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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 414.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's
signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.
Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

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

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4.	No. 3.	No. 1.
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 25 12 20	Muskegon.	6 25 3 05
8 25 11 47	Ferrysburg.	7 20 3 35
7 55 11 42	Grand Haven.	7 45 3 40
7 05 11 12	Pigeon.	8 40 4 08
5 55 10 44	Holland.	9 55 4 35
5 25 10 25	Fillmore.	10 25 4 55
4 03 9 35	Allegan.	11 40 5 45

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

TENBYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank
Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-1y

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGs, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-
icines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-1y

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-1y.

WANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-1y.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
H. DANGREMOND, N. G.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

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

Special Notices.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles
to suit the different qualities and ages of
sight, just received at
J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

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

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

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

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Nov. 11, 1879.

It is nothing new to announce that all
males and females who are posted in re-
gard to Sewing Machines, hold the Singer
Superior to any other—it is an admitted
fact. But that they are to be got on easy
monthly payments, is something every-
body don't know. The Company has
placed Mr. C. F. Kennedy here as special
agent, who keeps his headquarters at the
store of L. T. Kanters, the local agent.
Either of these gentlemen are authorized
to sell them—for cash, on easy monthly
payments, or trade them for other ma-
chines at their actual cash value. Call
and be convinced. 40-1y.

Books and Stationery.

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

H. D. POST.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KANSAS.

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

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

\$60 A WEEK in your own town, and no cap-
ital risked. You can give the business a
trial without expense. The best opportu-
nity ever offered those willing to work. You
should try nothing else until you see for yourself
what you can do at the business we offer. No room
to explain here. You can devote all your time
or only your spare time to the business, and make
great pay for every hour that you work. Women
make as much as men. Send for special private
terms and particulars, which we mail free, \$5
outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while
you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET
& Co., Portland, Maine. 19-1y.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of
Holland, I will sell at the following prices.
Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175
each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West
Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block
35, as organized list near the A. L. S. depot at
\$325 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.
P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF
WM. GELOOK,

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

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

For the Holland City News.

ANSWER TO REV. DANIEL VAN PELT.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish you will allow me
a small space in your columns. I am re-
quested by the Pastor of the Second
church, Holland, Mich., in a sharp and
threatening manner, to prove what I men-
tioned of Rev. J. W. Beardslee in regard
to a speech delivered by him at a masonic
picnic at Constantine, Mich. I am pre-
pared to comply with this request. But
before I proceed I must tell Rev. Van Pelt
that he has extracted more out of my arti-
cle than it contained. The youthful pas-
tor appears to have roused his feelings to
quite a pitch, because he is so remarkably
earnest in the defense of the Classis of
Michigan, of which he is one of the
youngest members.

Rev. Van Pelt says: "If Mr. Keppel
fails to bring forward the positive proof so
justly demanded, he must hold himself
liable to being himself arraigned before
the proper church courts, for bringing
false accusation against the Rev. Mr.
Beardslee amounting to slander." Besides,
I must take notice of the following state-
ment made in the fore part of his article,
where Rev. Van Pelt affirms: "Now I
beg leave to call such an arraignment of a
body of ministers and elders unwarrant-
ably presumptuous; coming as it does
from a single individual, upon his own
responsibility, and mere conjecture, with-
out positive grounds for his assertions,"
and other sharp expressions which he
made use of. I do not think such dealing
will promote his capacity as minister of
the Gospel. His attack is of such a char-
acter as would cause a timid person to
tremble with fear; but happily I am not
of that nature. Nevertheless, if I have
done wrong, I am willing to make confes-
sion; but I am accused of things without
cause: Rev. Van Pelt says, "because, for-
sooth, two of the members of the Classis
belong to that order, therefore we were
afraid to deal with it. This the writer
does not state broadly, but insinuates slyly
and sneeringly. He means to say, of
course, that the Classis was unfaithful,
fearing man rather than God." I have
made no such insinuations, and as proof
thereof refer the readers to the *Grundwet*
of December 23d, ult. But what I have
said is this: "I consider it a privilege,
that all the Classes of the West are united
in their testimony against masonry, except
the Classis of Michigan, which is silent.
That they do not manifest a spirit similar
to that of the other Classes on this point,
is to be regretted; but it is very difficult,
since masonry is allowed there," etc.

Thus the sayings of Rev. Van Pelt differ
considerably from mine. I have said, and
I repeat it, "it is to be regretted that the
Classis of Michigan does not manifest the
same spirit." And thereupon to assert
that I have acted presumptuously, slyly
and sneeringly, is going quite a length for
an ambassador of Christ. I shall not in-
dulge in sharp expressions. It would then
have the appearance of revenge. I will
simply say this: Rev. Van Pelt is as yet
inexperienced. We hope he will be more
careful in the future.

I anxiously look forward to see what
the Classis of Michigan will do. I have
said, and I repeat it, that I hope we shall
be prepared to present strong protests
against masonry before the Synod, in order
that we may work unitedly to deliver our
church from this great evil. Unless Rev.
Van Pelt co-operates in this he is unfaith-
ful to the welfare of souls, and unfaithful
to his own conscience, since he himself
professes to be a strong anti-mason. Thus
far, however, he has not manifested it;
since he tolerates masons in his own
church—even an elder who is a member
of the order. He, therefore, gives reasons
to doubt his opposition to masonry.

I will close here, hoping to take up the
subject in regard to Rev. J. W. Beardslee
next week.

T. KEPPEL.

HOLLAND, Mich., 23d January, 1880.

A Buried Race in Kansas.

It is well known that the wrought stone
implements found in the ancient river
gravels of California prove conclusively
that during or before the glacial period
the Pacific coast was inhabited man. In
a report on recent archaeological explora-
tions in Kansas, Judge E. P. West, of that
State, presents a large amount of evidence
to show that at an equally remote period
that region was peopled by a race com-
pared with which the mound builders
must be accounted modern.

The geology of the region is simple.
Prior to the drift epoch the river channels
were deeper than now, and the river val-
leys were lower. Subsequently the valleys

were filled by a lacustrine deposit of con-
siderable depth. In or beneath this last
deposit the remains of an extinct race
occur.

Such remains have been found at vari-
ous depths in seven different counties along
or near the Kansas Pacific railroad, name-
ly Douglass, Pottawatomie, Riley, Dickin-
son, Marion, Ellsworth, and Lincoln coun-
ties. With one exception the remains have
all been found on the second bottom or
terrace of streams, and consist of stone
implements, pottery, human bones, and
bone implements. In most cases they
were struck in digging wells, at a depth
of from twenty to thirty feet below the
surface. In view of the fact that there is
not more than one well to the square mile
in the counties named, and the area of a
well forms but a very small fraction of a
square mile, Judge West thinks the evi-
dence already obtained not only sufficient
to prove the former existence of the buried
race, but to prove that they were very
numerous. We can hardly assume that
chance has directed the digging of wells
only where human remains are buried.

Whether the race existed before the
glacial epoch or immediately after it is too
early to determine. Judge West is inclined
to fix their time of occupancy as after the
glacial epoch and prior to the deposition
of the Loess. In calling upon the local
newspapers of Kansas to lay the facts be-
fore the people and urging the propriety
of saving such remains when found, and
noting carefully the conditions under
which they occur the Judge says:

"Here we have a buried race enwrapped
in a profound and startling mystery—a
race whose appearance and exit in the
world's drama precede stupendous geologi-
cal changes marking our continent, and
which perhaps required hundreds of thou-
sands of years in their accomplishment.
The prize is no less, than determining
when this mysterious people lived, how
they lived, when they passed out of exist-
ence, and why they became extinct."—
Scientific American.

Show this to your Doctor.

CLEVELAND, November 1, 1878.

Editors "Wachter am Erie," Cleveland, Ohio.

GENTLEMAN:—Allow me, as an old
reader of your valued journal, herewith to
send you a few lines, which please insert
in your next issue. I will vouch for their
truth, and know that by their publication
a great deal of good will be accomplished.
Having been a reader of your paper for
many years, I hope you will kindly grant
my request.

For twelve years I had suffered, from
time to time, terribly with Rheumatism,
to such an extent that I was unable to
move about, and lost the use of my limbs.
I tried everything recommended to effect
a cure, consulted some of the most promi-
nent physicians, and expended large sums
of money, hoping to find relief, but without
any success. Glancing over the columns
of the "Wachter," I read about the St.
Jacobs Oil, and the many cures this reme-
dy had effected. Having been disap-
pointed so many times, I lost all faith in
any remedy, the St. Jacobs Oil included,
until I saw one day that it had cured a
well-known citizen with whom I am ac-
quainted. Other parties fully endorsed the
value and wonderful power of the Oil,
telling me that it had cured them of differ-
ent ailments in a very short time. This
brought me to a conclusion. I said to
myself, "Schweizer, fifty cents won't
break you;" so I went to my druggist, Mr.
Bock, bought a bottle of the Oil, and must
now confess that the result was truly
wonderful. I used it every two hours, and
found relief immediately upon the first ap-
plication, and the pain ceased entirely
after a few more applications. Fearing a
new attack, I remained in bed and con-
tinued to use the remedy every three
hours. All pain having left me, I arose
from my bed and walked down stairs
without any trouble.

Since that time I have been able to fol-
low my occupation, and feel no pains or
inconvenience, however disagreeable the
changes of the weather may be. Having
thoroughly tested the St. Jacobs Oil, I
can conscientiously recommend it to all
afflicted with rheumatism. Fifty cents is
a small expense when the services for so
trifling an outlay are considered. If I
was one thousand miles away from all
human habitation, I should, nevertheless,
procure

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THERE have been in all seven deaths resulting from the recent explosion in the celluloid works at Newark, N. J. The verdict of the coroner's jury mildly censures the proprietors for carrying on dangerous experiments in a room crowded with workmen and supplied with imperfect means of escape.

REPORTS from Menlo Park are to the effect that Edison's carbon horse-shoes are breaking rapidly, and that their manufacture will be discontinued. The great inventor now hopes to overcome the newly-discovered difficulties in time to introduce the light in New York city next winter, and wishes the public to understand that his lamp is yet an experiment only, on which he works every day.

THE long, tedious and expensive trial of the Rev. Mr. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard at New Haven, Ct., has come to naught, resulting virtually in the acquittal of the accused. The jury, after being out three days and three nights, failed to agree. The trial lasted nearly four months.

THE WEST.

MAJ. MORROW, in command of the detachment of cavalry pursuing Victoria's band of hostiles in New Mexico, had an engagement with the savages, on the 12th inst., in which he routed them.

A DARING robbery was perpetrated in the streets of Chicago, a few days ago. E. B. Wells, paymaster of the South Side Gas Company, was driving along Deering street, in the southern section of the city, when three foot-pads jumped into his buggy, knocked him senseless, seized \$4,000 in specie which he had in his possession, and made good their escape.

BOYD'S packing-house at Omaha, the largest establishment of the kind in that part of the West, has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss on building is \$50,000, and that on the stock of meats \$213,000. A dispatch from Leadville, Col., says that a party of Western capitalists, headed by Col. D. P. Dyer, of St. Louis, have purchased the Glass, the Pender, and Rough and Ready No. 2 mines, three of the richest deposits yet developed in that region, for \$5,000,000. This is the largest sale of mining property yet made in Leadville.

THE Western Plow Manufacturers, at a meeting in Chicago the other day, advanced the price of plows 10 per cent. A Pacific Mail steamship, with 300 passengers, arrived at San Francisco, the other day, with small-pox aboard. The Treasurer of the Irish Land League Association, of Chicago, has forwarded to Ireland the sum of \$4,632.50 for the relief of the people.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Augusta, Ga., destroyed a warehouse containing 1,500 bales of cotton. Loss, \$80,000.

SINCE the 1st of January, when navigation of the Mississippi river was resumed between St. Louis and New Orleans, more than 1,000,000 bushels of corn have been started for Europe by way of the Gulf of Mexico. More grain would have been shipped this way but for the scarcity of barges.

LOUISVILLE adds a case to the great national list of defaulting savings-bank cashiers. His name is J. H. Rhoter, and the institution from which he stole \$100,000 is the Louisville Savings Bank.

GENERAL.

News comes from the West Indies of terrible floods on the island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives have been lost, property to the extent of \$250,000 destroyed, and the whole island wasted. St. Kitts has known of no such calamity since 1722, when a terrific hurricane nearly destroyed the island.

A HEAVY judgment for damages has been rendered at Toronto against the Canada Central railroad. It was for \$100,000, for lumber destroyed by fire kindled by a spark from a locomotive.

THERE was a notable decrease of mercantile failures during 1879. According to Dun, Barlow & Co.'s annual circular, they number 6,658, against 10,478 in 1878; a decrease of 3,820. In the amount of liabilities the decrease is most marked. This amount in 1879 was \$98,149,052, as against \$234,381,132 in 1878; a decrease of \$136,234,080.

TWO CHILDREN of A. J. Wilson set fire to their father's stable at Chatham, Ontario, and were burned to death. While enjoying the hospitalities of the City of Mexico, Gen. Grant and party will occupy the famous Castle of Chapultepec, about two miles outside of the city. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that only invalid pensioners who have not contributed to the funds of the Soldiers' Home are bound to purchase its benefits by surrendering to it their pensions.

WASHINGTON.

A WASHINGTON telegram says it has been determined to send O'Leary, Jack, and one other chief back to Colorado, in charge of an agent, for the purpose of bringing on, if possible, the twelve Ute murderers, or as many of them as can be induced to come.

THE House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report a bill restoring Fitz John Porter to the rank of Colonel in the army and awarding him \$75,000. A telegram received at the State Department, from Commander Goringe, announces the discovery of Masonic emblems in the foundation of the obelisk at Alexandria, Egypt. Under the pedestal on which it was set up by the Romans drawings were made, and the emblems were preserved as they were found. It has been practically decided by the House Committee on Elections to unseat Yocum, the Greenbacker, from Pennsylvania, whose seat is being contested by ex-Gov. Curtin, to declare the seat vacant, and to remand the case for a new election in February.

SEVERAL important nominations were sent by the President to the Senate for confirmation, last week, the list including the names of James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, as Minister to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, Minister to Russia; ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico; and Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, Governor of Utah Territory.

POLITICAL.

GEN. GARFIELD, United States Senator-elect from Ohio, was given a reception at Columbus last week. He made a speech, in which he recalled many incidents of his public life and feelingly thanked the representatives of the people for the honor conferred on him. Before concluding he paid a high tribute to Mr. Thurman, whom he styled one of the

broadest-minded, fairest, and most generous men Ohio had ever produced.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says the bill introduced in the New York Legislature, providing that the Presidential electors shall be chosen by Congressional districts, instead of on the general State ticket, is at racing considerable attention there. A great many Republicans favor it. The Democrats, on the other hand, insist that it is a revolutionary project conceived entirely in the interest of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON advices state that the friends of Senator Thurman have now strong hopes that he will immediately become prominent again as a candidate for the Presidency. This sudden elation arises out of a proposition pending before the New York Legislature to change the method of appointing electors for President and Vice President in that State. As the Democrats, in that event, could not calculate upon the vote of New York, it would be absolutely necessary for them to turn their attention toward securing the electoral vote of Ohio.

FOREIGN.

GAMBETTA (Republican) has been re-elected President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A London dispatch says the ex-Empress Eugenie has notified the steamship company that she will embark, with a small retinue, on board the steamer German, for the Cape of Good Hope, on the 25th of March. Arrangements will be made to expedite the voyage, so as to enable the ex-Empress to arrive at the scene of the Prince Imperial's death by the 1st of June, the anniversary of that event.

MADRID advices foreshadow a change in the policy of Spain toward Cuba. The Cabinet, among other things, has authorized the submission to the Cortes of a bill for the modification of import duties on sugar and molasses from Cuba.

A BERLIN dispatch reports a serious quarrel at Kalisch, Poland, between Russian and German officers. The officers of a Russian regiment stationed at Kalisch invited the officers of Prussian regiments stationed on the other side of the frontier to dinner, and, in the course of a political argument, the Russians used insulting language to the Germans. Bloodshed was averted by the Russian Colonel sending home the German officers under escort. Serious riots have occurred at Pesth, in Hungary, in consequence of the fatal shooting of Voharay, a leader of the people, by an aristocrat, Baron Mattheyni by name. It is claimed that the nobility sought to destroy Voharay, and put forward the Baron, who is the best pistol-shot in the empire, for the purpose. A Cork dispatch states that sixty able-bodied men, with their families, were admitted to the Kilmarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission with three children, one of whom was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure. A London dispatch says that all accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical. The Mayors of Sheffield and Brighton, and other towns, have opened relief subscriptions, but the universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress.

THE situation in Ireland grows more critical with each day's news. In some districts starvation is staring the poor laborers and their families in the face. In others, they are thronging to the workhouses for relief. In still others, private charity has had to come to the rescue, though it is insufficient to cope with the distress.

DUBLIN advices report that the landlords are entering into co-operation together or the purpose of defending their rights against the tenantry. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the poor facilities for extending Government relief to the poor. The Sligo operatives are in a state of revolt and demand work, threatening to make trouble if it is not furnished them. Owing to the closing of many mills, the operatives' families are in a state of starvation.

A LETTER from Japan says of the great fire that devastated the city of Tokio on the 30th of December last: "Miles of ground were laid waste, 15,000 homes destroyed, and 50,000 persons made destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is undetermined yet. The loss of life is reckoned at 100, though nothing certainly is known. The progress of the flames was so rapid as to overtake and destroy many who could give no sign. In several instances numerous unrecognizable bodies or fragments were found among the ruins. Many, again, died from exposure to the cold. The night succeeding the fire was exceptionally bitter." Advices from Afghanistan report that serious dissensions have sprung up among the native leaders, while the British are rapidly strengthening their position. Russia has intimated her willingness to withdraw her troops concentrated on the frontiers of Austria and Germany, if their presence there is regarded by those Cabinets as likely to disturb the friendly relations at present existing.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A communication was laid before the Senate from the Postmaster General, Jan. 13, asking a deficiency appropriation of \$101,000, and a number of petitions on various subjects were presented. Mr. Morrill offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table, and he announced his intention to speak upon it on Thursday: "That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire as to the practicability of refunding the national debt at a less rate than 4 per cent. interest, and also as to whether or not some effective provision can be made whereby bona-fide subscriptions for same in moderate amounts may be available, and report by bill or otherwise." The bill in regard to certain Ohio courts was passed. A recommendation from the Secretary of War for an increased appropriation for copying the Confederate records was referred. Bills introduced: By Mr. Morrill, regulating the authentication and use of proxies in meetings of National Bank Associations; by Mr. Salisbury, to preserve the secrecy of telegrams; by Mr. Plumb, to establish an additional land district in Kansas; by Mr. Vest, to prohibit Clerks of Federal courts from taking fees for copying records in common-law actions in the book called the "Fiscal Record." Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to admit in duty articles intended for the Centennial International Exhibition in France. Official nomination: Land officers, William B. Lambert, Receiver of Public Money at Norfolk, Neb.; Edward S. Butler, Register of the Land Office at Norfolk, Neb.; Thomas M. Gibson, Register of the Land Office at Dardanelle, Ark. In the House a bill was reported to regulate the manner of counting Presidential votes, and it was made the special order for Jan. 25. The Hot Springs Reservation bill was passed, as was an appropriation for furniture for the House, and for the purchase of works for the library. A number of executive communications were laid before the House and referred, among them one from the Postmaster General as to the use of the mails for lottery purposes. The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the Freedmen's Bank.

A large number of petitions for a constitutional amendment giving the suffrage to women were presented in the Senate on the 14th inst., by Messrs. Davis (Ill.), the Vice President, Williams, Allison, Kirkwood, Baldwin, Ferry, Davis and Pendleton. Petitions in favor of the Bayard resolutions on the currency, and for a temperance commission were also presented. A bill to relieve the United States Treasurer from the amount now charged to him and deposited with the several States was reported;

and the bill to increase the pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors from \$50 to \$72 per month was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hoar, providing that the States which have claims against the United States shall present them before the Court of Claims by the 1st of March, 1881, or be forever barred. Mr. Voorhees presented a bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Osage Indians. The following nominations were sent in: B. Pomeroy, United States Attorney for the Territory of Arizona; Ethel A. White, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the second district of North Carolina; Henry M. Atkinson, United States Surveyor General for New Mexico. Registers of Land Offices—Isaac H. Wing, Bayfield, Wis.; Stephen H. Alban, Wausau, Wis.; H. W. Parker, Beatrice, Neb.; Joseph B. Bloss, Detroit, Mich.; Samuel W. Malloy, Camden, Ark.; Felix G. Clarke, Des Moines, Ia. In the House, the bill for the free importation of classical antiquities was passed. Mr. Buckner, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, reported a bill that the National Bank act be so amended as to require every banking association to keep in gold or silver coins one-half of the reserve fund now required by law. The bill remitting the duty on an altar from Rome for Indianapolis was passed, as was a bill allowing free importation of exhibition articles from the Centennial Exhibition. Bills and communications introduced: By Mr. McCord, to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce; from the President, a report of board for testing metals; from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to tobacco dealers; from the Secretary of the Navy, asking for \$10,000 to complete Vinian Ream's statue of Farragut.

Another batch of suffrage petitions was presented to the Senate on the 15th inst., by Messrs. McPherson and Baldwin. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Finance, announced that he was directed by that committee to report adversely on a joint resolution for the withdrawal of the compulsory legal-tender power of the United States treasury notes. Mr. Bayard, from the same committee, presented the views of the minority, in favor of the resolution, which were read by Messrs. Kernan and Bayard, while Messrs. Wallace and Morrill reserved the right of amendment. Mr. Morgan presented the credentials of Luke Pryor, appointed Senator from Alabama. Mr. Pryor took the modified oath. Mr. Morrill called up for consideration his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the practicability of refunding the public debt at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent. and made a speech thereon. The bill for the removal of all of the obstructions in Delaware Breakwater harbor was passed. The bill to establish a new land district in Dakota was passed. Adjourning to Monday. In the House, after some miscellaneous business, consideration was resumed of the bill requiring one-half of the reserves of the national banks to be kept in gold and silver coins of the United States. Mr. Price, of Iowa, spoke in support of the bill. He declared himself opposed to any tinkering with the currency, either as to the quantity or quality of paper which was circulating. He was also opposed to the taking away of the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks. All prudent men spoke in thunder tones, and said: "Let well enough alone." Mr. Lewis also spoke in favor of the bill, which went over. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, and consumed nearly the whole day without reaching a decision. Mr. Converse introduced a bill for the establishment of titles in the Hot Springs reservation.

Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in the House, on the morning of the 16th, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the number, rank, names, and annual pay of every officer on the retired list of the army. Adopted. The whole day was occupied upon the private calendar. Mr. Sanford, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill refunding to the State of Georgia \$35,000 expended for common defense in 1777. Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums of money covered by the transfer from the proceeds of the sale of lands for direct taxes in North Carolina. Adopted. A bill passed donating a cannon to the Morton Monument Association of Indiana.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate on the 19th inst., by Mr. Ferry, for an amendment that suffrage shall not be restricted on account of sex; and Mr. Pratt presented a resolution inviting other Governments to co-operate in the Panama canal. A number of private bills were passed. Bills introduced: By Mr. Sanders, granting an increase of pension to the widow of Maj. Thornburgh; by Mr. McDonald, to allow a rebate on duty paid on imported salt used for curing fish or in packing; by Mr. Wallace, a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of State for full information concerning the labors of the Spanish-American commission on claims growing out of the Cuban outrages. The speaker ordered the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation—was then called up and debated at length. The Chair appointed Senator Dyer to replace the late Senator Houston on the Committee of Privileges and Elections. Claims Postoffice and Post-Roads. Appointments: William J. Phillips, United States Marshal Eastern District Texas; John McNeil, United States Marshal Eastern District Missouri; Augustus Ash, United States Marshal District of Nevada; DeForest Porter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; Jacob B. Blair, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Wyoming; Melville C. Browne, United States Attorney for Wyoming; William Call, Receiver of Public Money, Warsaw, Wis. Under the call of States for bills in the House, the following important measures were presented: By Mr. Bailey, relating to the inter-oceanic canal, and requesting the President to invite the co-operation of the governments of the principal maritime nations of Europe in the selection of the route of the isthmian ship transit; by Mr. Vance, to repeal the duty on salt; by Mr. Cobb, for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award; by Mr. Townsend, proposing a constitutional amendment in regard to the election of President and Vice President, providing for their election by a majority of the votes of the people, and for the abolition of the Electoral College; by Mr. Blair repealing the law restricting the sale of tobacco; by Mr. Young, for the retirement of officers of the army of a certain grade; by Mr. Wells, incorporating the J. B. Eads Inter-Oceanic Transit Company, and appropriating \$300,000 for surveys for a Panama canal survey. The Hall of the House was tendered to Mr. Parrell for an address, on the 2d of February. A resolution of Mr. Kelley in regard to the tariff laid over. Bills were passed: For the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia; appropriating \$145,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Potomac river at or near Georgetown, D. C.

The Exodus Investigation.

The committee of the United States Senate, consisting of Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom and Blair, appointed to investigate the causes of the exodus of colored people from the Southern States, commenced taking testimony. The first witnesses examined were the Rev. J. E. Rankin, pastor of the Congregational Church, and Thos. Tullock, Assistant Postmaster of Washington, both of whom testified that they had no personal knowledge of the causes of the exodus, and knew nothing of the widely-scattered circular to which their names were appended, appealing to the people of the United States for money to assist the freedmen in finding refuge from persecution, etc., except that they had promised to serve as members of the Board of Audit for the Emigration Aid Society therein referred to.

FUMES from the smelting of lead are now passed through a very long line of pipes and wooden bags, and condensed into lead again, as steam is converted into water. The lead thus obtained is a powder of exceeding fineness which makes an excellent blue paint.

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

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

The Fusionist Legislature had a brief session on the 13th, but made no attempt to transact business. The Republican members were not in session, having adjourned at an early hour in the morning, after an all-night session, until the 17th. The Fusionist committee appointed to investigate the bribery charges met and took considerable testimony. A cousin of William R. White swore that an effort was made by the latter to bribe him, and that he himself told White that Swann could be bought. White refused to obey a summons to appear before the investigating committee, alleging that it was not legally organized, and had no authority to administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses. Maj. Gen. Chamberlain was formally called on to recognize the authority of Acting-Gov. Lamson, but refused, basing his action on the order of Garcelon directing him to take charge of the institutions and property of the State. O. D. Baker, counsel for the Republican Advisory Committee, delivered an opinion to the effect that there was no Acting Governor, as Lamson, the claimant, was not President of a constitutional Senate.

The situation at Augusta was virtually unchanged on the 14th. The Legislature met at the usual hour, the Republicans remaining away. The Bribery Committee met, but transacted little business. The Election Committee reported in favor of re-nominating Dunning, Republican member from Westbrook, and the seating of Stiles, Democrat, on the ground that Dunning had but two majority, and three men at least voted for him who had no right to do so. Action on the report was postponed.

Everything was quiet at Augusta on the 15th. In the House the Committee on Elections reported, giving the seat of Dannels, of Westbrook, Republican, to Merritt W. Stiles, Democrat. The report was carried without opposition, and Stiles qualified and took his seat. Acting Governor Lamson issued an order to the Sheriff of Kennebec county, informing him that his deputies were no longer required to protect the public buildings, and directing him to dismiss them. The Sheriff refused to obey the order. The House Bribery Committee continued its investigations, but elicited nothing of importance.

The Maine Supreme Court, on the 16th inst., answered all the interrogations submitted to it by the Legislature. The decision was in favor of the Republicans and adverse to the Fusionists upon every point. The Legislature went into the election of a Governor, the choice falling on Maj. Joseph L. Smith. Other State officers were also chosen. In the House, the report of the Election Committee declaring William Murray, Fusionist, of Vassalboro, elected to a seat instead of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler, Republican, was adopted, thus bringing the members of the House to 77. Gov. Smith delivered a brief inaugural address, and also issued an order relieving Gen. Chamberlain from the command of the State militia. The Bribery Committee continued its investigation. Thomas B. Swann repeated in greater detail the statements previously made by him in regard to the methods adopted by Wallace R. White to induce him to stay away from the House or resign his seat. Solon Chase corroborated Swann's testimony in certain particulars. James O. White, member of the Legislature and cousin of Wallace R. White, testified that the latter offered him \$1,000 to stay away from the Legislature. Wentworth and Cushman, members of the House, swore that efforts were made to bribe them to absent themselves from the State House.

Saturday, the 17th of January, was a lively day at the Maine State capital. The Fusion Legislature met in the forenoon, and, after the appointment of committees by both the Senate and House to take into consideration the situation of affairs and report upon the best mode of procedure, adjourned until Monday, the 19th. Immediately after the Fusionists dispersed the Republican members of the Legislature took possession of the State House and elected Daniel F. Davis Governor, & J. Chadbourne Secretary of State, J. W. Fogler Treasurer, H. B. Cleaves Attorney General and S. J. Gallagher Adjutant General. Davis was sworn in as Governor and delivered an inaugural address. After the transaction of some routine business both houses quietly adjourned. During the session Blaine came upon the floor of the House and was received with the wildest demonstrations of applause.

The Republican Assembly held a brief session at Augusta on the 19th inst., but did nothing of importance. After the adjournment Gov. Davis gave orders to exclude the Fusionists from the State House. In the afternoon the latter, headed by Gov. Smith, presented themselves at the gateway of the Capitol, but admission was denied them, and they proceeded to organize and transact their business on the sidewalk. After a very short session, at which it was determined to secure Union Hall and continue their sessions from day to day, they adjourned. The Secretary of State and Governor secured rooms in the same building. Money enough, it is said, has been guaranteed to run their Legislature all winter, and pay every man his salary. They say they intend to appeal to Congress, and will soon have a committee there to investigate matters. The Fusionists were very indignant at their exclusion from the Capitol. They say Gov. Smith could have had 10,000 men in readiness at a moment's notice, but his counsel has been for peace, and has prevailed. The State Treasurer issued an order instructing the subordinates of his office not to honor any demand for the payment of money from the treasury emanating from, or issued by, the authority of either of the Legislatures until further advised by him.

White River Massacre Investigation.

The Committee on Indian Affairs in the House of Representatives are engaged at Washington in investigating the cause of the Ute outbreak at the White River Agency in Colorado. Gen. Adams was the first witness examined. He simply told the story of his personal connection with the Indian troubles—a story which has already been often told in the newspapers. It comprised his appointment by Mr. Schurz as a Special Agent of the Indian Bureau last fall, while Mr. Schurz was in Colorado. At that time Adams was an employee in the Postoffice Department. He went to Los Pinos, and was conversant with the incidents of the Thornburgh fight and the Meeker massacre. He thinks Meeker was largely to blame for those calamities. He was a cranky old man, with set notions, and frequently embroiled himself in quarrels. On one occasion two young men went onto the prairie and set the grass on fire, with the intent to scare Meeker. The latter at once sent for soldiers. These came, and Thornburgh's ill-fated expedition was the result. The Indians became very much alarmed. In one of the subsequent quarrels between them and Meeker he met his death. Adams told his story from beginning to close with few interruptions. He offered no opinions on the situation, nor was he asked to. He is known to be a firm friend of Mr. Schurz.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, in his testimony before the House Committee on Indian Affairs, arraigned the Indian Bureau for incompetence, and charged it with responsibility for the Ute revolt. Among the reasons assigned by him for the rebellion of that tribe was that they were cheated out of their lands; that the Government failed to pay them their annuity; that from 1876 to 1878 supplies were not furnished them; that the sales of arms and ammunition on the White River reservation had been forbidden, and that Agent Meeker was an injudicious and unfit man. Commissioner Hayt denied many of the General's assertions, and attributed the abuses in the service to his predecessor in office.

Ohio Industries.

The following interesting statistics are taken from the annual report of the Ohio Commissioner of Labor Statistics to the Governor of the State:

Number of coal and coke furnaces and charcoal furnaces in blast, 63; number last year, 53; number of hands employed, 5,965; last year, 5,153; capacity, of 63 furnaces daily, 1,937 tons. There are 47 rolling-mills in the State, 31 of which are in operation, employing 7,784 persons. In 1878 nails were \$2.15 per keg; in 1879, \$4.25 per keg. The production of coal during the year is estimated at 5,000,000 tons, employing 14,000 persons. The highest wages paid per month to miners is \$47.75; the least, \$25.

Sixteen glass manufactories are in operation, employing over 1,000 persons.

Gas-works are in operation in sixty-five towns, with a capital invested of nearly \$9,000,000.

The report closes with the following recommendations for the passage of laws:

1. To prevent the employment of persons to run stationary engines who are not thoroughly competent.
2. To provide for the inspection of factories and workshops in relation to their safety to persons employed therein.
3. To provide for the incorporation of a co-operative manufacturing association.
4. To provide for the appointment of a Commissioner to act in conjunction with the Commissioners from other States on the question of prison labor.
5. That a sufficient appropriation be made to this bureau to enable it to employ the necessary assistance to more fully carry out the objects of its organization.

Census Supervisors.

The President lately sent to the Senate names of Supervisors of the next census for confirmation as follows:

Ohio—First district, Charles D. Campbell; 2, John Henry Thomas; 3, William H. McDowell; 4, Henry A. Towne; 5, Albert G. Byers; 6, William A. Hunt; 7, Joshua W. Stanley.
Indiana—1, Gilbert R. Stormont; 2, Franklin C. Johnson; 3, J. M. Ritenour; 4, Isaac H. Davis; 5, Benjamin P. Walker; 6, William P. Seymour.
Illinois—1, James G. Wright; 2, David H. Sunderland; 3, John W. Ball; 4, Henry H. McDowell; 5, Edward J. Waddell; 6, John H. Chestnutt; 7, William A. Northcutt; 8, William K. Brown.
Michigan—1, John C. Sharpe; 2, Byron R. Pierce; 3, Charles D. Long; 4, H. Olin Young.
Missouri—1, Charles E. Salomon; 2, Benson B. Cahoon; 3, B. P. Bailey; 4, Joseph A. Wilson; 5, Daniel M. Draper; 6, John P. Durke; 7, Corrydon F. Craig.
Wisconsin—1, Alonzo Loper; 2, David E. Welsh; 3, Leonard Lottridge; 4, Thomas S. Allen.
Iowa—1, John M. Rowley; 2, James T. Metcalfe; 3, John S. Stridger; 4, Ichabod N. Kidder.
Minnesota—1, Albert A. Crandall; 2, Charles W. Johnson; 3, Chris C. Andrews.
La. Cases for District of Colorado.
Kansas—1, T. Dwight Thatcher; 2, David J. Evans; 3, Charles M. Kellogg.
Nebraska—1, B. D. Slaughter; 2, Bruno Tzschuck.
Territories—Crawley P. Dake, Arizona; Alexander Hughes, Dakota; William H. Bird, District of Columbia; Clinton H. Moore, Idaho; Hugh McQuaid, Montana; Abram S. Hoyt, New Mexico; John Neil, Utah; Fred W. Sparling, Washington Territory; Homer Merrill, Wyoming.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
DEWEES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 11 00
HOGS.....	4 75	@ 6 75
COTTON.....	12 1/4	@ 13
WHEAT—No. 1.....	5 10	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	5 00	@ 5 10
CORN—Western Mixed.....	56	@ 60
OATS—Mixed.....	46	@ 48
RYE—Western.....	50	@ 52 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12 25	@ 13 75
LARD.....	8	@ 8 1/4
CHICAGO.		
DEWEES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 85	@ 5 80
Cows and Heifers.....	4 60	@ 5 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 10	@ 4 40
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 4 90
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Spring.....	1 26	@ 1 27
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 11	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 2.....	77	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2.....	84	@ 85
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28	@ 32
EGGS—Fresh.....	17	@ 18
PORK—Mess.....	12 25	@ 13 40
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 28	@ 1 29
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 26	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
RYE—No. 1.....	77	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74	@ 75
LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—Mixed.....	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 38
RYE.....	78	@ 79
PORK—Mess.....	13 00	@ 13 75
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN.....	40	@ 41
OATS.....	40	@ 41
RYE.....	90	@ 91
PORK—Mess.....	13 25	@ 13 50
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 35	@ 1 36
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 28	@ 1 27
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	38	@ 39
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 25	@ 7 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 32	@ 1 33
WHEAT—No. 1 Amber.....	1 31	@ 1 32
CORN—No. 1.....	46	@ 47
OATS—Mixed.....	38	@ 40
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 50
PORK—Mess.....	13 50	@ 13 75
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 29	@ 1 30
CORN.....	37	@ 38
OATS.....	38	@ 39
PORK—Clear.....	14 00	@ 14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 25
Common.....	3 25	@ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 5 25
SHEEP.....	3 50	@ 4 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE United States Consul General at Mexico reports that the superiority of American goods is causing them to displace European goods in the Mexican market.

THE Metropolitan National Bank, of New York, has taken up the bonds deposited at Washington to secure its circulation and withdrawn its notes—a transaction by which the concern makes an annual profit of over \$90,000.

THIS Government wants its officers to put on no airs. Maj. William E. Sweet, chief of the internal revenue division in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, has been dismissed for extravagant expenditures made while traveling on Government account.

THE high price of corn in 1879, as compared with that of 1878, has evidently cut short the hog crop of the West considerably. The six large pork cities and the interior points, it is now estimated, will pack the present season 6,980,000 hogs, as against 7,480,000 last season. This is a net decrease of 500,000, in round numbers, the present season.

JUDGE ANDERSON, in the Virginia Court of Appeals, recently gave a novel opinion. The appellant, Mrs. Latham, sought a divorce from her husband on the ground that he had joined the Republican party. The shock, she said, was too great for her domestic happiness. And Judge Anderson thought that she was right. "The husband," he said, "had deserted his friends and gone over to the enemy. It was perfidy, the moral taint of which, she felt, attached to him, and would probably exclude him from the best society in the State." And so the learned Judge thought that the bonds of matrimony should be dissolved.

THE printers of his State prove that the new Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, Mr. Hickenlooper, has a hard name. The New York Graphic says that from a perusal of Ohio exchanges it not only appears that Mr. Lickenhooper has been politically kicked and cuffed, but that Mr. Ripplencooker has been subjected to other indignities. In fact, Mr. Poolkenhiper seems to be considerably mixed up in the webs of his political antagonists. The general opinion is, however, that if any of these prosecutors think they have only a day's job on hand in fighting Mr. Loophenkieer they are very much mistaken, as Mr. Hickpoolkenier will give them a two-years' engagement.

THE gold and silver product of the Pacific slope, for 1879, including British Columbia and receipts in San Francisco from the western coast of Mexico, are: Gold, \$32,589,920; silver, \$38,623,812. Adding lead, the total is \$75,349,501, or nearly \$6,000,000 less than in 1878. The returns are interesting, from the fact that they show an immense falling off in the receipts of the Comstock lodes. These return only \$8,830,562, as against \$21,295,043 in 1878. There is a falling off of \$13,000,000 in the entire State of Nevada, and an increase of over \$8,000,000 in the State of Colorado, chiefly from Leadville. These facts indicate that the uncertainties in mining returns are much greater than is commonly supposed.

THE war against the lottery companies is still kept by the Postoffice authorities. Postmaster General Key recently sent to Congress the records of his department respecting the extent to which the mails were used by lottery companies and other swindling concerns. The "Texas Gift Concert Association" is described as "one of the most successful swindles" of the day. The managers of the concern divided the day's receipts among themselves every evening, the unsold numbers being placed in the wheel from which the "prizes" were drawn. The department also called the attention of Congress to the swindling concerns operating under the titles of the "Denver Land Company" and the "Kansas Land Company," denouncing them in strong terms.

THE Indianapolis Journal sent out some 6,000 circulars to all the active and pronounced Republicans of Indiana, requesting each to indicate his first

choice for President. Nearly all who were addressed made replies. The final result is as follows:

For James G. Blaine.....	1,882
For U. S. Grant.....	1,600
For John Sherman.....	1,352
For R. B. Hayes.....	87
For E. B. Washburne.....	71
For J. A. Garfield.....	37
For R. W. Thompson.....	12
For Schuyler Colfax.....	18
For Benjamin Harrison.....	16
For B. H. Bristow.....	11
For Roscoe Conkling.....	17
For John C. Fremont.....	6
For George F. Edmunds.....	10
For W. C. Sherman.....	7
For Alexander Ramsey.....	3
For John A. Logan.....	3
For Joseph R. Hawley.....	2
For W. A. Wheeler.....	3
For Frederick Douglass.....	1
For R. J. Oglesby.....	1
For Newton Booth.....	1
For nominees, or expressing no preference.....	198
Total.....	5,378

THE railway interest is the heaviest consumer of iron in the country. It now looks as if there would be a larger demand for iron in 1880 than for many previous years. In 1879 the total mileage of road built was 4,000. But already this year 9,000 to 10,000 miles are projected for immediate construction. Some authorities put the figures as high as 12,000 miles. For tracks alone, old and new, it is figured that 1,500,000 tons of steel and iron rails will be required. The full capacity of our mills is estimated at 1,400,000 tons, leaving 100,000 to come from abroad. But in addition large quantities of iron will be required for cars, engines, bridges, spikes, belts, fish-plates, and other equipments. From all these facts it is evident that the expectations of a larger demand for iron this than for almost any previous year are by no means too sanguine.

AN unwritten page of history came to light at a Boston dinner, a few days ago. The story was told by the Hon. E. W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, and he gave it as told to him authentically while at his post in St. Petersburg: "During the war of the Revolution, in 1780-'81, England attempted to negotiate with Russia and Prussia to combine against France and compel her to withdraw her fleet from American waters, offering as a consideration the cession of the island of Minorica, in the Mediterranean. Fortunately for the young American republic, the proposal did not meet with favor in the eyes of Catherine II., and Prussia did not dare to join England single-handed. The legend is of importance only as showing the desire of England to regain possession of her colonies here and the great danger of our country averted by the non-intervention policy of Russia's Queen."

The Darkest Day of Grant's Life.

"The darkest day of my life," said the General, "was the day I heard of Lincoln's assassination. I did not know what it meant. Here was the rebellion put down in the field and starting up in the gutters; we had fought it as war, and now we had to fight it as assassination. Lincoln was killed on the evening of the 14th of April. Lee surrendered on the 9th of April. I arrived in Washington on the 13th. I was busy sending out orders to stop recruiting, the purchase of supplies, and to muster out the army. Lincoln had promised to go to the theater, and wanted me to go with him. While I was with the President a note came from Mrs. Grant, saying she must leave Washington that night. She wanted to go to Burlington to see our children. Some incident of a trifling nature had made her resolve to leave that evening. I was glad to have the note, as I did not want to go to the theater. So I made my excuse to Lincoln, and at the proper hour we started for the train. As we were driving along Pennsylvania avenue a horseman rode by us on a gallop, and back again around our carriage, looking into it. Mrs. Grant said: 'There is the man who sat near us at lunch to-day with some other men and tried to overhear our conversation. He was so rude that we left the dining-room. Here he is now, riding after us.' I thought it was only curiosity, but learned afterward that the horseman was Booth. It seems that I was to have been attacked, and Mrs. Grant's sudden resolve to leave deranged the plan. A few days later I received an anonymous letter from a man, saying he had been detailed to kill me, that he rode on my train as far as Havre de Grace, and, as my car was locked, he could not get in. He thanked God he had failed. I remember that the conductor locked our car, but how true the letter was I cannot say. I learned of the assassination as I was passing through Philadelphia. I turned around, took a special train, and came on to Washington. It was the gloomiest day of my life."—*Young's "Around the World with Grant."*

At a performance of the cantata of "Esther" at Dallas, Texas, Ahasuerus was advised by somebody in the audience to "cut it too fat." The personator of the great Assyrian went to the footlights and said: "This is a religious show, and you'll have to be decent. I'm Ahasuerus just now, but after the show I'm Sam Turner; and, if any duffer would like to cut it fat, then I'll give him a mighty lively welcome."

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

APPROACH OF COMETS.—Although the near approach to the earth of several comets has been known, the least distances of only two have ever been determined with any degree of accuracy. On July 1, 1770, a comet was within 1,390,000 miles of the earth—the closest approach of one of these bodies of which astronomers have any certain knowledge. Its apparent diameter was 24 deg., or nearly five times the apparent diameter of the moon. It is not surprising that the apparition of such a monster should cause a panic of terror among unenlightened and superstitious inhabitants of the earth.

ARE BEARS LEFT-HANDED?—Long before the writer tried his 'prentice hand at trapping, says a writer in *Forest and Stream*, he was told by a veteran bear-hunter that all the bears he had taken in traps—and they were a goodly number—were caught by the left foot. The statement was discredited, till experience seemed to verify it where the traps were set at a coop or its equivalent. Several caught in deadfalls also had the left leg as well as the head inside of the coop, the bait being so far back as to oblige them to step inside with one foot to reach it. It would thus seem that where a bear is attracted by a lure he, soldier-like, steps off left foot forward.

POWER OF SEA BREAKERS.—From experiments which were made some time since at the Bell Rock and Skerryvore light-houses, on the coast of Scotland, it was found that, while the force of the breakers on the side of the German ocean may be taken at about a ton and a half upon every square foot of surface exposed to them, the Atlantic breakers fall with double that weight, or three tons to the square foot; and thus a surface of only two square yards sustains a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to about fifty-four tons. In November, 1824, a heavy gale blew, and blocks of limestone and granite, from two to five tons in weight, were washed about like pebbles at the Plymouth breakwater. About 300 tons of such blocks were borne a distance of 200 feet, and up the inclined plane of the breakwater, carried over it, and scattered in various directions. A block of limestone, seven tons in weight, was in one place washed a distance of 420 feet. Blocks of three tons' weight were torn away by a single blow of a breaker, and hurled over into the harbor; and one of two tons, strongly trailed down upon a jetty, was torn away by an overpowering breaker.

HOW AN OWL'S HEAD REVOLVES.—A contributor to the *American Naturalist*, who had read a funny story about an owl wringing his own neck by looking at a man who was walking around him, tested the matter by experiment. He obtained a fine specimen and placed him on top of a post. "It was not difficult," says the writer, "to secure his attention, for he never diverted his gaze from me while I was in his presence. I began walking rapidly around the post, a few feet from it, keeping my eyes fixed on him all the while. His body remained motionless, but his head turned exactly with my movements. When I was half way round his head was exactly behind. Three-quarters of a circle were completed, and still the same twist of the neck and the same stare followed me. One circle and no change. On I went, twice round, and still that watchful stare and steady turn of the head. On I went, three times round, and I began really to wonder why the head did not drop off, when all at once I discovered what I had failed to notice before. When I had reached half way round from the front, which was as far as he could turn his head to follow my movements with comfort, he whisked it back through the whole circle so instantaneously and brought it facing me again with such precision that I failed to detect the movement, although I was looking intently all the time. I repeated the experiment many times afterward on the same bird, and I had always to watch carefully to detect the movement or the readjustment of his gaze."

THE MANUFACTURE OF SLATE-PENCILS.—The process of making slate-pencils is thus described by the *American Stationer*: Broken slate from the slate quarries is put in a mortar run by steam, and pounded into small particles. Thence it goes into the hopper of a mill, which runs into a "bolting-machine," where it is "bolted," the finer, almost impalpable, flour that results being taken to a mixing-tub, where a small quantity of steatite flour, similarly manufactured, is added, together with other materials, the whole being made into a stiff dough. This dough is kneaded thoroughly by passing it several times between iron rollers. Then it is conveyed to a table, where it is made into "charges"—that is, short cylinders, four or five inches thick, and containing some eight or twelve pounds each. Four of these are placed in a strong iron chamber, or "retort," with a changeable nozzle so as to regulate the size of the pencil, and subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure, under which the composition is pushed through the nozzle in a long cord, like a slender snake sliding out of a hole, and passes over a sloping table, slit at right angles with the cords to give carriage to a knife which cuts them into lengths. They are then laid on boards, dry, and after a few hours are pressed to sheets of corrugated zinc, Verplankings serving to prevent the pencils from warping during the process of baking, to which they are next subjected in a kiln, into which superheated steam is introduced in pipes, the temperature being regu-

lated according to the requirements of the article exposed to its influence. From the kiln the articles go to the finishing and packing room, where the ends are thrust for a second under rapidly-revolving emery wheels, and are drawn neatly and smoothly pointed ready for use.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A STEAM sawmill is being completed in the township of Cleon.

THE mines in Michigan can supply during the current year more than 2,500,000 tons of ore.

HOMESTEADS in Presque Isle county, says the *Advance*, will soon be numbered among the things of the past.

DURING the month of December there were 142 more mortgages discharged in Kalamazoo county than were made.

ABOUT 2,000,000 feet of logs have been swept down by the recent floods, and will bring up as driftwood in Lake Michigan.

SEVERAL hundred men are engaged in rebuilding and repairing bridges on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad.

THE Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad sold 3,528 acres of pine lands, in December, for \$55,800, and 610 acres of farming lands for \$2,880.

HORACE J. PERRIN, a millionaire, an old resident, and President of the National Bank of Michigan, died at Marshall, last week, aged 60 years. He had been in the banking business thirty years.

MRS. BLANCHARD, at Grass Lake, after what was called a sound sleep of six days, was at the end of that time pronounced dead, and the doctors have decided that paralysis of the brain was the cause of her long sleep and death.

SAMUEL A. HOWES, a gentleman nearly 83 years of age, shot himself in bed at Battle Creek, the other night. He left a letter to his son, in which he stated that he had purchased the revolver in Baltimore for this particular purpose, and that he was in his right mind.

CHARLES TOMLINSON, residing at Cresco, was fatally shot while out hunting in company with a friend, who fired at a partridge which suddenly flew up from the ground, and shot his companion, who stood nearly in range of the gun. The wounded man was conveyed to his home, and lived only a few hours.

MANISTEE Times and Standard: The Reitz salt well is down over 300 feet, and what is most remarkable is that 230 feet has been through quicksand. The first 200 feet was quicksand, then seventy or eighty feet of very hard clay, and then quicksand. It is very seldom that that amount of quicksand has been found in one body.

EDWARD C. HOWARD, of Dearborn, died lately, at the ripe old age of 84 years. Mr. Howard was brother of the late Col. Joshua Howard, of Detroit, and came of good old Puritan stock, one of his immediate ancestors, Capt. John Howard, having been the first military officer of the Plymouth colony. Deceased served as a powder-monkey on board the Chesapeake in her historic combat with the British man-of-war Shannon, having volunteered for the occasion. He was taken prisoner, and sent to the Bermudas, but was subsequently released, and afterward served his country under Gen. Dearborn. He was a remarkably fine-appearing old gentleman, passing for not more than 50 or 55 years.

THE Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held last week. Representatives of eighty posts were present. The total membership in the State is 250. The following were elected and installed as officers for the ensuing year: Department Commander, A. T. McReynolds; Senior Vice Commander, J. S. Bartholomew; Junior Vice Commander, Samuel D. Murray; Medical Director, H. C. Stephenson; Chaplain, Samuel Parker; Representative to the National Encampment, J. E. Messmore; Chief Mustering Officer, H. H. Holton; Assistant Adjutant General, A. B. Carrier; Assistant Quartermaster General, Edwin Hoyt, Jr.; Inspector General, Israel C. Smith, Judge Advocate, Gen. R. P. Sinclair.

State Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society was held last week, the President, Wm. L. Webber, in the chair.

George W. Phillips, having been elected President for 1880, tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee. The resignation was accepted, and I. H. Butterfield was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee thus created.

The Secretary submitted the following report of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society for 1879:

At the close of the official year of 1878 there was reported by the Treasurer and Finance Committee, as the balance on hand, \$19,027.91; during the past year the Treasurer has received, as per his report, \$33,419.23; the total amount being \$52,447.14.

The total amount of the premiums offered by the premium-list of the society for 1879 was 13,035.50, in the following divisions:

Division.	Offered.	Awarded.
A—Cattle.....	\$ 3,503.00	\$ 2,514.00
B—Horses.....	3,453.00	2,648.00
C—Sheep.....	1,301.00	1,982.00
D—Hogs.....	554.00	536.00
E—Poultry.....	248.00	249.00
F—Farm products, etc.....	559.00	495.00
G—Dairy products, etc.....	276.00	242.00
H—Farm implements.....	708.00	647.00
I—Vehicles.....	146.00	128.00
J—Machinery.....	282.00	221.00

K—Manufactured goods.....	\$24.00	\$78.00
L—Musical instruments.....	23.00	13.00
M—Painting, needlework.....	\$35.00	42.50
N—Miscellaneous.....	86.00	35.00
O—Children's department.....	45.50	47.50

Total.....\$13,035.50 \$10,048.00

Division.	Medals offered.	Diplomas offered.
A—Cattle.....	7	6
B—Horses.....	3	8
C—Sheep.....	1	1
D—Hogs.....	2	2
E—Poultry.....	27	22
F—Farm implements.....	22	22
G—Dairy products, etc.....	1	2
H—Farm implements.....	1	2
I—Vehicles.....	23	5
J—Machinery.....	2	1
K—Manufactured goods.....	2	1
L—Musical instruments.....	2	1
M—Painting, needlework.....	2	1
N—Miscellaneous.....	2	1
O—Children's department.....	2	1

Total.....22 25 77 26

The State Exhibition of 1879 was in all respects probably the greatest event of the kind that has ever been held in the State. Its accommodations were the most perfect, and the buildings were the most numerous and the best adapted for the show of the entries in all the divisions. Where there were some lacks in space and in buildings last year, the additions to the buildings this year gave ample space not only for the convenience of the visitors, but also for the display of the entries made by the members. Each division had a full complement of entries, the total number being 5,249. Treasurer Dean's report is thus summarized:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand last year (January, 1879).....	\$19,027.91
Gate receipts.....	26,339.05
Booth rents and miscellaneous.....	5,948.18
From the Secretary on membership tickets.....	1,102.00
Total.....	\$52,447.14

DISBURSEMENTS.	
Business orders.....	\$19,672.18
Premium checks.....	9,859.00
Pomological checks.....	917.30
Old premium checks.....	18.40
Total.....	\$30,507.42
Balance on hand.....	21,847.72

A Rural Romance.

Michael Kelley, or Mike Kelley as he was usually called, was an eccentric old farmer living in one of our suburban towns. Born of poor parents, by industry and perseverance he had become possessed of one of the finest farms in that section, of which he was justly proud; but no prouder was he than of his own physical strength and agility, that had assisted him in accumulating his property and made him a most excellent boxer and wrestler, and he had a corresponding contempt for men of inferior powers. One spring, when help was unusually plenty, he determined to have the farm run that year by a strong team. So, when a man presented himself and asked for work, after inquiring of the man as to his habits, etc., he would finish up by asking him to fight. In this way he disposed of quite a number of applicants, and was beginning to despair of getting his "strong team," when, one morning as he was standing in the barn door, a young man came up the road, and, seeing him, called out:

"Good morning, sir."
"Good morning," gruffly.
"Do you want to hire a hand to work on your farm, sir?"
"Perhaps so; want to hire out?"
"Yes, sir; I am looking for a job."
"What can you do?"
"All kinds of farm work, sir; I was born on a farm."
"Can you fight?"
"What, sir?"
"Can you fight, I say; can you lick me?"

"I don't know, sir, whether I can or not; but I can try."
And he did try. The first thing Kelley knew he was on his back on the floor, with two teeth down his throat: the next, the man was astride his stomach, with a fist in each eye, and his nose was bleeding. Then he let him up, and was just picking up his bundle to start off, when he was called back and set to work, and he proved to be as trusty and industrious as he was brave. The farmer's daughter needed just such a man for a husband, and now he may be seen any day superintending the work on the farm, while Father Kelley sits in the arm-chair and tells to his grandchildren the story of his last fight.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

Whist or Chess?

In choosing between these two recreations for the winter evenings we should give our vote in favor of whist. It is not such hard work. You have the luxury of scolding your partner for bad play. You can charge the cards with your ill-luck. In chess there is no soft cushion for the defeated player to rest upon and forget his sorrows. In this game the pleasure of triumph is not so acute as the pang of disaster. There is a mental strain in it which is not adequately rewarded. When we have inflicted a checkmate, what is it? It is a mighty poor fruit for a great deal of hard thought. The nervous exhaustion of chess is one of its worst incidents. The force which is expended in this direction would carry one through a course of delightful reading without any sense of fatigue. There is a peculiar aggravation about chess. A game which has been fairly won by the most patient and laborious combinations is often lost by a single move induced by sheer weariness. We have no desire to reflect upon the wonderful beauty of the problems which this game offers. They are singularly fascinating, and many of the situations in chess delight the intellect with a thrill such as certain poems inspire. But, after all is conceded, there is more work and less play in chess than any other game which the wit of man has devised. It should not be classified with the "amusements." It is an exercise, and a severe one.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

In one of the Chicago hotels there are six pianos on one floor and three on another.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1880.

"ALL READY TO BE CLEANED OUT."

The greatest consternation we have heard of for a long time was raised in this city by a party of students, variously estimated at from 40 to 50 in number, on Monday afternoon, in and near the saloon of Mr. John V. Spijker. It appears that a systematic course of persecution and espionage has been adopted to ruin Mr. Spijker's worldly affairs, and one of the minor details of the plan was a trumped up charge against Mr. Spijker for entertaining a young man whose inclinations differ radically with those of his parents and relatives, and still being a minor, the attempt was made to make the saloon-keeper a forced assistant in disciplining a young man who had outgrown the control of his parents and relatives. In order to make this a little binding on Mr. Spijker, threats were circulated that Mr. Spijker stood a fair show of being "cleaned out" by the students—one student being interested in the case, obtained the sympathy of several more, and thus became factors in the case. This threat was a little more than Mr. S. could stomach and hung out his challenge, "all ready for a clean out by the students." This challenge the students, answered by marching 40 strong (more or less) to Mr. Spijker's saloon and entered it. To the credit of all concerned, be it said, no violence was used. They were requested to leave twice, which they refused to do; whereupon Mr. S. told them that he could not accommodate any more people in his place, and for fear of overcrowding him, he told them he was obliged to shut his door, and put the key in his pocket. The back door, however, was left open, and the students were made aware of the fact. Of course, the students did not relish this unpleasant situation, but deemed discretion the better part of valor, and resorted to no violence. Mr. S. afterward opened his door again, and told them they could go or stay, as they pleased, but that he was going to close the door again. They then departed, went to two or more of our Justices, to see if they could commence an action against Mr. Spijker, but were not encouraged in it, and at this hour of writing the bloodless battlefield remains as it was before. We are happy to say, that several students displayed the common sense not to join the "crusade," and kept aloof from joining any "cleaning out" party. We have only one suggestion to make to the arduous "cleaning out" party, and that is this: If "cleaning out" is to be the game, they will in all human probability find, that more than one party can play that game.

MASONRY.

A cablegram from Lieutenant Commander Goringes, in charge of the obelisk at Alexandria, says: "Immediately under the pedestal of the obelisk, and in the east angle formed by the steps, I found a block of hewn syenite granite, forty inches in the cube, representing a perfect masonic altar. Under this and immediately below I found a white marble slab, representing the apron, extending across the foundation of polished syenite granite, 192 inches long and 51 inches broad, and 25½ inches thick, the upper half hewn down into a perfect square. At the same level and touching the short section of the square, and in the west angle of the foundation, I found another block of syenite granite, markedly regular in form, the surface of which represented rough ashlar steps, and the foundation of which was composed of white granite. Beside these four pieces, I found other less noticeable and important, but equally significant, emblems."

This dispatch has created quite a sensation, and the Grand Rapids Democrat says:

"What have free-mason students to say about the finding of masonic emblems under the obelisk of Alexandria? The fact has aroused an unusual degree of interest in the subject of ancient masonry. Of course the great desire among masons will be to determine the relations which these emblems have to modern masonry. The question will be, Do the doctrines symbolized by those recently discovered emblems teach such or those akin to the modern order? Masonic students generally hold that modern masonry cannot be traced to a period more remote than the 13th century. We are, however, aware that there are those well versed in masonic lore who hold that there is satisfactory evidence that the order existed as early as the first century. Those who hold this position are few in number. Be that as it may, the finding of these emblems will awaken a deep interest in those who have devoted time and attention to the examination of the subject. One thing certainly appears from the finding of these ancient emblems; and that is, that an association very closely allied to the masonic order as known to-day, had an existence in ancient days far back in the records of time."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The opening article in Lippincott's Magazine for February, "A Day with the Ottawa Chantier-Men," by Frederic G.

Mather, gives a lively account of the lumbermen and much information about the resources and prospects of the great Canadian forest lands, with many good illustrations. "Old and New Rouen" is the first of two illustrated papers, by Edward King, describing in his usual flowing and graphic style the most picturesque and interesting of French provincial towns. The eighth chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches," also illustrated, carries the reader to the Delta of the Sumasinta River.

"A Future Capital of the United States" is a short, well-written paper, discussing the claims for Kansas City to occupy this position at some future time. In the first of two carefully written papers on "Decorative Art and its Dogmas," the writer, M. G. Van Rensselaer, while acknowledging the great improvements in our interior embellishments during recent years, points out the danger of treating the principles to which this progress is mainly due as final and universal axioms. "The Bonapartes in Exile," by Arthur Venner, is a very entertaining paper, supplementing and correcting an article on the Bonaparte family in a recent number of *Harper's Magazine*. Under the title of "The Peasant-Land of Lorne," C. N. Lamont gives a pleasing sketch of some of the Hebridee Islands, the scene of Mr. Black's *Princess of Thule* and *Macleod of Dare*, and part of the future inheritance of the Marquis of Lorne. "Wildwood Studies" is a similar but more amusing sketch of life in the backwoods of Virginia.

"Adam and Eve," the new serial, by the author of *Dorothy Fox*, introduces in the present number scenes and characters which will be new to American readers. There are also two very agreeable short stories by Margaret Bertha Wright and the author of "The Clifton Picture," a poem by Elaine Goodale, and the usual variety of reading in the "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day."

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

Volume IV, of this great work, published by the *American Book Exchange*, New York, is ready January 15th, and volume V. will be issued about ten days later. They have been delayed somewhat by the printing of the large editions of the previous three volumes and the other publications of the house, their facilities for manufacture having been taxed far beyond their capacity. Removing January 1st to the Tribune Building, and to the large building No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce street, where their facilities will enable them to manufacture from 6,000 to 8,000 volumes a day, the publishers expect to complete the entire work within the year, as announced. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound: their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldy quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book-making, so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of books is the number of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. Those who take pleasure in the dissemination of useful knowledge and choice literature will be glad to aid with their influence an enterprise so altogether worthy. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogues, to those who may apply, for distribution among acquaintances.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Readers of standard books will be pleased to notice the great progress of "The Literary Revolution" which is being pushed by the *American Book Exchange*, New York. Among their books just issued, or nearly ready, are a very neat edition of the Koran of Mahommed, complete, 35 cents; Macaulay's *England* in three volumes, \$1.50; Milton's *Poetical Works*, complete, 50 cents; in the *Aene Library of Biography*, 12 volumes formerly published at \$1.25 each now brought into one volume for 50 cents; in *Modern Classics*, *Vicar of Wakefield*, *Rasselas*, *Piccolino*, *Paul and Virginia*, and *Undine*, all in one volume, 50 cents; nicely illustrated green and ebony bound volumes of *Arabian Nights*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Pilgrim's Progress*, *Baron Munchausen* and *Gulliver's Travels*, each 50 cents, and a book of humor and wisdom by the Author of *Sparrowgrass* papers; all in good and some in large type, and well and handsomely bound in cloth. Descriptive catalogues will be sent free on request.

"The Life and Words of Christ," by Gekie, heretofore published at \$6.00, is just brought out in a handy volume, good type and handsomely bound, for the price of 50 cents, by the American Book Exchange, New York. A fine edition, wide margins, half Russia binding, gilttop, is sold for \$1.00.

"A FIXED FACT."

And It Is Beyond All Controversy.

The Larger the Business the Smaller the Profits.

PEOPLE BECOMING SATISFIED.

A Big Rush Every Day.

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

A Double Store with Five Floors and Passenger Elevator.

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

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

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

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

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

Deaths.

VAN DEN BERG—Mrs. Richard Van den Berg, aged 25 years, died at her residence, on Monday, January 12th, 1880.

New Advertisements.

MUSIC.

I have opened a store on Eighth street, in the city of Holland, for the purpose of displaying and selling

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE,

Steinway Pianos, Hazelton Bros. Pianos, Chickering Pianos, Gabler Pianos, And many other makes of excellent quality.

ORGANS

You will find the HOOK & HASTINGS' pipe organs for churches, the SMITH AMERICAN, the ESTEY, the WESTERN GOTTAGE, and others. Parties preferring any other kind of Pianos or Organs can procure them by ordering them through me.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

Remember the place: In J. ALBEN'S JEWELRY STORE.

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880. 50-3m.

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 S. Michigan St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 50-6m.

SEE HERE! \$5 in goods for 50 cts. Satisfaction Guaranteed, 100% REFUND if not satisfied. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Recipes; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber-stamp; 12 fine Envelopes; 12 sheets Fine Paper; \$1.50 Books; that money-making and Chinese Secret for glowing success, (big money selling secret.) All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address, (Local 377.) UNION BOOK CO., Bordenstown, New Jersey.

WANTED!

2,000 CORDS OF WOOD!

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

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

VEENEKLAASEN & SONS.

Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich.

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

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS and SHOES

Slippers, Etc.

No. 74 Washington Street,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

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

Custom Made Goods will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-15

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated November 26, 1879.
HENRY BAUM, and ELIZA J. STEWART, Executors of the last will and testament of Abel T. Stewart, mortgagee, deceased.
J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage. 43-13w.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause of Human Misery!

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers, 19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4536

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye Pile Ointment, warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Circulars, Cloaking and Ready Made Cloaks, all kinds of Worsteds Goods, Germantown Wool and Worsteds, Perforated Paper, in all colors, And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET

HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

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

J. VAN DER VEEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-6mo.

EAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE

The BEST THING OUT. Will saw any log in any position. Thousands in use. Weight of the operator does all the work. Send for Circulars and Prices. AGENTS WANTED.



Address E. C. East, St. Louis, Mo.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

Woolen Yarns,

Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

DRAYING!

The undersigned hereby informs his fellow-citizens that he has had constructed for him a platform spring dray, something new, neat and strong, and has other wagons and single-horse drays to supply a popular want, and is now ready to serve the citizens of Holland in the very best methods of draying at reasonable rates.

My dray will be on hand six days in the week, rain or shine.

FOR RAINY WEATHER I HAVE LARGE COVERS TO PREVENT THE FREIGHT FROM GETTING WET.

Orders for drays can be left at L. T. Kanter's book store, and will always receive immediate attention. For further particulars, or contracts, apply to the proprietor.

ED. J. HARRINGTON, JR.

Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-5mo.

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best Selling Articles in the World; a sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

Findings.

Ex-alderman Butkau was presented with a bouncing young odd-fellow on Thursday night last.

The topmast of our liberty pole was considered unsafe and the Common Council has ordered it to be repaired thoroughly.

The Hon. Wm. Parsons, lectured before an appreciative audience on Wednesday evening. It is highly spoken of by good critics.

Mr. G. Rankins has kindly consented to allow the use of one of his grand pianos, to accompany Prof. Hennig's solos at the Second Regiment band concert next week.

The Grand Haven Herald has, in the place of a reply to our article about it, two weeks ago, a regular old grandmother whine—so eminently Benham—and it was so poetic.

The weather during the past week has been damp and unpleasant. On Thursday the rain of the previous night turned into snow, which melted as fast as it fell. The winter is decidedly open; too open for good business.

Mr. W. Bacon found a pocket-book last week containing twenty-five dollars in money and several papers. The papers indicated that the property belonged to Mr. F. Bird, to whom it was presented, and who felt grateful enough to reward the honest finder.

Mr. Chas. J. Otis, recently from Grand Haven, entered upon his duties as station-master on Monday last, vice Mr. Baumgartel, resigned. Mr. Baumgartel is now, assistant at the Chicago depot. Since both these gentlemen have procured better positions in their estimation, we congratulate them.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors are printed in pamphlet form at this office. The last of the work was done on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday the binder commenced his work. We trust the Supervisors will all be in possession of them in a day or two, and we hope they may preserve a copy of this job to compare with future work.

We learn that Theodore Tilton will lecture at Grand Haven, on Wednesday evening, February 11th. The admission is only 50 cents, and the lecture will be over in time to take the 9.30 train for this city. This is a beautiful chance to go and hear one of America's eloquent sons, whose name has become so familiar by the famous scandal case of Tilton vs. Beecher.

G. VAN Putten & Co.'s butter, tub factory is in full blast. The last necessary lathe was put in position a few days ago, and once more the Holland Butter Tub factory is turning out work ready for shipment. Large orders are awaiting their fulfillment, and the prospects are good for a large business. We hope the pluck this company has shown in rebuilding this enterprise will be rewarded by success in business.

On Tuesday of last week the young ladies of Zeeland gave a leap-year party to the young men of that village, and had a pleasant evening. Where are our young ladies? We were also told that the Zeeland young ladies are going to give a neck-tie party in a few days. It is refreshing to notice that the abundance of acrimony and unsociability at present reigning supreme in this city, has not spread throughout the whole Colony.

Rev. A. Kriekard, of Grand Rapids, has an article in *De Hope* of this week, about his trip to the new Holland Colony in North Carolina, calling the attention of our farmers to the fact, that the aversion we have in Michigan for pine lands, is not applicable in North Carolina. The pine is different in North Carolina and grows on good soil; here it is the reverse. Several parties are preparing to go to the New Colony, and Rev. Kriekard corroborates the opinions of previous writers, viz: that the prospects are good for settlers.

The best news we have heard in a long time is about the enlargement of the Cappon & Bertsch tannery. Ground has been broke and work has commenced to enlarge the beam-house to considerable extent. Over one hundred new vats are to be built, making a total of nearly 300 vats. The company will employ from 25 to 30 more hands, and intend to manufacture about one-third more per year than previously. At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held at Grand Rapids, on Tuesday last, a tremendous dividend was declared, making every stockholder going home happy. The same president and directors were elected. We are happy to chronicle such progress among our manufacturing interests. It will be readily conceded that the enlargement of this tannery is better than the erection of a new factory, because it is already established on two firm a basis to be called an experiment. The addition to this tannery will make it the largest one in the state. Long may it prosper, is our wish.

WE notice the marriage of Mr. J. Aling to Miss Anna Wiegumink, on Saturday last.

OUR markets are quiet. Wheat sells at \$1.15, and flour at \$6.50; potatoes bring 32 and 40c; eggs 15 cents, and butter 17 cents.

Prof. Hennig, leader of the Second Regiment band is one of Germany's famous musicians, and will favor us with some of his celebrated solos.

THE *Scientific American* has quite an article about the reappearance of smallpox in this country, and winds up by advising the people to vaccinate and revaccinate, as the only way to prevent its spread.

DURING a recent visit to the flourishing suburb, Zeeland, we had occasion to see several of her most prominent business men. They all reported a fair business, and deprecated the sudden departure of good sleighing.

Mr. G. Dalman, brought us an egg this week which weighs 3½ ounces; it measures 7¾ inches lengthwise circumference, and 6½ inches around the other way. His hens are a cross of Brahmas and Spanish. Who can beat this.

At a recent meeting of the Rebekah Lodge of this city, the following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. H. M. Dangremond, N. G.; Mrs. Thos. McMaster, V. G.; Mrs. G. S. Doesburg, R. S.; and Mr. B. P. Higgins, Treas.

Mr. Chas. Wasson has sold his interest in the *Lake Shore Commercial* to Mrs. L. E. Woodhull, who is now sole proprietor. Mr. Wasson has since purchased an interest in the *Spring Lake Republican*. Mrs. Woodhull manages the paper herself, and feels confident of making a success of it.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mess. Telford, Goodrich & Co., of Grand Rapids. Mr. Wm. Derrick, the well-known baking-powder man, a member of the above mentioned firm, makes regular business trips through this Colony, and he has successfully introduced his matchless baking powder. See advertisement in another column.

As fine a pair of cows were taken to the butcher on Thursday last, as we have seen in this city. The animals were raised by Mr. D. Miedema, and belong to the Durham breed. They brought a good price, and thus the farmers reap their reward for improving their live stock. It is also encouraging for our citizens, who will be able to get some good meat—off the block of J. Kuite to-day.

On Tuesday last there were shipped from Zeeland six car loads of live stock, mostly young cattle, to the rich prairies out West. This is the second time that we have noticed large shipments of cattle to the West to be fed on the natural grass of the prairies; then to be returned and sold as fat cattle for shipment East. It made a lively day of it for Zeeland, who shipped the same day, besides other produce, two car loads of potatoes.

A MAN by the name of Knooihuizen, 77 years of age, residing at or near North Holland, committed suicide in a singular manner on Wednesday evening last. He retired to his bed and took one of his suspenders along with him, and must have had a small stick of wood with him also, unknown to the rest of the family, for he was found strangled by his own hands, having used the suspender and a piece of wood for a pry, or a lever. We have not learned any cause for the singular act.

If there is any one thing that takes the eye of our music-loving young people, it is the new music store of Mr. G. Rankins, two doors west of our office. He showed us a letter of recommendation for the Western Cottage Organ, from the following well-known gentlemen of Grand Rapids: G. Dosker, B. A. Beneker, Wm. Moerdyk, B. Dosker, John Kötvis, D. J. Doornink, Wm. Kötvis. The array of pianos and organs Mr. Rankins exhibits is fine, and we are pleased to notice that he handles only the very best makes. Call at his store and judge for yourself, after reading his advertisement in another column.

WE clipped an item from the Grand Rapids papers in our issue of last week, stating that the Second Regiment Band was to come here and give a concert on Thursday, the 23d inst. This seems to be a mistake. The gentlemen in charge of Lyceum Hall inform us that an arrangement has been made with that band to come and give us a concert on Thursday evening next, Jan. 29th. This concert is got up for the benefit of the Hall, and all the proceeds above expenses will be used to pay off the indebtedness on the furniture, chandeliers, etc., for this reason it is hoped the entertainment will be well patronized by our people. Tickets for sale at L. T. Kanter's and Dr. Schouten's drug store. Price of admission, 25 cents. An arrangement has been made to accommodate those who cannot be there early, to secure reserved seats at 35 cents. The diagram of the Hall, to reserve seats, can be found at L. T. Kanter's.

CAPT. J. Henry, of Kalamazoo, was in town this week and sold his steam-tug Gem to parties from Muskegon.

DIED, at Jamestown, Mich., on Monday of last week, Henry V. Spyker, aged 6 years. Mr. Spyker was an uncle of John V. Spyker of this city.

Messrs. Keppel & De Roo, of Zeeland are building a warehouse near their railroad station, of 30x50. This shows that business is increasing with them.

Mr. H. Buhrman, editor of the *Vryheids Banier*, Mr. J. de Groene, Mr. B. Lindeman, and two more gentlemen left Grand Rapids on Wednesday last for a trip to the Netherlands.

THE *Muskegon Chronicle* was out last week with an extra edition of several pages showing the commercial advantages of their city. It was pretty well illustrated, and was a huge advertisement for that city.

OUR city government has given \$50 to be used by the Committee on Roads and Bridges in conjunction with the Highway Commissioner of the Township for the repair of the bridge on 16th street, between Land street and the Cemetery.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 22, 1880: Edward A. Boore, S. L. Smeard, David Bower, B. Trens, Alex. Edwards, A. K. Fraser, Hugh Sherman.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A CLERGYMAN who was frightened by a narrow escape into the use of safety lamps, calls kerosene "little better than domesticated dynamite," and the common kerosene lamp "Scarcely less than a hand grenade with a slow fuse." He very earnestly endorses the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp.

THE renting of the pews of the First Reformed church for two years, the other day, yielded almost \$800 per year. The Sabbath school of this church have decided to purchase an organ at a cost of about \$130. The purchase of a large organ for church services has fallen through, and will probably have to be postponed one more generation. It was antagonized by the same element that opposed the singing of psalms in four parts by a large singing society in that church several years ago, as many of our citizens will remember. We confess that we are sorry to notice that this ultra-conservative element is still powerful enough to obstruct almost all aesthetic and material progress in this city. Could not this element stop the rotation of the Earth? Don't it go a little too fast for them? Well, then stop it, and have it confirm to your ideas.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE tug boat Phebe, owned by the Van Toll Brothers is receiving thorough repairs.

HEBER V. Squires has sold his tug Messenger to parties at Pentwater, Mich.

A new platform is being laid along the west side of the D. G. H. & M. R. R. passenger depot.

THE new mattress factory building of M. H. Creager & Co. is enclosed, and will be finished and running in about three weeks.

THE steam barge Snook, from Whitehall, Mich., Geo. McBride Master, on her way to Chicago, arrived at this port Wednesday to "coal up."

MESSRS. K. Brouwer & J. Vos have removed their mill from Hamilton, Allegan Co., to this city, and will place it where formerly was the Rysdorp & Co's mill at the "Beach Tree."

THE jury in the case of the People vs. Geo. Eddie, for burglary, after being out 17 hours, failed to agree and were discharged. The jury stood six for acquittal and six for conviction.

A new tug is being built at Loutitt's shipyard, for Caulfield & Whalin, of Manistee, Mich. Length of keel, 54 feet; beam, 14 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; engine 14x16. Boiler steam pressure, 100 pounds.

BOYDEN & Akely are building a large addition to their shingle mill, putting in four new boilers, and seven double block cutting machines. They expect to cut one million shingles per day. When completed, will be the largest shingle factory in the United States.

HOWARD Chillis, contractor, died at the City Hotel, in this city, at 4 a. m., Wednesday, after an illness of three weeks. He was an enterprising, honest, social gentleman, and leaves hosts of friends. His funeral takes place on Friday afternoon, under charge of the free-masons of this city.

OUR sheriff, Joos Verplanke, started on Thursday morning for Jackson, having in charge, George Glass, who plead guilty to "grand larceny," and was sentenced for two years to the State prison; Leevis van Oort, having plead guilty to arson, was sentenced to 90 days in the House of Correction at Ionia.

WE want to call the attention of our farmers once more to a specimen number of the *Western Farmer's Almanac*, published by Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., of Louisville, Ky. Price 10 cents. The manner in which it is compiled is so terse and to the point, and the matter so useful and profitable, that a casual glance will show its merits instantly. Under the head of selections it gives an amount of useful information which is not generally known nor published, and therefore worth ten times its entire cost. It contains a poem under the head "Go West, Young Man," which, together with its side notes, is worth the price of the Almanac alone. Space forbids us to speak more in detail about this beautiful Almanac, but we feel safe in predicting that its circulation will increase tenfold, by steadily pursuing the course they have adopted. We congratulate the publishers on the production of so good an Almanac for so little money.

Go try the new barber! Mr. Charles Harmon has opened a new barber shop next door to the Phoenix hotel in the place formerly occupied as a saloon. Mr. Harmon will take special pains to suit his customers by giving them artistic treatment. He will pay especial attention to hair cutting and dressing. Don't miss the place—next door to the Phoenix hotel.

WINTER GOODS

AT COST!

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

CLOAKS

AT COST!

Beaver Shawls

AT COST!

FURS

AT COST!

BLANKETS

AT COST!

Beaver Cloths

Cloakings

AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR

AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AT COST!

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE

FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

TRADE MARK

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dizziness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and even when quackery prey with their useless nostrums and big claims. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month) 85¢; No. 2, (sufficient to last over three months, when in severe cases) \$2.50; No. 3, (enough to last a year) \$7.50. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. (Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected.) Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,

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In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

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DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-ly WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

UNDER THE STARS.

BY CLEMATIS.

Oh! waters of March that ceaseless flow
Oh! human hearts with their tides of woe;
Over rivers of grief, of pain and tears,
That the stars look on through the passing years;
The bitter blasts that o'er human lives blow;
Oh! the cruel faces behind prison bars,
That mockingly stare at the beautiful stars;
Oh! the misery and sin under the stars,
The beautiful stars.

See the pale mother as she kneels by her bed,
And the stars cast a halo o'er her silvered head,
Praying for a dear one in anguish of heart,
Who never has chosen the better part;
Who long ago wandered far from his home,
And left his poor mother alone, ah! so lone,
Under the stars, the pitying stars.

And the wan mourner as he bends o'er the bier,
And drops a bitter and anguished tear;
Only one year ago she stood by his side,
And the sun ne'er shone on a lovelier bride;
Now the stars shine on a still, white face,
Waxen, hands folded with a silent grace,
Fled from him now all joy and mirth,
All his hopes buried in the silent earth—
Under the stars, the sorrowing stars.

Here stoops a miser, sallow and grim,
O'er his battered coffers filled to the brim;
Not a joy for him does the whole earth hold;
But to count in the starlight his yellow gold;
Nothing to him now all joy and mirth,
That the stars look on as they onward go.
Only lives to worship his yellow gold
Till he sleeps alone in the silent mold
Under the stars, the golden stars.

Here a gaunt prisoner, hands stained with blood;
Memories pour o'er him in a bitter flood—
Memories of childhood and a stainless youth,
Of a mother who taught him the ways of truth.
Now he shivering lists to the clank of his chains,
And wonders can he e'er wash from his hands the stains;
And he hopelessly stares through the rusty bars
At the ceaseless march of the beautiful stars.

Yonder a Magdalen in the dim starlight
Wonders in sin through the darkness of night;
Here a wanderer, steeped in sin to the lips,
Though he loathes the cup that he eagerly sips;
Mothers with children crying for bread;
Mothers watching o'er their silent dead.
Ah! the anguish and woe of the human heart,
The misery and sin that's of life a part
Under the stars, the pitiless stars.

Mother and mourner shall their loved ones meet?
Miser and wanderer will he in mercy greet?
Magdalen and prisoner will he wash in His blood?
Bid them be clean as they cross the dark flood?
Shall they be found without blemish or stain?
Shall they sing the sweet anthems where He joy-
fully reigns.
Above the stars, the paling stars?
APPLETON, Wis.

THE CREOLE.

BY AN OLD SALT.

In 1820, the waters in the vicinity of the West India islands swarmed with fierce, ruthless pirates, respecting neither sex or the flag of any country. Many a rich merchantman suddenly disappeared, without a trace remaining to tell either the fate of crew or vessel.

In the height of the excitement, when merchantmen were forced to carry both guns and extra men, the Navy Department fitted out the corvette Port Fire, peculiarly adapted, from her great speed and light draught of water, to cruise successfully in the shoal waters of the West India station. The vessel was commanded by Ralph Jenkins, whose hair had grown gray in the service of his country, while his First Lieutenant and executive officer was a Georgian, Jack Hayes by name.

It was toward the close of a long sunny day in March that the look-out on the foretop-sail yard reported, "Sail O!"

"Where away?" demanded the officer of the deck.

"Right ahead, sir!"

"Can you make her out?"

"I can't say exactly, sir; but she looks like a brig."

All hands were called to make sail, and, clothed in folds of snow-white canvas, the Port Fire rapidly neared the stranger.

The wind was rapidly dying out, blowing in fitful gusts and flaws from off the land, then from a point right ahead, and finally boxing all around the compass. At last a dead calm rested on the water with the exception of a few spirts of air aloft, which occasionally filled the light sails of the corvette, forging her ahead, and gradually lessening the distance intervening between the man-of-war and the stranger.

It was 4 bells, or 10 o'clock at night, before the corvette was close enough to scan the vessel. It was a brig, lying like a log in the water, bowing and dipping her bluff bows into the long, easy swell of the tropics. The large square stern and low, flat counter pronounced her at once a sugar drogher.

"She has the look of a Frenchman, Mr. Hayes," remarked the commander, as he scanned her closely through his night-glass. "I see a flutter of feminine apparel, too. She must have passengers. Better hail her, sir; she may have something to communicate."

"Brig ahoy!" demanded Mr. Hayes through his trumpet.

"Sir!"

"What brig is that?"

"Ze Marie Antoinette, du Havana, to Bordeaux," came hoarsely back.

"This is the United States corvette Port Fire on a cruise. Have you seen any suspicious vessels since you left port?"

After a moment's hesitation, a voice replied:

"I am the only person on board who can speak English. We have seen no vessels of any kind, with the exception of one this afternoon, and that was away under the land; could not make her out, but thought it was a schooner."

By direction of the Captain, Jack informed the speaker that the Port Fire would remain in her vicinity until she gained an offing, as the locality was anything but safe for a vessel of her class.

A smart little breeze had sprung up, and with royals and top-gallant sails down on the caps, courses hauled up and staysails stowed, the corvette edged off to windward, running a parallel course to the brig, which lumbered along, creaking and groaning in every timber.

The moon was sinking to rest in the west, obscured every few moments by light, fleecy clouds that moved slowly

across its disk, impelled by the trade-wind, and, as the corvette's bell announced the hour of midnight, the final ray of the luminous orb danced and shimmered across the bright, bubbling waters, and disappeared beneath the horizon. The stars and planets twinkled and flickered above, reflected in myriad numbers by the bright water below.

Unable to court slumber, Jack Hayes sought the quarter-deck, where the officer of the watch was slowly pacing to and fro.

"Where is the brig, Mr. Lerner?"

"Down to leeward, sir, and some distance astern."

"Ah, yes. I think I can make her out. But—hark! Surely that was the report of a pistol. There it is again—and screams, as true as we are afloat. Keep her off, sir. Call all hands to make sail and I'll report to Capt. Jenkins. There is some rascally business going on aboard of that brig which we must have a nearer look at."

In obedience to the summons of the boatswain's mate, the crew rapidly gained their stations, and in five minutes the Port Fire, under a cloud of canvas, was again heading for the brig. The battery had been cut loose, the crew peeping forth through the open ports as they rapidly neared the stranger.

In a loud voice Capt. Jenkins hailed to know what was the cause of the alarm.

"Nothing at all," was the ready response. "The crew were mutinous, and I fired my pistols over their heads."

"Rather strange, that, Mr. Hayes—eh?"

"Yes, sir; and that voice does not sound like the one who hailed me the first part of the evening, saying he was the only one who could speak English."

"You are right, sir. Call away the first cutter. We'll take a look at him, anyway."

Scarcely had the falls of the boat been cast loose when a voice, muffled and compressed, was heard:

"We are boarded by pirates," followed by a heavy thud and a low groan.

In an instant the armed boat's crew, headed by a senior Lieutenant, had leaped over the side, the oars struck the water with a simultaneous splash, as the excited seamen exerted themselves to the utmost to dash alongside the brig.

In the meanwhile the Port Fire had slowly forged ahead of the brig, her maintop-sail to the mast, shivering and shaking as she came up and fell off from the wind. About three cables' length to the leeward of the brig was the low hull and bare, rakish masts of a schooner.

The quick eyes of Jack Hayes detected her in a moment, and his orders came sharp and clear from the quarter-deck.

"Clear away the starboard battery! Load with grape! Sail-trimmers, to your stations! Fill away the main-yard!"

As the corvette gathered headway and moved through the water he gave the order:

"Load! your guns, take good aim, fire!"

The flash of the guns lit up the water with a momentary glare, followed by the groans and imprecations of wounded men. Again came the orders from the quarter-deck:

"Load! Solid shot—run out one point abaft the beam—fire!"

Again did the streams of fire burst from the side of the corvette. The smoke of the guns hung over the water, so that it was impossible to ascertain the execution done by the iron missiles, but the crash of timbers and a cloud of splinters that fell pattering in the water assured the crew of the corvette that they had not expended their ammunition in vain.

Before another castigation could be administered, however, the pirates had got their craft in splendid trim, and with every stitch of canvas set taut as a board, with sheets hauled flat aft, were dancing up to windward with the speed of a shark in pursuit of prey.

At that moment the first cutter returned, the officer in charge hurriedly making his way to the quarter-deck, where he was met by Capt. Jenkins.

"The brig has been boarded by pirates, taking the half-sleepy watch entirely by surprise. The Captain and mate offered a slight resistance, but were immediately overcome and murdered. There is an English gentleman on board with his daughter. He is a planter, I believe. He it was who, bound and half choked, said there were pirates on board, and received a terrible blow on the head for his temerity. The pirate Captain has made good his escape to the schooner, taking with him the young daughter of the unfortunate gentleman. There are several on board who require the services of a surgeon."

The surgeon, with a full supply of medical comforts; was soon dispatched for the brig, while the corvette, with every stitch of canvas set that would draw, was soon in full pursuit of the piratical craft, which was scarcely beyond range of the bow-chasers.

The breeze continued to freshen, and it was soon proved conclusively that the schooner was no match for the well-trimmed man-of-war.

"Try the effect of our forward guns, Mr. Hayes. Let the Captains of the battery aim high. On no account hull her for we might injure the lady. Cripple her spars, and we'll soon be alongside."

Carefully the gunners trained their pieces, and soon huge rents in the canvas could be seen. A shower of splinters from the mainmast soon followed, and a moment after the lofty spar toppled over the side.

Whips were rove off from the yard-

The schooner lay a helpless wreck on the water, while the frowning battery of the corvette stared the blood-stained rascals in the face.

With a desperate courage, worthy of a better cause, the pirates worked with desperation to clear away the wreck, which prevented them from working their guns. But as the boats of the Port Fire dashed alongside they manned the low bulwarks, cutting and hewing at the blue-shirted seamen, knowing full well that they were fighting with halts about their necks.

Every inch of the deck was disputed, and it was not without some slain and a few desperate wounds that the crew of the corvette gained a foothold.

The man-of-war could easily have blown the pirate out of water as she lay at her mercy, rolling to and fro under the heavy guns of the corvette, but with the lady on board such decided action was impossible.

The leader of the gang was a huge, burly fellow, who wielded his cutlass with skill and deadly effect. Seaman after seaman went down before him as he fought like a tiger at bay.

With a clash the cutlass of the desperate scoundrel crossed with the blade wielded by Jack Hayes, who had attempted in vain to engage the rascal. Suddenly, before a cut could be made by either party, the pirate staggered, his cutlass spun through the air, while he, groping wildly with his hands, fell prostrate on the deck. A random ball had pierced his heart, and with his fall the gang lost courage, threw down their arms, and sullenly allowed themselves to be ironed and transferred to the Port Fire.

Entering the cabin, Jack beheld the form of a female stretched on the transom, half concealed by the flowing drapery of a curtain. Attired in a loose but well-fitting dress of white, which was confined at her waist by a broad blue sash; her hair black and luxuriant, falling around her waist, the bright olive complexion, small hands, exquisitely-turned ankle, and the tiny foot which peeped from beneath the folds of her dress proclaimed her at once to be a native of Jamaica, better known, perhaps, as an English Creole.

She had fainted from excess of terror, the terrible uncertainty of her position, together with the noise and excitement of the engagement, proving too much for her.

Before the Lieutenant, somewhat perplexed at the situation, could take measures to bring the maiden to herself a carpenter's mate hastily entered the cabin, reporting the prize as rapidly sinking. The pirates had scuttled her, determined that she should not fall into the hands of the victorious man-of-war's men.

Hastily taking the insensible girl in his arms, Jack hastened from the sinking wreck, regained the corvette, depositing the burden on the cushioned transom of Capt. Jenkins' cabin, where every attention was devoted to her.

Soon her eyes opened, only to close again with a shudder, while a sigh escaped from her lips. Gradually she recovered her full powers of animation, and gazed wildly about her.

In a soft, low, soothing tone the old commander soon calmed her fears, allayed the feverish excitement and assured her of her safety. There was nothing to fear; all danger had vanished; the last vestige of the bloody craft had sunk beneath the waves, and, as daylight in flaming colors tinged the eastern horizon, the corvette was standing for the brig with all sail set.

Rose Foster's first inquiry was for the welfare and safety of her dear father. They had left their valuable plantation to indulge in a little pleasure excursion, traveling through France, which had been the native country of her mother, whom she had lost in early childhood.

As the corvette rapidly neared the brig, the planter's daughter could scarcely control her impatience in her eagerness to learn something regarding her father, whom she knew had been grievously wounded. The forms of men could be seen moving about the brig's deck, while Jack, in obedience to a sign from his commander, jumped into the gig to ascertain for the fair passenger the exact condition of her father's wounds, received in her defense.

He was met at the gangway by the surgeon, who, with a sorrowful shake of his head, confirmed the Lieutenant's worst suspicions. The old gentleman had never rallied from the terrible blow he had sustained on the head, but had gradually sunk lower and lower until he had finally breathed his last.

Gently as possible the terrible truth was broken to the orphan, who sobbed and moaned in the arms of the Captain, who with all the tenderness of a woman offered such consolation as he could.

With the loss of her father she had no relative in the world, no blood relation upon whom she could call for assistance or advice. Possessed of wealth, with a large and valuable plantation, the poor girl knew not what to do, or where to go. In an agony of grief and despair she begged of Capt. Jenkins to assist her with his ripened wisdom, which he promised to do, and the course of the corvette was directed to be laid for the island of Jamaica.

In the meanwhile Jack Hayes, by direction of his commander, had been enacting a drama on deck.

All hands had been piped aft, and the First Lieutenant briefly stated to them all the character and calling of the schooner lately captured and destroyed. The prisoners, some ten in number, had been caught in the act of piracy, with the blood of their victims still red on their hands.

Whips were rove off from the yard-

arms, the nooses placed about the hardened villains' necks. Five minutes for prayer was allowed, which was consumed in ribald jest.

With a wave of his hand the Lieutenant replaced his watch in his pocket, the men grasped the lines with a firm grip, and the next instant the last of the piratical gang swung suspended in mid air.

All traces of the execution were carefully removed before Rose was allowed to visit the broad deck of the corvette. Every precaution was taken to soothe her, and none tried harder or with more success than Jack Hayes.

Her beauty, intelligence, winning manners, together with the mantle of misfortune which had so suddenly enveloped the Creole, all tended to excite the deepest feelings of love and sympathy in the manly bosom of the Lieutenant.

Every opportunity was seized by Jack to court the society of the fair Creole, and before the Port Fire dropped anchor in the harbor of her destination the two were evidently on the best of terms.

The old gray-haired Captain smiled softly to himself as he noted the young people together, and during the succeeding twelve months, when the vessel was not cruising, he allowed his executive every chance to visit the fair orphan.

Finally the announcement was made of the approaching marriage of the two, and the entire ship's company were present when the ceremony was performed, the old Captain giving the bride away.

Jack soon after resigned to look after the immense interests of his wife's property, and around the hospitable board of the planter and ex-Lieutenant none found a warmer welcome than his old friends and shipmates of the Port Fire.

Alfred DeMusset and the Dogs.

Alfred DeMusset always declared that he hated dogs for the reason that twice in his life an animal of the canine race had come within an ace of wrecking his fortunes.

The first time was at a royal hunting party when the poet, Louis Philippe's guest, when a bird was flushed, fired hastily and sent the citizen King's favorite pointer to meet Cerberus.

The second time was, when a candidate for the academic, DeMusset went to pay the customary visit to an influential immortal whose chateau was in the environs of Paris.

At the moment that the poet rang at the gate an ignoble whelp of incredible ugliness, covered with mud, rushed to meet him with joyous bark and fawned upon him to the detriment of the poet's new pantaloons.

Disgusted as DeMusset was, it would have been perilous to drive the immortal's faithful dog, so he was compelled to let the frightful animal lick his hands, cover him with caresses and mud, and precede him to the drawing-room.

A moment later the academician entered. DeMusset noticed his embarrassment, at which he was not surprised, considering the behavior of the animal. They adjourned to the dining-room, followed by the dog, which, after giving vent to his delight by various gambols and cries, placed two muddy paws on the cloth, seized the wing of a cold chicken, and began contentedly to devour it.

"That's the most abominable brute I ever heard of," thought DeMusset, and continued aloud, "You are fond of dogs, I see."

"Fond of dogs!" echoed the immortal. "I hate dogs."

"But this animal here?"

"I have only tolerated the beast because it is yours, sir."

"Mine?" said DeMusset; "I thought it was yours, which was all that prevented me from killing him."

The two men roared with laughter, and DeMusset made a friend.

Late that day a yellow dog crossed the frontier of the Rhine at Strasbourg with the air of an animal that scored upon the tables of its memory a decidedly unpleasant recollection, and headed for Constantinople with undiminished celerity.

Dying Words.

It is probably natural that at the last the scenes which have made the strongest impressions in life should be recalled by memory. The old mountaineer, when he comes to die, with his last whisper says his snowshoes are lost; with the stage-driver he is "on a downgrade and cannot reach the brake;" the miner cannot get to the air-pipe; the sailor says "eight bells have sounded," and the gambler plays his last trump. A little girl died here a few years ago, and, as her mother held her wrist and noted the faint and flickering pulse, a smile came to the waxen face and the child whispered: "There is no more desert here, mamma, but all the world is full of flowers." A moment later the smile became transfixed. In an Eastern city, not long ago, a Sister of Charity was dying, and at last from a stupor she opened her eyes and said: "It is strange; every kind word that I have spoken in life; every tear that I have shed, has become a living flower around me, and they bring to my senses an incense ineffable."—Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, from his profession and lectures, earns from \$60,000 to \$70,000 a year, and spends most of it.

It is ascertained that in the five cotton States there are about 17,000,000 acres of vacant public land.

OUT IN THE COLD.

BY B. R. LONG.

Out in the cold now I'm wandering alone,
Far from my friends and far from my home;
From the scenes of my childhood so dear,
Shrinking before the cold world's heartless jeer.

Once I had friends I thought loving and true;
Once, amid pleasure and honor, I grew;
Once, Oh! the word has a sorrowful tone,
For pleasure has left me and honor is gone.

Children at one time I fondled with glee;
Where are they now, with light hearts and free?
Where are the dear ones I once loved so well?
Why have they left me, can any one tell?

Ah! I remember my poor wife had died;
Myself and my two sons stood close by her side;
Sue took both their hands, and whispering said—
Take care of thy father when mother is dead.

The homestead I gave them; 'twas all I could give;
Beneath its old roof they said I could live.
But soon a change came, and I, poor and old,
Was turned from its threshold out in the cold.

Father, forgive them the deed they have done,
Though they have plenty and I have none;
Though their old father is left all alone,
Far from the ones he loves, far from his home.

Soon the cold waters of death rippling by
Will wait my frail spirit to regions on high;
There will I meet my dear children of old,
That once turned their father out in the cold.
APPLETON, Ohio.

PITH AND POINT.

Laid on the table—The table-cloth.

To the sluggard every year is sleep year.

A big tree is the best boughing acquaintance for a hot day.

A tree may be downcast, and not chop-fallen. It may be blown down, for instance.

Fast horses only should be clipped, therefore do not clip your horse unless he is a clipper.

The older the tree the more rings it has. It is very much the same way with a city.

"What struck you most in Italy?" a newly-returned traveler is asked. "The sun," says he.

"Blessed are the piece-makers," said the small boy, who dropped a costly porcelain ornament.

It is the easiest thing in the world to discover all the grease spots on a man's coat when you don't like him.

A man and lion met one one night,
But they'll never meet again;
For the man ran away with all his might,
And the lion with all his main.

Jones, being told he looked seedy, and asked what business he was in, replied, "The hard-wear business—look at my wardrobe!"

Jay Gould's success in managing railroads is explained by the fact that his father used to keep a switch for his especial benefit.

"If there's no moonlight, will you meet me by gaslight, dearest Juliana?" "No, Augustus, I won't," she replied; "I'm no gas-meter."

Samson is the name of a San Francisco actor. If he follows the example of his illustrious namesake he will certainly bring down the house.

A bachelor editor, who had a pretty unmarried sister, lately wrote to one similarly circumstanced, "Please exchange," thinking it no robbery.

He told me that he was now regularly engaged as a writer for one of the leading dailies. His honest old mother said, "Writing wrappers at \$3 a week."

There was the potential promise of a thorough-going Pharisee in the pious little boy who was heard to say, "O Lord! make Brother Bill as good a boy as I am!"

"If you marry Grace," exclaimed an irate father to his son, "I will cut you off without a cent, and you won't have so much as a piece of pork to boil in the pot." "Well," replied the young man, "Grace before meat," and he immediately went in search of a minister.

I said to my little girl one day, "What a large forehead you have got! It is just like your father's. You could drive a pony carriage round it." To which her brother, 5 years old, said, "Yes, mamma; but on papa's you can see the marks of the wheels."

Pass the butter gently, Mabel;
Shove it lightly through the air;
In the corner of the dish, love,
You will find a nut-brown hair.
What fond memories it awakens,
Of the days when we were wed,
When upon my good-coat collar
Oit was laid your little head!
Lovely! I struck those tresses
In the happy days gone by;
Now I strike them every meal-time
In the butter or the pie.

In Every House.

Every house has its secrets; in other words, "there's a skeleton in every closet." From the highest to the lowest in the land, none escape. The lovely lady, bedecked in all that goes to make up beauty of form, leans jauntily on the arm of her young husband, as she enters the social hall or ball-room, and to all appearances neither have a care on their minds; but at home, where all is gorgeous, there lurks a skeleton that if not at the present will surely in the future show out. So in riper years husband and wife may seem entirely happy; to live as livers live, without a jar; thus to the outside world, but who knows in what part of the home the skeleton lies hid? Secret trouble of some kind is the common lot of all.

The Comforter.

One of the most disagreeable of persons is the man who always tries to "make the best of it." At times it does one good to feel the undoubted weight of sorrow, without being meddled with. Mr. Grey had just lost a dear son, and the comforter (?) appeared and comforted. "My poor friend, there is always a bright side. Just think how much your darling would have suffered from this damp, freezing winter, while now he will never more suffer from cold weather."

