow and then threw a couple of pails full of water over it to settle it not alone, but the frost made it hard, and thus the road was made hard and level with very little labor. Now why can't that be done on River and Eighth streets?

ST. LOUIS has a free lodging house, where from 300 to 600 persons, mostly tramps, sleep every night. A new rule is that every lodger must be vaccinated, and on the first night of its enforcement the physicians, operated on nearly 400 arms. Many objected, but the alternative was a night in the streets, and as the weather was bitterly cold, none chose it.

DR. E. B. Wright, of Saugatuck, died peacefully Tuesday morning. He was a prominent physician and citizen of the place, for several years the editor of the Saugatuck department of the *Allegan Journal*, a writer of firm convictions, pleasing and forcible style and an active Republican. He has been for some time unable to speak aloud from an affection of the throat. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. and was highly respected among the members of the order.

OUR readers will have noticed the escape of the Cheyenne Indians from our soldiers at Fort Robinson, and the subsequent pursuit of our troops. On Wednesday last 4 companies of cavalry, under command of Capt. Wessels, discovered them intrenched at the mouth of a ravine. A terrible fight ensued, and all the Indians were either killed or wounded—they would not surrender. Of the cavalry one sergeant and two privates were killed, and a few wounded, among whom was Capt. Wessels.

LAST Sunday was quite an important day in some of our churches. At the 2nd Reformed (Hope) Church Rev. D. Van Pelt delivered his inaugural sermon to a large audience. His effort is generally conceded to be very satisfactory. At Grace (Episcopal) church Rev. E. W. Flower preached his inaugural in eloquent style. We are informed that, now that Hope Church is supplied with a pastor, the services in the English language at the Third Reformed Church will be discontinued. It is a noteworthy fact that all the churches in this city, except one, are now supplied with fervent and eloquent preachers. The only exception (the True Dutch Ref. Church) is also endeavoring to get a first class clergyman.

MEN whose business drives them to the wall—Billposters.

THE water tank at Hudsonville on the Chicago & West Mich. R. R. burned down last week.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 23d, 1879: George Ford, S. G. Crearinger.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

HILSDALE County, Mich., has a cripple for Register, a one legged man for Treasurer, and a one-armed man for Judge of Probate; and South Carolina has two one legged Senators.

THE weather has been moderately fine during the past week, and sleighing is made use of extensively. Almost every day sleighing parties start out from here or pass through here.

THE Zeeland Fire Company celebrated their first anniversary on Monday evening last. With speeches, music and refreshments the festivities were kept up to a late hour and closed harmoniously.

WE notice in the issue of the *Christian Intelligencer* of the 10th inst. the death of Dr. Peter Crispel, Jr., father of Professor Crispell of this city, at the age of 84 years. He was a great-grandson of Anthony Crispel, a French Huguenot from Artois, who emigrated to this country in 1660.

WE are informed that the new flouring mill at Hamilton commenced grinding on Friday, Jan. 17th, although considerable carpenter's work is still to be done before the mill is entirely finished. Our informant says that several farms have lately been started around that hamlet, and that the place is growing rapidly.

CONSIDERABLE interest is manifested throughout the land in the Reno inquiry going on at present in the city of Chicago. The "Custer Massacre," or rather the battle at the Little Big Horn river, is being unraveled by close questioning. The proceedings of the Court are too lengthy to mention in detail, but the outcome will be faithfully given.

THE vote in the senate, on Wednesday, giving Blaine's speech on subsidies preference over Edmunds' constitutional resolutions, seems to have discouraged the Vermont senator. He withdrew his motion, yesterday, for the consideration of his pets, and they are likely to disappear at least until about the end of the session, when a little time may be spared for "making capital."

MR. Charles Bradlaugh has announced himself as a candidate for the British Parliament from Northampton. He advocates the abolition of the law of primogeniture, resistance to the present extravagant national expenditures, the separation of church and state, the abolition of hereditary peerages in the House of Lords, household suffrages in counties, shorter sessions of Parliament, and women suffrage.

A LOCOMOTIVE, perhaps the largest ever made, is now en route for work on the long, heavy grade on the Rocky Mountains of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. It has ten wheels of paper with steel tires, and the firebox is ten feet long. When in working order it weighs 118,000 pounds. Its weight is so great that the Western roads won't let it go over bridges, and it will have therefore to be dismantled. It ran, however, over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania road.

WE call attention to the new advertisement of Mr. Wm. C. Melis, who advertises a series of new locks, so strong, simple, beautiful and effective that they must be seen to be appreciated. Mr. Melis will take pains to show and explain their operation to anyone who wishes to see them, and parties building new residences will do wise to go see these new locks before they purchase. We deem the new locks a vast improvement on the old ones. He also offers a new kind of cant-hook for sale, the first we have seen in the market. For new and useful articles in the hardware line, go to Melis, and you will find them.

MR. R. E. Werkman arrived home on Monday morning last from his trip to Kansas and Nebraska. Mr. Werkman has taken up one hundred and sixty acres of land in Kansas, and brings very favorable reports from the fertile west. The report of cold weather, of which Dr. Morris made mention in his communication last week, is verified by Mr. Werkman, and cattle ought to have the same care there as here. Mr. Werkman paid a visit to Rotterdam, Kansas, where he incidentally met the oldest son of Mr. P. Zalsman, who has got a fine farm about six miles from that village. He also called at Red Cloud, Neb., a very thriving place, where he found Dr. S. L. Morris & Henry Westover, doing a prosperous drug business, besides that the doctor enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Werkman says all these western towns seem very prosperous, and found money was plenty, the people generally intelligent, smart, and contented.

IMMENSE quantities of ice are being packed away for future use in this city.

CASTOR, STRANG & Co's new store is in full blast at Salem, and are doing a good business.

AN important announcement by Prof. Tice: "The January thaw usually occurs during the present month."

CONGRESS has passed the bill providing for the payment arrears of pensions. It will take \$20,000,000 to carry out its provisions.

THE floating debt of Florida has been reduced from \$249,788 to \$66,572 under the administration of Gov. Drew, and the bonded debt, which is now \$1,384,200, has been decreased \$21,315.

GEN. Shields is to represent Missouri in the United States senate which will give him pre-eminence as the only man who has ever got into the senate from three different states. He has already represented Illinois and Wisconsin in that body.

WE find in the *Allegan Democrat* that Charley Daily, who formerly lived in this city while employed by one of our railroad companies, has bought forty acres of land in Manlius, one mile north of Fenoville. He still intends to stick to railroad-ing until his land is sufficiently improved to sustain him. Good for Charley!

THE dispatches received at the offices of the Vanderbilt lines, on Wednesday last, told of another fearful snowstorm along the line of the New York Central. All trains had come to a stand-still, and the outlook was very gloomy. There are now nearly six thousand loaded cars sidetracked on the Lake Shore railway between Chicago and Buffalo, awaiting an outlet eastward.

SMALL POX, which, thanks to persistent vaccination, has been almost entirely driven from New York, is now working terrible havoc in Ceara, Brazil, where, according to the report of the Captain of the steamship City of Rio Janeiro, the people were at last accounts dying of it with such rapidity and in such great numbers that "it was impossible to make coffins to supply the demand. The people dug ditches and tumbled into them the unshrouded corpses, eight or ten at a time."

DR. Abel, the Berlin correspondent of the *London Times*, has been lately staying with Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden Manor. Dr. Abel is known to read and translate upward of seventy (perhaps seventy) different languages, and though a German by birth, yet his *Times* and other English writing is clear in meaning, simple in diction, and polished in style. When Lord Beaconsfield was introduced to him at the Berlin Congress, he said: "Dr. Abel, you are the author whom I have most studied."

"WHILE Germany is putting all manner of jealous restraints on emigration," says the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, writing at the end of 1878, "the English Government is rather inclined to encourage people to leave the country than to stay in it; and supposing trade looks up in America next year, as everybody thinks it will, the tide of emigration will once more set in from England to the United States. What is more, we shall also experience an emigration of capital, a circumstance which will have special advantages. A healthy manufacturing progress in America will see capitalist as well as laborers emigrating to the United States."

RT. Hon. Mr. Forster, speaking at a soiree at the Bradford chamber of commerce, said that "he did not deny that the strength of protection in the United States was particularly disheartening, but he thought no threats of imposing counter duties would have any effect. The United States would only thereby be provoked to make the issue to see which side was the strongest. Besides, such policy would be impracticable, because to bring serious pressure on the United States it would be necessary to tax such vital necessities as wheat and cotton." Thus the true relative positions of these countries are defined in a very few words. The daughter has outgrown the mother, and the mother cannot help it.

IN comparing our prices with those of Grand Rapids we looked through the establishment of Mr. J. R. Kleyn, successor to J. Van Landegend, who is doing a good hardware business, judging from the amount of new goods arriving every day this week. His stock of stoves cannot be surpassed for quality and variety, and he is constantly adding and making more and more complete all the different branches of this trade. He has engaged a thoroughly experienced workman for all kinds of repairing and steam fitting. He has also made preparations to wholesale and retail heavy iron, horseshoes and horseshoe nails. Mill men can obtain their files just as cheap of him as anywhere else, and files for recutting left with him will be done just as well and cheap as in any other city. Whereas he buys for cash and obtains the lowest rates, he can afford to, and does, sell as low, if not lower than the hardware dealers in Grand Rapids.

G. A. KONING

Wishes to inform the citizens of Holland and vicinity that he has removed his stock of GROCERIES in the jewelry store of

J. ALBERS,

One door west of Bosman, where can be found a complete stock of

CROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of

COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, CANDIES, CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

I have a Japan Tea at 40 cts. which cannot be surpassed.

Also a nice lot of Cooking and Eating Apples, Potatoes, Cabbage, Turnips and all kinds of Vegetables.

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

48-5m

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

38-1y

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

Wanted.

A FIRST-Class improved farm, containing about 80 or 120 acres of land, situated within reach of Holland City as a market. For particulars, inquire of R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D. at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY,

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

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

6-1y.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—OF—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

E. HEROLD.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

J. A. GRIFFIN,

Cutter and Tailor,

rooms over E. J. Harrington's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Cutting and making in first-class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing done promptly and Neatly.

ALSO

Ladies Cloaks Cut and Made to Order.

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets etc., etc. S. HEIDEMANN, HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

Have re-opened their extensive Furniture business, closed by the big fire of 1871, on the corner of Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

A LOVER'S TESTS.

BY HAYARD TAYLOR.

I sat to-day beneath the pine
And saw the long lake shine.
The wind was weary, and the day
Sank languidly away
Behind the forest's purple rim:
The sun was fair to me, I lived for him!

I did not miss you. All was sweet;
Sky, earth and soul complete
In harmony, which could afford
No more, nor spoil the chord.
Could I be blest, and you afar,
Were other I, or you, than what we are?

The sifted silver of the night
Rained down a strange delight;
The moon's misty beam on meadows made
Pale bars athwart the shade,
And murmurs crept from tree to tree—
Mysterious whispers—not from you to me!

I stirred the embers, roused the brand
And mused; on either hand
The pedagogue of human thought
Sang, censured, cheered or taught.
Pausing at each Titanic line,
I caught no echo from your soul to mine!

And last, when life recast its form
To passive rest and warm,
Ere the soft, lingering senses cease—
In sleep's half-conscious peace,
The wish I might have fashioned died
In dreams that never brought you to my side!

Farewell! my nature's highest stress
Mine equal shall possess:
'Tis easier to renounce, or wait,
Happily, the perfect fate.
My coldness is the happy fire
That taught consumes except its full desire!

DANDY FERGUSON.

A Miner's Story.

I do not believe that Quasomodo was a more pitifully-deformed creature, or Quilp a more hideously unnatural-looking object, than was Dandy Ferguson when I saw him the first time, that calm, summer afternoon, laughing and joking with a crowd of boon companions in the cool shade of an awning at Quartz Mountain.

His face was seamed and distorted by peculiarly-glossy scars—the ineradicable evidence of close and long contact with that shriveling element, fire. His body was bent, and he walked with sideling movement. He was a sickening spectacle at first sight, suggesting fearful suffering in the past, and my curiosity in regard to him was thoroughly aroused.

"Who is that man?" I asked, accosting a tall, blue-shirted miner, who was standing in front of the postoffice.

"Don't you know him?" answered the man; "why, that's Dandy Ferguson. I thought everybody knewed Dandy Ferguson."

"Why do you call him Dandy Ferguson?"

"Because—well, because he used to be a dandy—a regular out-an'-out sport. When Dandy Ferguson first came to this camp he was a gilt-edged gentleman, an' no mistake. He wore a plug, an' flashed a spark in his biled shirt-front as big as a peanut. He put on more dog 'n a mine superintendent, an' most of the boys was down on him from the start. That was about three years ago, an' he come up here from the bay to get a whiff o' fresh air an' make nature an' the pines give him back what he'd lost spreen' round with them sharps an' young bloods o' Frisco.

"No, he don't look like he was more'n half human, that's a fact; but I'd rather have them scars o' his than wear the clothes of the richest man in Californy—that is, if I'd gone through what he has and suffered what he did. Proud of 'em! Mister, thar ain't a man in this yer county—no, sir, nor in this yer State—as is prouder'n Dandy Ferguson of what other men might grieve over an' sigh about, an' no man's got a better right to be proud, either. When he first came to Quartz Mountain he used to parade the streets with his nose cocked up so; he'd hydraulic himself with pat choully an' smell-water till you couldn't get within a mile of him. He was a delicate-looking cuss, an' his hands were as soft as a barber's. The boys used to bet that if big Bridget Sullivan—our washerwoman—was to take 't into her head to jump him, she'd knock the spots out o' him in derved short order. That was our opinion of him when he played his small cards in this yer camp—but he showed down both bowers and the ace before he quit the game, you bet your life. D'ye see that quartz mill over thar on the side-hill? That's the Chaparral mine, ye know, an' it's thar that Dandy Ferguson showed us what sand was.

"One night, about a month after Ferguson got here, somebody out there yelled 'Fire!' an' the camp turned out. The histin' works was in a light blaze, an' the flames shootin' high up in the dark. We all rushed to the spot like a pack o' mad animals—you know how a fire stirs men up an' excites 'em. Of course, nobody knew what to do, an', for a minute, we all stood lookin' at the fire creepin' along the eaves, an' the burnin' shingles droppin' down the shaft. Purty soon some one says: 'What!' kinder sharp an' fierce-like. Then there was a little movement in the crowd, an' a man as pale as death springs away from the mouth o' the shaft yellin' frantic: 'Water! Water! For the love o' God turn on the water—the night shift's in the lower drift.'

"There was an awful agony in that man's voice; he had just remembered that his brother was down there, and that the fire under the biler of the engine was banked, that the cage was too heavy to work by hand, an' the timbers in the shaft pitch pine an' dry as a bone, with great sparks droppin' down like flakes in a snow-storm. You've heered how fast a man thinks in times of danger. Jim Slocum thought of his brother, the dry timbers, the engine, the cage, an' water all in a second, but the fact that there wasn't a bar of water within a mile of the mine.

"Somebody rushed up to the tank—ther was about a tubful there. The fire was playin' round the biler, an' the en-

gineer hed turned the safety cocks to let thet out. They all rushed every which way, yellin' fur ropes, ladders, anything—as ef ladders could reach down 200 feet to where the men was. They was clean gone with excitement, an' didn't know what to do, an' the fire roarin' an' cracklin' like the devil's own blaze.

"Some rushed one way an' some another, while some of them stood starrin' into the hot, black smoke an' yaller fire, dazed, scared, helpless. Quicker'n it takes a man to tell it, a man jumped through the door of the histin' works an' caught hold of the chains. His coat and hat was gone, an' he looked like an angel—almost—as he swung over the shaft in his white-frilled shirt an' his long, yaller hair.

"It was Dandy Ferguson.

"He didn't wait for nobody, but jammed a big scantlin', that two men couldn't a lifted, down over the shaft. Then he yelled for a rope an' told some men near the door to fetch him the ol' win'llass thet was lyin' outside, near the dummy.

"You never see men work like they did as soon as thet was a head. The rope an' the win'llass was brought into the works on the jump, an' fastened to the scantlin'. Down went the rope and Ferguson shoutin' after it, 'I'm here, boys, an' I'll stay till I roust.' Then he grabbed the crank an' spun the rope round the bar'l faster'n it ever was rolled before. He used one hand first, an' when she tightened he laid thet other on.

"Si Holden wanted to help him, but he wouldn't hev no interference. 'Time enough,' says Ferguson, 'when I drop.' It wasn't long before a half-naked body came up, an' they got the rope off as quick as they could, draggin' Harry Miller out of the works more dead'n alive, tremblin' like a leaf. They thought at the time that he was scared at the danger he'd been in, an' didn't notice how much exhausted he was, but they found out afterward thet he'd played it down in thet shaft as mean as one man can play it on another in sich a time.

"You see, there was five of 'em in the lower drift, and when the burnin' timbers of the upper works began to drop down, they all made a rush for the main shaft. The cage was on, and they couldn't get out till a rope came down. They could see a flicker of light above, and yelled till they was hoarse, watchin' thet glimmer growin' brighter'n brighter ev'ry minute, an' knowin' thet the shaft'n timber'd blaze mighty soon an' cut off all hope of their ever gittin' out.

"It was a terrible thought, an' you can't blame Bill Slocum fur grabbin' the rope as soon as it dropped down to 'em. Harry Miller jumped longside of him, yellin':

"Let go, d-n-y, let go! They can't lift two of us."

"Let go yourself!" shouts Slocum, turnin' round on him like a tiger.

"My mother's waitin' up there," yelled Slocum, pointin' up the shaft.

"My wife's waitin' fur me," howls Miller.

"An' with that he knocks Slocum down in the drift, an' goes up the rope hand over hand before the others could stop him—they'd've killed him on the spot ef he hadn't climbed the rope as he did. Saved him right! Kerrect, mister, they'd a sarved him mighty well, an' no mistake, but he bet thet game. He'd just strength enough to tie the slack round his waist, w'en he gave way all at once an' hung to the end of the rope like dead weight, an' Dandy Ferguson a hanin' him out of the fiery jaws o' death.

"Down went the rope again, and Slocum was tied on an' hauled up, Ferguson workin' the win'llass like a giant. The cords stood out on his neck like blacksnake whips, an' the sweat poured off him like a sluice stream. Two Cornishmen stood by him tryin' to make him let them roll up the rope while he rested, but he cussed 'em and told 'em to dry up; he said 'he was at the wheel, an' he'd stay there ef he died fur it. W'en Slocum came up, the fire was all around an' over the win'llass, an' two Cornishmen grabbed Bill an' carried him out—they couldn't stan' the heat. Ferguson sent down the rope agin, an' up come Sam Hildreth, with just strength enough to make for the door. The roof over the biler and the pitch on the door-posts was chokin'. Just as the rope went down for the fourth time, an' we lofin' round on the outside watchin' every minute to see him drop, an' not a man with gumption enough to think of what was wanted, a woman rushes into the fiery furnace an' slings a wet blanket over the bravest, best man in the State o' Californy.

"Thet's the ticket," shouted Ferguson. "You're a tramp, whoever you are, an' I won't forget ye, live or die."

"An' he didn't. It was Sam Hildreth's sister Maggie, w'en she came out o' the smoke and flame with her dress in a blaze she calls out sharp to the men:

"Keep that blanket wet. Ther's water in the tank. I'll marry the fust man that throws a buck et o' water over Dandy Ferguson—I'll marry him ef he's a Chinaman."

"Them's her identical words, mister. The men didn't need no further orders, 'cause, you see, Maggie Hildreth was the han'somest girl in the country, an' the best, an' hed ev'ry young buck fur miles around cloze at her heels all the time, handicappin' each other fur smiles. But her brother Sam saved her from them galoots—saved her fur a better man, by wettin' the blanket himself.

"About this time the heat was terrible; one man in the drift, an' another half way up, crawlin' slowly to the ragin' furnace on top, crawlin' fast enough in ordinary circumstances, but hardly fast enough with death racin' down on his

savior at a two-forty gait. W'en Jack Harmon came out o' the shaft he stood a minute on the scantlin' swayin' back an' forth like a drunken man, blinded by smoke an' bewildered, an' ef Ferguson hadn't caught him he'd a gone back agin.

"Two more of us hed got in with buckets of water—bout all ther was in the tank; but it seemed to dry off as fast as we poured it on, fur the blanket was smokin'. W'en the rope went down for the last time, to haul up Joe Harper, the scantlin' was burnin', an' the upper timbers was beginnin' to blaze. The whirlin' smoke hed Ferguson from us, but we knowed if he didn't come out purty soon the whole shebang'd give way and bury him; the sides was in a light blaze, an' the place where the win'llass stood was the only spot where even Dandy Ferguson could a worked. It must a bin an awful strain on him—the last pull—but he never owned it, an' bimeby up comes Joe, the bravest man in the camp, I reckon, barrin' Dandy Ferguson, 'cause, you see, he wouldn't tech the rope till they'd all bin hauled up; he tied every man on except the coward, Miller, an' then came through the blazin' shaft himself, watchin' the little tongues o' fire shoot out from the side ev'ry once in a while, as if they'd lick the life-thread in two.

"As Joe grabbed the upper chains the shaft lit up with a hiss an' a roar, as if the fire was mad at losin' its prey. Joe got out an' Ferguson staggered away from the win'llass, but his luck went back on him at the last minute. He stumbled an' fell just as he come to the tramway at the door, an' the whole side o' the buildin' come down on him with a crash. A hundred men forgot danger an' death, an' rushed into the flames; but Miller, the man that played it so sneakin' mean down in the shaft, got to him first, an' dragged him out.

"Everybody thought he was dead, an' the crowd carried him an' Miller—who dropped insensible after he'd got Ferguson out—to camp. But Dandy Ferguson lived through it, though fur weeks he lay between life an' death, an' fur months he didn't stir out of a dark room. But there wasn't no lack o' help an' prayers an' faithful nurses to bring him round. No, sir; there wasn't a man, woman, or child within 100 miles o' the Chaparral mine thet wouldn't a crawled on their hands an' knees to watch one hour at his bedside, an' thought it one o' the biggest kind o' honors—you ken bet your life on thet. Yes, sir; Dandy Ferguson is a king in this yer country—he's better'n four kings most o' the time, 'cause any man that knows him'd lay down four bullets any day if he held them against Ferguson; it'd be like takin' an advantage, ye see, to hold 'em out on him. He can hev anything or do anything he likes. We'd send him to Congress ef he'd go, but he won't. We've got him here, though, an' I guess he'll never leave; I wish I was one o' them poetry writers; I'd write the bulliet poems about Dandy Ferguson you ever read, you hear me?

"Yes, he's married. Got married after he came out.

"Talk about weddin's! That was a weddin'; ev'rybody got an invite, and ev'rybody piled in to see the gamest man in the State tied to the gamest woman on God's footstool. Who was she? Why, Maggie Hildreth, of course. Who else'd ef he, I'd like to know? What became of Harry Miller? Well, that's purty good. Miller, ye see, came out all right, and you bet he didn't rest till he'd begged Bill Slocum's pardin' for leavin' him in the shaft as he did; but Bill wouldn't hev it; said that Miller'd balanced accounts by savin' the life o' Ferguson, the man that saved him. But thet's played.

"You want to know what become of him. Well—say, look here, mister, I don't like to own it, but I'm the cuss—I'm Harry Miller. Interdooce ye to Dandy Ferguson? Of course I will, an' ye'll never get an introduction to a gamer man or one it's more honorable to know.

"An', mister, if ye ever tell about the Chaparral shaft, an' how Dandy Ferguson stood by thet win'llass in the red-hot histin' works, jest throw in it somewhere thet he's better'n four kings in this camp—it'll top off the story fust rate, an', besides, you bet, it's no more'n the solid truth."

A Senator Caught Napping.

A jocular Senator from the West tells a very good story about another Senator from a Southern State. The latter began life as a brakeman on a railroad, and, by industry and foresight, has accumulated a fortune and high political honors. Senator Thurman, while speaking, usually holds his eye-glasses in one hand and a huge red handkerchief in the other. He blows a sounding blast on his nasal organ in the midst of speech quite as naturally as Senator Dawes looks up at the galleries every time he addresses the Vice President. It was an all-night session. The Silver bill was under discussion. The Southern Senator referred to was quietly sleeping on a sofa in the cloak-room. Mr. Thurman was speaking. He blew his nose with such vigor that the report could almost have been heard in the Secretary's office. The sleeping Senator was awakened by the noise, and, leaping to his feet, grasped a chair by the side of the sofa and twisted it around until the author of the story grasped him by the arm and brought him to a realizing sense of his whereabouts. It is now an unhealthy matter for any one to call "down brakes" to the victim of the joke.—Washington letter to Boston Post.

The oldest newspaper in the United States is the Annapolis (Md.) Gazette. Its first number was issued in January, 1745.

PAYING THE PENALTY.

By Mrs. Meta Victoria Victor.

CHAPTER I.

The scene opens in the Morgue, New York, when the body of a handsome young man has just been brought in, and where it lies under the dripping of the iced water, which falls upon it to arrest the progress of decomposition. The man who attends to guard the dead did not observe a slim female figure, which seemed to arise out of the earth, so silently and suddenly did it stand there. She was bending over one of the five marble slabs on which lay the dead body of a splendid young man—he could not have been more than 23.

"Who are you?" said the attendant, suddenly becoming aware of the girl's presence.

"I am Liz," she said: "and that is my husband lying there!"

"Do you wish him sent home?" said the man.

"Heavens—what use? I have not a cent to bury him!"

"Come now! you had better go home. It's getting late."

She glared her forehead to the glass again, standing there motionless, until the officer, not ungently, put his hand on her arm and drew her away.

"I cannot even get to him to kiss him good-by," she said, pitifully.

"I wouldn't want to if I was you, my good girl. Come, come—home is the best place for you."

"Home! I never had a home. I came up on the streets—I shall always live on the streets. George promised to take care of me—he paid for my little room—but George is gone. Oh, oh, oh!"

Two minutes later, one of the hospital surgeons—a very great surgeon indeed, a man of authority—ran lightly down the steps of the morgue, and stood thoughtfully looking through the glass curtain.

"What a case!" he said to himself. "I could not be better suited. The merest chance, too!" Then, turning to the attendant, "I stand in need of a subject to-morrow, and this one is exactly what I want. Has any one else?"

"The chap's wife was here—said she was too poor to bury it—don't think it will be claimed, doctor."

"Can I have it to-night?"

"Good! Good! I can trust to your discretion. This body is not to go into the college. It is for a private use of my own, and it is to be sent to my house. You will be off here at midnight. I want you then to get an ambulance driving here to me at my home. I will be there to receive it, and I will contrive to have the policeman on that beat out of the way at that hour. You can let him bring it in. Here is \$50 for your trouble, and I will give you \$100 more to-morrow."

"All right, doctor! I'll be there to the minute, sir—and my thanks. My wife will make good use of this money."

The great surgeon left the morgue; his carriage waited for him outside the hospital gate, and was driven rapidly toward home.

CHAPTER II.

On the previous day Dr. Fordyce had been summoned to the house of his next door neighbor, Mrs. Remington. On his arrival there he found Mrs. Remington and her daughter Flora in the agonies of grief. On a bed was stretched the unconscious form of Clymer, the son of Mrs. Remington, desperately wounded by a pistol ball in the right side.

"How did it occur?"

A man from the mother was her only response. "Oh, doctor, is he dead?" whispered Flora.

"Not quite, my dear, not quite. His heart beats, I think."

The surgeon turned down the sheet to examine the wound, when he found of the most critical character, and, as he stooped over the patient, heard a violent ringing of the bell and knocking of the street door. He observed two men enter, as if from a blow.

A tap at the chamber door soon followed. Dr. Fordyce himself responded to it, stepping into the corridor to hear what the servants had to say.

"The officer has come with an warrant to arrest our young master, sir. What shall I do? I told 'em 'no was'n't it to be laid hands on'."

"Ask them to step up stairs with as little noise as possible. A wife goes to bed to sleep."

Presently two wide-awake officials came up, with an expression on their faces which said, as plainly as words, "No tricks now! We can't be bamboozled by that game. We're going to do our duty, if you are rich people here."

"What do you want, my man?"

"We are here to arrest Clymer Remington," answered one of the two, reading from a paper, "for the killing of Carter Edmund De Viro."

"Is young De Viro dead?" asked the surgeon, much shocked.

"As a door-nail."

"Is he dead?" asked the surgeon, after a moment's reflection. "In all human probability he will not live the night out. He is shot in the right lung. It is impossible for you to move him. Step in and take a look at him, you will see for yourselves the condition the boy is in."

The officers came on up the stairs, and I saw at a glance that a few minutes would close his mortal career.

When Liz found that her lover's body had disappeared, and heard of the duel, she had an instinctive idea of what Dr. Fordyce's object had been in buying her husband's body. Gambler and rogue as he had been, she loved him, and with brains sharpened with destitution, she resolved to make her market out of the secret.

"I will make these proud creatures in silk know that I am a match for them!"

She smiled haggardly to herself to think that George would be spared the horrors of Potter's Field—that he would be buried in Broadway and smothered under a pile of cushions in his five roomed coffin with the solid silver handles. It almost deadened the dull pain at her heart a little while to think of the splendid funeral George would have, joined along in a sumptuous hearse to the grave, and followed by half the proud ladies and gentlemen of Fifth Avenue in their glittering carriages, driven by fellows in capes and buttons unnumbered.

For her brother's funeral she had taken a cheap ride to Greenwood by cars, and out the family plot of the Remingtons, and he had been laid to rest in the ground, with the Bishop himself to read the prayers.

CHAPTER III.

A beautiful child of 11 years was sitting in a summer house in the midst of a most blooming garden overlooking the broad, blue Hudson, as it wound by the Palisades.

The house to which the garden belonged was called the Hall, and was the home of Madame De Viro, a widow of French descent.

The lady had married Capt. De Viro after reaching this country. Both were wealthy, and had purchased and improved an elegant place on Washington Heights.

The Captain had died after fifteen years of tranquility passed in his American home, leaving two children, a boy of 14 and a girl of 8.

True to her race, which had always been military in the instincts and ambitions of its male actors, the widow had placed her son at West Point, grateful to know that he was within a few hours' travel of his home while he was fitting for the career beloved of all true Frenchmen.

Edward De Viro grew up toward manhood with all the faults and virtues of a true cadet. He was proud, fiery, vain, handsome, honorable and brave. Alas! poor boy! What matters it to us what he might have been, since he was doomed to so early a death?

Let us go back to that bright, sweet afternoon in late May, when Dulce De Viro, a lovely little girl of 11, sat in her bower, quite lost in the fascinations of a volume of the Arabian Nights.

Her brother's particular friend, Clymer Remington, had bought her this bewitching book. If there was a person in the world whom she adored, it was Mr. Remington. Dulce had an ardent and affectionate little heart, and ever beat to a child's bosom. She loved her mother, her old grandmother, her brother; but the feeling she had for Edward's friend was a kind of worshiping admiration.

While she was musing on Clymer's perfections, the dead body of her beloved brother was brought home. He had been slain in a duel with Clymer Remington.

CHAPTER IV.

The mock funeral was over, and the gambler and the scapegrace George was buried in the vaults of the Remingtons, when Liz, the gambler's wife, made her appearance at the stately mansion of the Remingtons. Here she told Flora what she had discovered, and demands hush money.

"You didn't hurt my husband? he was dead afore. You gave him a splendid funeral. But your secret is worth a mint o' money. I'm poor—starving! I mean to live in comfort after this. I mean you shall pay my way."

Flora stretched out her white hand, where a large diamond sparkled, and thrust her purse in her visitor's clasp.

"There are \$500 there—all the money I had in the house to-day."

"All right. You have lots more in the bank. I want a settlement in writing, you see. So much a year."

"I will do that for you as I can."

"I'd like that ring on your finger, that shines so, miss. It's a beauty! May I have it?"

That jewel had been in the Remington family a good many years, but Flora immediately took it off and passed it over to Liz, whose black eyes glittered greedily.

"When shall I come to have the writing drawn up an' signed?"

"In a week."

"Very well. You can have Dr. Fordyce to fix it for you. I won't bring no witness, but you must give me a

paper. So, now, good night, miss, and don't worry too much about it. I'll be as silent as he is, if you do the fair thing by me."

Liz, hiding the purse in her bosom, and turning the diamond on her finger inward to hide it from the rapacious eyes of McDougal's ally, made a courtesy and withdrew.

The continuation of this admirable and exciting story will be found in Frank Leslie's *Chimney Corner*, No. 714, and now ready at all news depots. 10 cents weekly, \$4 per annum. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 55, 56, and 57 Park place, New York.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Some Interesting Statistics.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the receipts for the last fiscal year fell off \$8,341,020.88, as compared with the year which ended June 30, 1877. The depressing causes that have operated on every department of trade were felt here, as they have been in the reduced revenue on imports. Necessity has enforced economy in all forms of luxury, for even the comparatively rich whose incomes have been cut down, and still more for the toilers whose wages have been diminished when they could find employment.

This document covers more than 200 pages, and contains many interesting facts, which can only be presented by digesting an immense amount of superfluous matter. Deducting \$56,538.79 for sums refunded, the following table gives the net total receipts for all the States and Territories:

States and Territories.	Net Total Receipts.	States and Territories.	Net Total Receipts.
Alabama.....	\$137,698.05	Montana.....	\$27,102.88
Arizona.....	29,371.01	Nevada.....	699,477.69
Arkansas.....	114,876.36	Nevada.....	699,477.69
California.....	2,145,767.32	N. Hampshire.....	928,184.11
Colorado.....	88,535.00	New Jersey.....	5,095,379.17
Connecticut.....	589,291.79	New Mexico.....	19,325.36
Dakota.....	29,364.30	New York.....	14,917,208.69
Delaware.....	480,344.50	N. Carolina.....	1,818,368.94
Florida.....	153,325.38	Ohio.....	14,763,351.85
Georgia.....	320,475.61	Pennsylvania.....	60,622.69
Idaho.....	19,777.61	Rhode Island.....	5,915,286.42
Illinois.....	19,667,786.58	Rhode Island.....	5,915,286.42
Indiana.....	6,710,034.20	S. Carolina.....	246,759.05
Iowa.....	958,537.45	Tennessee.....	844,490.08
Kansas.....	153,616.68	Texas.....	265,548.27
Kentucky.....	6,880,558.31	Utah.....	43,841.98
Louisiana.....	650,466.29	Vermont.....	44,329.49
Maine.....	70,695.78	Virginia.....	6,501,476.89
Maryland.....	2,820,606.19	Washington.....	23,011.00
Massachusetts.....	2,419,215.48	W. Virginia.....	325,471.57
Michigan.....	1,602,893.41	Wisconsin.....	2,431,208.47
Minnesota.....	2,487,675.25	Wyoming.....	15,207.27
Mississippi.....	86,324.02		
Missouri.....	5,069,316.14	Total.....	\$104,669,781.57

There was also received in cash deposited for purchase of adhesive stamps \$5,936,843.01. Illinois leads the list of tax-paying States by four millions and three-quarters over New York, which stands next on the roll. Between New York and Ohio there is only a difference of some \$154,000. New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Illinois together return nearly half of the entire internal revenue.

The sixteen Southern States pay together twenty-six and one-third millions, or, say, about one-fourth of the revenue, which corresponds nearly

Farmers' Column.

Gathering and Keeping Fruit.

"Rural, Jr." Champaign, Ill., gives this bit of advice in *The Chicago Tribune*.

We have learned by experience that early gathered Winter-apples keep the best. As soon as fruit has attained its full size, we advise that it be picked. In Central Illinois this will occur by the last of September; further north, a little earlier. A few days' neglect of this important duty may cause the premature ripening of the crop.

Apples gathered early do keep best, but it is at the expense of flavor. Our late varieties, especially the Newtown Pippin, should not be removed from the tree so long as they can safely remain without danger from frost.—We have printed paragraphs about keeping fruit in sand, and here is another experience to the same effect, recorded in *The London Garden*, as occurring in England. The closing paragraph is undoubtedly true:

He keeps fruit in this way all the year round. He has had French crabs two years old. The Catillac pear has remained sound twelve months. The fruit must be sound when stored, and the sand must be quite dry. The chief advantages of packing in sand are, the exclusion of air currents, the preservation from changes of temperature, and the absorption of moisture, which favors decay. Much will depend on the apartment in which the experiment is tried, a dry or cool one being best.

There is nothing new in the subjoined hints from an English orchardist, but they are sound and practical:

Clean thoroughly and whitewash the fruit room in advance of the harvest season, and allow the fresh air to purify it. Be careful not to house any imperfect specimens. Pick only when quite dry and do not handle carelessly. Never place the fruit more than two layers deep on the shelves—[we should say one layer would be preferable! Use no straw for the fruit to rest on, nor any covering whatever. Admit plenty of air, except in severely cold weather. Avoid handling until the fruit is wanted for the table.

We might supplement the above with the remark that to ripen fruit handsomely and evenly it may be covered from air and light, though of course this does not help to preserve it.—The Rev. E. P. Roe gives the following as his simple method of keeping grapes till New Year's, or later, as fresh and unchanged as the hour they were picked:

I leave the clusters on the vines as late in the season as immunity from frost will permit, then provide myself with large earthen crocks or pots, and stiff brown or straw paper. In the middle of the day, when the berries are perfectly dry, fill the pots with thin layers of clusters, and a thickness of paper between them. Let them stand in some dry, cool place for three days uncovered; then put the covers on the pots, and paste thin brown paper over the covers, so as to keep them from the air. Select a dry knoll, and bury the pots in the earth below all danger of frost; lay a broad board over the top of the pots and cover with earth, mounding the soil upon them so as to turn the water in every direction. When the ground begins to freeze hard it would be well to cover the mound with leaves or straw, so that the pots could be dug out more easily in severe weather.

We close with a remark made by a speaker at the Chatham Farmers' Club, as reported in *The Courier*, of that town: If you want apples to keep they should be picked as soon as they get their growth, and picked carefully, without being bruised or scratched. There is a natural wax or bloom upon the fruit, which if bruised or scratched off, the fruit will spoil. He advised the use of new barrels to all such as were about to send fruit to market—it pays largely. An inferior fruit will look better in a new barrel than good fruit in an old barrel.

Seeds.

A large majority of the seeds of weeds that grow on cultivated lands have appendages by which they are carried long distances. Some, like the dandelion, butterweed and thistle, have tufts of fine light hair, by which they are wafted miles by the winds; others have small sharp hooks or barbed prickles, which catch easily in the coats of various animals, and in that way are carried on to fresh lands to conquer. The enterprising disposition of these weeds should be borne in mind, and their tendency to emigrate nipped in the bud by destroying them before their seeds begin to mature.

Whether old seeds or new should be planted, depends greatly on the way the seeds have been kept. Many seeds lose their vitality by being stored in too warm or too damp an atmosphere. As warmth and moisture are both favorable to germination, seeds exposed to these conditions are liable to go through the first operation of growth so long before they are put in the ground that they become worthless. It has been proved by European experimenters that seeds grown between 55° and 60° north latitude have superior germinating powers over those grown in more southern latitudes. This is probably due, in part at least, to the coolness of the climate preserving the germ in its full vigor till placed in the ground. Most seeds, if in a perfect condition when gathered, will retain their vitality for a long period if kept in a dry, cool atmosphere. A French gardener living near Montmorency, who always took the local prizes for melons, affirmed that he planted only old seeds, having had good results from seeds nine years old.—[J. M. M.]

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Wholesale Dealers

IN

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

Wholesale agent for Ph. Best Brewing Co's celebrated Lager Beer.

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on

WASHINGTON STREET, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

5-1f

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Does 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 me 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 my office.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

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

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. Meene, 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.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

[A MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK]

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

And the purest and best medicinal qualities of all other bitters.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

THE HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF IS THE CHEAPEST, SUREST AND BEST.

49-1f

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND, The handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

The American edition of this periodical is now MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY, and it has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

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

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1809-45, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

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

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

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

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

Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers, should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to

Scraper & Co., 743 & 745 Broadway, New-York.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the seventh (7) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Densmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 630, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Densmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 23, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest, and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the northwest quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

BENTON E. GREEN.

Assignee of said Mortgages. LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee.

LAND WANTED.

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

51-1f Inquire at this Office.

St. Nicholas,

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE For Girls and Boys.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

Meers, Scribner & Co., in 1873, began the publication of *St. Nicholas*, an Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, with Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge as editor. Five years have passed since the first number was issued, and the magazine has been on the highest position. It has a monthly circulation of OVER 50,000 COPIES.

It is published simultaneously in London and New-York, and the transatlantic recognition is almost as general and hearty as the American. Although the progress of the magazine has been a steady advance, it has not reached its editor's ideas of best, because her ideal continually outruns it, and the magazine as it swiftly follows after. To-day *St. Nicholas* stands

ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS:

The *New York Tribune* has said of it: "*St. Nicholas* has reached a higher platform, and commands for its service wider resources in art and letters than any of its predecessors or contemporaries." The *London Literary World* says: "There is no magazine for the young that can be said to equal this choice production of Scribner's press."

Good Things for 1878-9.

The arrangements for literary and art contributions for the new volume—the sixth—are complete, drawing from already favorite sources, as well as from promising new ones.

Terms, \$3 00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

Subscriptions received by the Publisher of this Paper, and by all Booksellers and Postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter to

Scraper & Co., 743 Broadway, New-York.

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.

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Standard Trimmings, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lacc Collars, and Silks.

A Full line of Winter Cloaks and Shawls.

The largest and finest variety of Worsted Goods.

Gloves and Hosiery of all colors and sizes, double Satin Ribbon, something entirely new, etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Holland Marble Works.

CORNER FISH & SEVENTH STREETS. (Near the Allegan Depot.)

H. R. LUCE,

Manufacturer of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

—IN STONE.

I 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 me a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., October 4, 1877.

TANARSOLD

CURES CURES Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Costiveness, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Impurity of Blood, Crystals, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted. Address J. P. Mountain, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in our new store just completed at our old stand on

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock

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

Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

Insurance Notice.

Home of New York, British America, Underwriters of N. Y.

Firemans' Fund of Cal.

Orient of Hartford, Conn.

Roger Williams, R. I.

We represent the above reliable Fire Insurance Companies, in this City, with a total capital of over \$12,000,000.

HOLLAND, Mich., August 7th, 1878.

Howard & McBride.

26-1f

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of 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.

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