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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 311.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

| | 3 m. | 6 m. | 1 y. |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| 1 Square | \$5.00 | \$10.00 | \$20.00 |
| 2 " | 4.00 | 8.00 | 16.00 |
| 3 " | 3.00 | 6.00 | 12.00 |
| 4 " | 2.00 | 4.00 | 8.00 |
| 5 " | 1.50 | 3.00 | 6.00 |
| 6 " | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 |
| 7 " | .75 | 1.50 | 3.00 |
| 8 " | .50 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| 9 " | .25 | .50 | 1.00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878.

| Trains. | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grand Rapids. | 11.55 " " | 1.15 a. m. |
| " " | 9.35 p. m. | 3.30 p. m. |
| Muskegon, Pontwater & Big Rapids. | 10.45 a. m. | 5.25 a. m. |
| " " | 9.25 p. m. | 3.35 p. m. |
| New Buffalo & Chicago. | 1.05 a. m. | 12.15 p. m. |
| " " | 5.10 " " | 11.00 a. m. |
| " " | 8.25 p. m. | 9.45 " " |
| " " | 2.40 " " | " " |

* Mixed trains.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

‡ Daily except Saturday.

§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

| Going North. | STATIONS. | Going South. |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| No. 4 No. 3 | | No. 3 No. 4 |
| 7.15 11.41 | Muskegon | 7.30 1.00 |
| 7.25 11.51 | Perrysburg | 7.38 8.49 |
| 7.35 12.01 | Grand Haven | 7.48 8.59 |
| 6.30 11.07 | Pigeon | 8.13 9.40 |
| 5.55 10.40 | Holland | 8.45 11.15 |
| 5.07 10.10 | Fillmore | 4.15 11.45 |
| 3.55 9.30 | Allegan | 5.09 1.15 |

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. & I. R. R. and L. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentists.

GREGG, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Baker & Van Raelte.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Dan Bano's Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BOHMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishings Goods.

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo Plow and warrant them at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow pits ground to order. 16th street west of River st.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 5th street.

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 122, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellows Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

A. WELTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 101, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Apples, 7 bushel | \$ 35 @ 40 |
| Beans, 7 bushel | 1 50 @ 1 10 |
| Butter, 7 lb | 16 @ 18 |
| Clover seed, 7 lb | 10 @ 12 |
| Eggs, 7 dozen | 13 @ 15 |
| Honey, 7 lb | 15 @ 16 |
| Hay, 7 ton | 8 00 @ 1 00 |
| Onions, 7 bushel | 1 00 @ 1 10 |
| Potatoes, 7 bushel | 1 00 @ 1 10 |
| Timothy Seed, 7 bushel | 1 00 @ 1 10 |
| Wool, 7 lb | 1 00 @ 1 10 |

Wood, Staves, Etc.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Cordwood, maple, dry | \$ 2 50 |
| " " " " " " | 2 00 |
| " " " " " " | 2 00 |
| beach, dry | 2 00 |
| " " " " " " | 1 75 |
| green | 2 00 |
| Hemlock Bark | 4 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 10 00 |
| Staves, white oak | 12 00 |
| Heading bolts, soft wood | 2 50 |
| Heading bolts, hard wood | 2 75 |
| Save bolts, soft wood | 2 00 |
| Save bolts, hard wood | 2 00 |
| Railroad ties | 10 @ 12 |
| Shingles, A & V | 2 00 |

Grain, Feed, Etc.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Wheat, white 7 bushel | \$ 1 00 |
| Corn, shelled 7 bushel | 75 @ 80 |
| Oats, 7 bushel | 50 @ 55 |
| Buckwheat, 7 bushel | 50 @ 55 |
| Brass, 7 ton | 18 00 |
| Feed, 7 100 lb | 1 05 |
| Barley, 7 100 lb | 1 00 |
| Middling, 7 100 lb | 1 15 |
| Flour, 7 100 lb | 3 00 |
| Pearl Barley, 7 100 lb | 3 00 @ 4 00 |

Meats, Etc.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Beef, dressed per lb. | 4 @ 5 |
| Pork | 4 @ 5 |
| Lard | 10 @ 12 |
| Smoked Meat | 10 @ 12 |
| " " | 7 @ 8 |
| " " | 6 @ 7 |
| Tallow, per lb. | 8 @ 10 |
| Turkeys | 8 @ 10 |
| Chickens, dressed per lb. | 6 @ 7 |

New Advertisements.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

FOREIGN NEWS

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

AMERICAN NEWS

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

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

Every week is given a faithful report of POLITICAL NEWS,

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

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

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

THE HOME

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

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

SPORTING NEWS

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

THE NEW YORK HERALD

in a weekly form.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

NEW YORK HERALD,

Broadway & Ann St., New York.

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 120 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

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

T. H. LYON.

SENT FREE

and postpaid—THE WEEKLY BUDGET sent to 25 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Something new. Address, The Weekly Co., Chicago.

Important to Soldiers.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all persons who were non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments Michigan Infantry in camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, near Detroit, during the month of August, 1861, to the fact, that by Joint Resolution No. 5, of the session of 1877, amending Joint Resolution No. 37, of the session of 1875, the Board of State Auditors were authorized and empowered, to audit and pay all claims for services rendered at that time, by said non-commissioned officers and musicians.

That to facilitate the payment of the same, blanks have been prepared, by the Secretary of State, to assist such claimants in making their proof of service.

These blanks will be sent, on request, to any person, asking for them, whose name appears upon the Adjutant General's lists of the above named Regiments, as entitled to such pay; which lists have been made and filed in the State Department.

The undersigned requests all persons seeing this notice, who are entitled to pay as above, to write to the Secretary of State, stating what regiment they belonged to. They will receive prompt attention. There is no need of consulting claim agents or attorneys. The amount due them are small at best, and may be received direct from the State Department, by following the instructions here given. Upon application, if the claimant's name appears upon the proper lists, blanks will be sent at once, which the claimants will fill up, make oath to, and return to the Secretary of State. The claim is then ready to be taken up and acted upon by the Board of State Auditors, whose regular sessions are held on the last Wednesday of each month.

If there is any class of citizens to whom the State and Nation owe their thanks, and kindly remembrance;—if there is any class, who are entitled to the last dollar of compensation thus earned, it is the noble, unselfish men, who stood at the front through a long and terrible struggle for national life.

Over 90,000 such men went out from Michigan. We can never forget them; to do so would be to deserve contempt, and mark the era of the death of patriotism. Many of these men have not yet received their full pay and the undersigned trusts that every newspaper publisher in the State, who sympathizes with them, and glories in the result of their work, will give this notice free insertion, that it may be brought at once to the attention of as many as possible. This will save the Department a large amount of correspondence, prevent delay, and greatly aid worthy men in the collection of their just dues.

Very sincerely yours always,

E. G. D. HOLDEN,

Secretary of State.

The War Ended.

The Russian terms of peace which we give to our readers are severe but they are not unjust. True to his original promise to England, the Czar does not attempt to add any European territory to his dominions, unless he should insist on the little sandy strip of Bessarabia, which was taken from him by the treaty of Paris. In Asia he adds materially to his domain by the ownership of Kars, Erzeroum and Batoum, with, of course, the surrounding territory. The occupation of Constantinople and Gallipoli is avoided, and the free navigation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus is left to be settled by a conference. The chief stumbling-block will be the exaction of a hundred millions of dollars of money indemnity, a sum which the Turks are utterly unable to pay. If it is insisted upon, then Russia will have to take some security therefor, and the intended security is supposed to be the fine fleet which Turkey owns, and which was built with money borrowed from England. To this the British may seriously object.

The smaller powers in European Turkey gain more or less by this treaty. Roumania and Servia both attain independence, and Montenegro gains largely in territory. These brave people are deserving of more than any others, and they are now assured of recognition by Europe, and will have peace after their long disturbance. The people of Bosnia and Croatia are so shut off from Turkey that, although their independence is not conceded, yet they will be virtually free from the old yoke, and will either become regularly established kingdoms, or else they will gravitate toward Austria, where their natural sympathies would take them. The

Bulgarians are also to be relieved of the irksome Turkish rule, and are to be as independent as was Roumania before this war; that is, their allegiance to the Porte will hereafter be but nominal.

When the whole terms of peace are reviewed, it will become evident that while Russia has gained very greatly in military prestige, and has acquired some material advantages, yet she has not yet exacted anything like the conditions that her total annihilation of Turkish power would have justified. To this extent the attitude of Austria and England has been felt. The projected war vote in the House of Commons on Monday, and the order given to occupy Gallipoli were potent at St. Petersburg to stop the delay in the armistice and hurry the business to a conclusion. We have no idea now that a general war is at all probable, since the British Government cannot, with good grace, object to the terms. Lord Carnarvon has left the Cabinet, but party influence will probably retain Lord Derby. The action of the former will not create much disturbance in the Tory ranks. With Lord Derby the case is far different. By virtue of his talents and extraordinary discretion, as well as from the fact that he is the son of his great father, he is the natural leader of the Conservatives. When the mantle falls from the shoulders of the aged Disraeli, it will be taken up by him. His father was three times Premier, and as the son is but fifty-two, he is likely to be equally prominent in the Government. Had he insisted upon retirement, the Government would have been in serious trouble, which is now averted. It is possible that the conference may meet with insuperable difficulties when it assembles; but such is not likely to be the case; and peace instead of war will therefore prevail in the East. The fate of Turkey as a power in Europe is sealed. The authority of the Porte will extend to but a limited area about Constantinople, and that city may possibly be placed under control of the great powers. It is not presumable that such dependencies as Egypt will regard the authority of a ruler too weak to enforce any demand, and thus the Ottoman Empire will crumble to pieces because of its real decay. It is the most desirable end that the war will have accomplished.

Three score and ten is not a very green old age if, as astronomers assert, the period of time in which this earth will be inhabited is as a minute to eternity of its actual existence. And yet some people really forget that they were ever young. There they stood, the apple of their eyes, trembling with suppressed weeps. Their frowns deepened as the mother wiped her glasses preparatory to reading a letter found in the girl's pocket. It began "Angel of existence." "What!" howled the male parent. "You don't mean to say it begins like that! Oh that a child

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the railway millionaire, while driving one of his fast teams, last November, ran over and knocked down one Matthew Riley. The latter has just died of his injuries, and Vanderbilt has been held in \$2,000 bail. The family of the deceased intends to bring suit for heavy damages against Vanderbilt.

It is said that several prominent New York bankers are ready to place their business on the basis of specie payments, gold and greenbacks being accepted as interchangeable. These parties are members of the Clearing House, and only await the general concurrence of that body to put their plan into effect.

The New York cigar-makers' strike is virtually at an end; the strikers having agreed to return to work at the best rates they can obtain, and the manufacturers agreeing that they would not inquire whether a man was a unionist or non-unionist. Five of the Reading (Pa.) railroad rioters of last July have pleaded guilty and received a sentence of six months imprisonment each. The Finance Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives has reported a bill making the State debt payable in gold.

The officials of the New Jersey State Prison are charged with the most inhuman treatment of the convicts under their charge, and the Legislature is about to institute an investigation into the matter. Among other features indicated are the following: First, the boot-heal gag—a very painful instrument. Second, the paddle—an instrument used to beat prisoners on the bare flesh, inflicting intense suffering. Third, the stretcher, which is equal to the rack of olden times. The man's feet are fastened to the floor, he is handcuffed, and is then stretched by ropes drawn up to the ceiling as tight as possible. From five to twenty minutes of this would make anyone weak. Fourth, alcohol is poured on the prisoner's back and set on fire. In one case a man was burned twice in succession, so that the hair on his body cracked, and he was twice put in the stretchers. Fifth, the double, which consists in throwing cold water from a hose upon the naked body of a prisoner. This causes the most agonizing pain, and is very apt to produce insanity.

The surplus of \$80,000 of the Brandon (Vt.) National Bank has been wiped out, and its capital of \$200,000 impaired 10 per cent, by the action of the late Cashier, D. C. Bacon, letting J. C. Batchelder have about \$100,000, part on raised notes. Bacon has left town.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs from Hingham, D. T.: "A communication from Gen. Miles, at Fort Fort Scott, this evening, says: 'We have received Indian news which is really of the most startling character, and accompanying is a private to your correspondent which says this news is official. It comes from an officer of Gen. Miles' command, and is as follows: "Sitting Bull is now camped on Frenchman's creek with over a thousand lodges, including the escaped Nez Percés and the recent deserters from the agencies, numbering 900 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,000 warriors and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed. "Gen. August Willich, who entered the war as a private in the Ninth Ohio regiment, and served with distinction in a number of battles, died at St. Mary's, Ohio, last week, aged 68 years.

Look out for counterfeit \$5 notes on the Farmers' National Bank of Virginia, III. They are well executed and calculated to deceive the unwary. Reports of stolen and sold.

Laportre agrees with the Chicago public, judging from the audience that have attended McVicker's Theatre, for the past week to witness the four comedians, Dillon, Reed, McVicker and Pearson, in one cast. The play, "All the Rage," is a new production of Mr. W. D. Eaton, a young journalist, and is called a farcical comedy. Nobody can help laughing at it, as it literally bubbles with pure fun.

The annual report of the Indianapolis Board of Trade shows a falling off of the total business of the city, but, on the whole, makes a very encouraging exhibit, especially in the grain trade. The receipts and shipments of wheat are double those of 1876. The receipts of corn and flour were 25 per cent more than in 1876. Clement, Morton & Co., wholesale clothing merchants of Chicago, whose recent failure threw over 800 people out of employment, have effected a settlement with their creditors at 75 cents on the dollar, and will continue business.

A daring attempt to rob a train on the Atchafalaya, Toledo and Santa Fe railroad was made and frustrated at Kinsley, Mo., last week. Five armed and masked men entered the station and captured A. Kinard, the night telegraph operator, who was ordered to open the safe. He refused to do so, although his life was threatened. The west-bound express train arrived by this time, and the operator, by a desperate effort, broke loose and ran to a hotel near by, arousing the inmates. A volley of pistol shots was fired into it, and as the train stopped, Conductor J. W. Mallory was met by two of the robbers, who presented pistols to his head and ordered him into the baggage car. He stepped in and closed the door, instantly starting the train by pulling the bell cord. Mallory and the baggage master then armed themselves with carbines carried in the car, and then stopped the train, after running about a mile from the station. They went into the back coaches with arms, but found the robbers not on the train, and that the passengers had not been disturbed.

The Chicago papers report that the retail merchants of that city are beginning to pay out gold as "change" for greenbacks; and at Denver, Col., greenbacks are held at a premium for gold.

MAJ. WALSH, of the Northwest (Canadian) Mounted Police, commandant of Fort Walsh, Canada, near which Sitting Bull and other hostile Indians are now located, arrived at Helena, Mont., last week, eight days out from Fort Walsh. When Maj. Walsh left, Sitting Bull, Little Knife and fifty-five lodges were at the East End Police Post, Cypress mountains, where they intended to remain during the winter. Thus it appears that the reported return of S. B. to Uncle Sam's dominions was a false alarm. Reports from Colorado show that the Ute Indians are in a dangerous state of discontent, on account of the Indian Bureau's neglect to furnish and distribute the supplies due the tribe. Some of the more turbulent bands threaten to go north and join the Sioux in a general war next summer.

THE SOUTH.

A GREAT party was produced in one Holland Street Theater, Baltimore, the other evening, by the explosion of a gas cylinder. Several

persons were injured by the explosion. A decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court, to the effect that Circuit Judges must be elected by ballot, instead of viva voce, outside Circuit Judges elected in that State, prior to 1877, by the Republican Legislature, and remains Kershaw and Wallace, elected last year by the Democrats. It was a constitutional question involving the construction of the word "ballot."

DEPUTY REVENUE COLLECTOR DAVIS has just returned to Nashville, Tenn., from a successful raid on illicit distillers in Smith, Putnam and Sumner counties, destroying three distilleries and arresting twelve men engaged in the traffic. They were shot into at one point, and returned the fire, through the fire, producing perhaps a fatal wound.

JUDGE WHITTAKER, of the Superior Criminal Court of New Orleans, has overruled the motion for the transfer of the case of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to the United States Circuit Court. The application and arguments of counsel were based chiefly upon the fact that there was undue prejudice against the accused, and that they could not obtain justice in a State court, the fact that in the composition of the jury negroes had been studiously excluded being strongly dwelt upon in support of this claim.

The irrepressible Mrs. Clark Gaines is preparing for more legal conquests. She is now in Washington engaged in hunting up titles to between 16,000 and 17,000 acres of land lying within seventy-three miles of St. Louis, which, as she claims, was granted to her father over seventy years ago by the Government Board of Land Commissioners.

The members of the late Louisiana Returning Board have been stirring up some excitement in New Orleans. They took refuge in the United States Custom House in order to escape arrest. United States Marshal Wurzbarger and Deputy Collector Tomlinson, assuming the responsibility of protecting them, a detachment of marines being summoned from a revenue cutter for this purpose. Sheriff Houston went to the Custom House and attempted to arrest them, and was himself arrested by the United States officers. He was taken before Judge Billings, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, but the latter decided that he had nothing to do with the matter. District Attorney Ogden telegraphed the facts to Washington, and instructions were sent to the United States officials at New Orleans not to interfere with the execution of the writs of the State courts. The Returning Board men then quietly surrendered and were held to bail in the sum of \$5,000 each.

Advancing by way of Galveston from Presidio, Texas, report that a party of Texans were surrounded by a band of Indians in the Copote mountains, and lost seven men killed, and several wounded. The Indians were from Stanton reservation, New Mexico, and were armed with Winchester rifles. The people are all fleeing. In the extreme western part of Texas the Indians are pillaging stock-ranches, which are being abandoned, and cross most of their booty into Mexico, and sell it openly for what they can get. Three members of the Returning Board—Anderson, Casanova, and Kanner—were brought into court in New Orleans on the 29th ult., and the trial of the first named person was formally commenced, a motion for a change of venue having first been denied. The Attorney General said that the State had wished to try the case of Wells first, but, as he had disappeared, he agreed to proceed with the case of Anderson.

GENERAL.

The "Gardian" recently unearthed in Colorado, like its prototype the "Cardinal giant," proves to be no more man at all, but a grand grand, conceived and executed by a man named Hall, of Toga county, Pa. According to the statement of a citizen of that county, Hall, in February, 1877, molded the figure out of different kinds of dust, principally bone, and shaped it in a lime-kiln. It is stated that he spent \$10,000 or \$12,000, and exhausted his money. Then Barnum saw that it was good, and came forward and breathed the breath of life into the enterprise, the giant being immediately shipped to Colorado, and its age set back several millions of years by pleurisy indignities. Hall is the same genius that perpetrated the "Cardinal giant" hoax. Business failures: Rhodes & Server, produce, New York, liabilities \$100,000; J. M. Brainerd, notions, Cleveland, Ohio, liabilities, unknown; Wood & Co., brass founders, Philadelphia, liabilities, \$70,000; assets \$45,000; J. J. Wrightman & Co., wholesale liquors, Cleveland, Ohio; Doyal & Co., general shipping business, South street, New York, liabilities, \$150,000.

At a largely attended meeting of the Western Iron Association, held at Pittsburgh last week, it was resolved to immediately curtail the production of iron.

A UNITED STATES ship will sail from New York on the 16th of February with a cargo of exhibits for the Paris Exhibition. About 400 applications for space have been granted, and these will nearly represent the number of lots exhibited.

MR. MURPHY, the colored caret at West Point, has left. He neglected to prepare for examination, and failed, as he says, on purpose, because the white cadets were abusive in their treatment of him. Murphy, the temperance reformer, is conducting a temperance revival in Washington. George P. Gordon, the inventor of the Gordon printing press, died last week at Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON.

The President, it is reported, will soon communicate to Congress a special message on Chinese immigration. He will urge, it is represented, that the treaty obligations of the Government toward the Chinese must be strictly obeyed, but will recommend that authority be given to open negotiations with China looking to a limitation of the importation of Chinese, or a discontinuance of immigration altogether. The President entertained ex-Secretary Bristow and a number of distinguished acquaintances at the Executive Mansion one night last week.

The Secretary of the Treasury decides that the department cannot receive for collection and deposit drafts issued by bankers and others in payment of subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan. An examination of the quarterly account of the United States Treasurer, which is the general cash account of the United States, shows the following figures of receipts and expenditures:

| RECEIPTS. | |
|--|------------------|
| Balance due United States July 1, 1899, unavailable | 28,607,623 |
| Available | 8,665,625 |
| Money received by the Treasurer | |
| From July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1897 | 14,835,236,660 |
| Total | \$14,863,843,909 |
| EXPENDITURES. | |
| Money paid by the United States | |
| Treasurer from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1897, and charged out by authority of law | \$14,839,047,213 |
| Balance due United States, unavailable, June 30, 1897 | 29,685,936 |
| Available at same date | 185,679,889 |
| Total expenditures | \$14,868,727,000 |

The attorneys for Roelle, Junker & Co., and other whisky firms in Chicago involved in the ring frauds, who have been in Washington for some time pressing on the President appli-

cation for a pardon, have signally failed to accomplish their purpose. The consideration of the pardon is indefinitely postponed to give time for the hearing of the civil cases against these and other parties, involving large sums for damages, forfeitures and taxes.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a dispatch from Special Agent Hector, in Florida, stating that the Grand Jury in Jacksonville found indictments in seventeen cases against alleged timber depredators in that State, involving an immense value in lumber, timber tar, turpentine and resin. Senator Davis, of West Virginia, who is investigating the alleged discrepancies in the treasury accounts, claims to have discovered that in 1870, the treasury officials under Gov. Boutwell made a forced balance of \$200,000,000 to straighten old accounts; Senator Davis claims that this is a debit.

The Congressional Silver and Greenback Association, organized for the purpose of securing the redemption of silver and repeal of the Resumption act, held another meeting last week. Resolutions were adopted instructing the Finance Committee to solicit subscriptions to defray the expenses of printing and distributing documents, authorizing the Executive Committee to correspond with Senators and invite an independent organization of that body, with an Executive Committee, in conjunction with that of the House Association. The Executive Committee was also instructed to investigate and report concerning the old law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appear before the House of Representatives in person and answer inquiries, etc. This report is to be made with a view of determining the advisability of calling the Secretary of the Treasury before the House on the silver question in the event of the Executive being arrayed against the views of the majority on silver resumption. It is reported with positiveness from Washington that "information in due form has been lodged with the legal authorities of New Orleans charging Secretary Sherman and several other prominent Republicans who visited Louisiana to witness the count with attempting to influence the Returning Board and control their count, and with participating in the general work of preparing affidavits, or inducing others to do so, to establish intimidation, and with procuring false evidence. It is claimed that the understanding in New Orleans among those directing operations against the Returning Board is that Secretary Sherman and others there with him will be indicted for present trial. It is reported from Washington that Senator Matthews has the assurance that the President will not, in the face of the expressed opinion of both branches of Congress, veto the Silver bill, but allow it to become a law without his signature. A Washington correspondent states that Secretary Sherman, in an interview, says that he recognizes the fact that the Silver bill will become a law. He believes there is a clear majority for it in each branch of Congress. He saw no reason for a belief or hope that it could be defeated. Mr. Sherman, the correspondent says, affects no surprise at the belief that redemption of silver will not affect gold or greenbacks at once. All the silver that can be coined for several months would be used for the payment of duties, and the people in general will not see much of it until some time after the passage of the bill. He said that, as the supply of silver increased, gold would entirely disappear. Mr. Sherman was of opinion that the silver people will be greatly disappointed with the immediate effects of the redemption of silver, and that the greenback men, who are at the bottom of the silver movement, will be the only ones strengthened. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Charles B. Coator, of New York, Pension Agent for New York city; F. Solomon, of Missouri, United States Surveyor General for Utah; Nathan C. Wheeler, of Colorado, Indian Agent at the White River Agency.

POLITICAL.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, has addressed a letter to the President on the subject of civil service. The Senator believes that the terms of service of all employees, except of the judiciary, should be limited to four years; that selections should be governed by character and efficiency; and that appointments should be made according to population. Mr. Plumb thinks that members of Congress should not be permitted to dictate appointments to the Executive or heads of departments. A resolution has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature approving the course of Senators Hoar and Dawes in defending the commonwealth against the attacks of Mr. Blaine. Hon. William B. Allison has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Iowa Legislature.

FEDERAL appointments: Benjamin E. Murray, United States Marshal for Maine; Nathan Webb, United States Attorney, Maine; Philip T. Van Flee, United States Attorney, Utah; John H. Hammond, of Illinois, Indian Inspector; Thomas Boles, Receiver of Public Money at Danvers, N. H.

In the case of Congressman Smalls (colored), of South Carolina, who has been tried and convicted of corrupt practices by a South Carolina court, the Judiciary Committee of the lower house of Congress decides that his privileges as a member of the House of Representatives do not shield him from the custody of his State under the charge of felony. The resolution introduced in the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature condemning Senator Blaine's attack upon and applauding Messrs. Dawes' and Hoar's defense of the Bay State, was, incontinently kicked out of the upper house, every Senator voting against its adoption. In short, the Massachusetts Senate affects to ignore the existence of the Senator from Maine, and don't propose to give him any free advertising.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE, of Louisiana, having stated in an interview with a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune that Senator Conkling had a speech ready last winter opposing the counting of the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, the New York Senator authorizes the statement that such charge is absolutely false.

The House Committee on Elections in the lower house of Congress, by a party vote of 7 to 4, agreed that Wigginton (Democrat) was entitled to a seat from California, and that Pacheco (Republican), the sitting member was not. The following is the vote: For Wigginton, Harris, Springer, Chandler, Turney, Cobb, Williams and Ellis; for Pacheco, Watt, Thornburgh, Price and Hiscok.

"One thing," telegraphs a Washington correspondent, "is now settled beyond a question—that the Senate committee are set up to reject all and every one of the President's nominations against which a ghost of an excuse can be made for rejection. The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day rejected the nomination of Reed, appointed United States Marshal for Alabama, upon the ground that the Attorney General gave no good reason for the dismissal of his predecessor, one of Spencer's men. The nomination of Northrup for District Attorney in South Carolina has been hung up until Patterson will be well enough to appear before the committee."

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

The fight of the Turks from Northern Roumelia has been the cause of incalculable misery to themselves. Open cattle-trucks were the only means of transportation available on the railroad, and into these the fugitives packed themselves in hundreds. Snow fell heavily, the cold was intense, and the swarms

on the trucks were starving. One night fifteen poor wretches died on the cars from cold and hunger. Multitudes of the refugees at Constantinople are wholly without shelter, while the weather is severe almost beyond precedent. The English relief agents and the Turkish Government are doing something for the alleviation of the terrible mass of misery in Constantinople, but their means are wholly inadequate.

DISPATCHES of Jan. 26 state that the Porte has accepted the preliminaries of peace proposed by Russia, which are as follows: Serbia, Rumania and Montenegro to be independent—the latter to have more territory, but no seaport, as Austria objects; Bosnia and Herzegovina to have Christian Governors and reforms in their Government; Bulgaria, including a portion of the territory south of the Balkans, to have a separate Government, similar to that of Lebanon; Russia to have Batoum, Kars, Erzeroum and adjacent territory in Armenia, and part of Bessarabia; Russia to require a war indemnity, in money or territory, or otherwise. This last phrase is regarded as meaning that the Turkish fleet is to be taken in part payment. The question of the Dardanelles is left open to be settled by a European conference. The terms of peace were not communicated to the British Government until Jan. 25, although Austria and Germany had been aware of them for several days. When notice was given in Parliament of a demand for additional appropriations, orders were sent to the British Mediterranean fleet, to occupy the Dardanelles and place several ironclads at Constantinople, but, on receiving information that a truce had been agreed on, those orders were countermanded.

In the British House of Commons on the 29th ult., Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained at length England's position with reference to the Eastern question. He confined himself almost exclusively to an elucidation of that stereotyped and well-worn phrase which has been the watchword of the British Cabinet and people since the breaking out of the war, to-wit: British interests. It appears, according to the Chancellor, that the independence of Bulgaria, and especially if that province should be governed by a Prince of Russia's choosing, would be most decidedly detrimental to British interests; that even the temporary occupation of the Turkish capital would seriously undermine some important interests which Her Majesty's Government is disposed to guard jealously; that the question of the free navigation of the Dardanelles is one in which England is peculiarly interested, and also one which must not be settled by a separate agreement. Added to this list of leading interests there are, according to Sir Stafford Northcote, many incidental questions which must be passed upon by a Congress of the powers, in which England must have a commanding voice. To this end he said it would be necessary that the extra grant called for be immediately voted, in order that the Government might go into the conference with the proper backing, and be enabled to maintain any policy which she might be called upon to assume.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says "the Turkish Government is having difficulty to maintain order in the capital. Among the tens of thousands of refugees from Roumelia are many armed Circassians. These have already plundered Laleh, Bourgas, Chirak and Rodosto and other towns, and are now flocking into Constantinople, laden with booty."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The great trial of the Russian nihilists, which commenced at St. Petersburg on the 30th of last October, has ended. Of the 109 prisoners accused, the actual offense was proved only against twenty. The remaining eighty-nine were liberated on bail. The nuptials of King Alfonso of Spain and his cousin, Princess Mercedes, were celebrated at Madrid on the 29th of January. The Duke de Montpensier, father of the bride, gave her 25,000,000 francs, in addition to a great quantity of diamonds.

A DISPATCH from the United States Vice Consul at Shanghai asking for funds, says: "An appalling famine is raging throughout the four provinces of North China. Nine millions of people are reported destitute. Children are daily sold in the markets for food." Dispatches from Havana report that Spain is about to sign a treaty assuming a protectorate of the republic of Santo Domingo.

ATHENS, the capital of the Greeks, has been the scene of violent demonstrations by the party. Crowds of people besieged the residences of the Ministers, and were dispersed by the soldiery firing into the mob.

THE Cuban Captain General Jovellar liberated forty-seven prisoners from the Havana fortress on the day of the marriage of King Alfonso. The Pope is said to be preparing an allocution against Russia on account of the persecution of Catholics in Poland, and also against King Humbert because of his assumption of the title of King of Italy.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to coin a silver dollar of so many grains as the Director of the Mint shall from time to time prescribe, to be a legal tender in common with gold coin up to and including \$5, and for all sums exceeding \$5 the debtor shall have the right to tender, and the creditor to demand, one-half of the amount in gold coin and one-half in silver coin. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes. Referred. It provides, as its main feature, that the compensation for fourth-class Postmasters shall be based upon the stamps assessed in their offices instead of stamps sold. The Senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business—the resolution of Mr. Matthews to pay the interest and principal of bonds in silver, and Mr. Cookrell continued his remarks in favor of the resolution. Mr. Randolph spoke in opposition to the resolution, and in favor of gold as the single standard of value.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were exceedingly tame, the greater portion of the day's session being devoted to the consideration of the Steamboat bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.—SENATE.—Messrs. Howe and Cameron, of Wisconsin, presented resolutions from the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in favor of extending the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad on certain conditions. Referred. At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver. The amendment of Mr. Conkling, making the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 59. Mr. Edmunds then spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Matthews, and favored the amendment offered by himself. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 18; nays, 44. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Morrill submitted on the 15th inst., to the effect that it would be detrimental to the economical interests of the Government and people to pay the bonds in silver. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 41. Mr. Edmunds moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the Matthews resolution. Rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 43. The resolution of Mr. Matthews was then agreed to by a vote of 43 yeas to 23 nays, as follows: Yeas—Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, South, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Cole, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Davis of Virginia, Pennington, Dingle, Egan, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harbord, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McCreary, McDonald, McMullan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Plumb, Ransom, Sausbrey, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers—43. Nays—Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burdick, Chandler, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamilton, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Padon, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadsworth and Windom—23.

HOUSE.—The House spent another day in discussing the Steamboat bill. FRIDAY, JAN. 25.—SENATE.—A number of petitions and memorials, most of them relating to the tariff and restoration of silver to the currency, were presented and referred. The bill to remit taxes on insolvent savings banks was briefly discussed. Consideration was resumed of the resolution of Mr. Matthews, declaring the right of the Government to pay its bonds in silver. The amendment of Mr. Conkling, making the resolution a joint instead of a concurrent one, was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 59. Mr. Edmunds then spoke in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Matthews, and favored the amendment offered by himself. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 18; nays, 44. The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Morrill submitted on the 15th inst., to the effect that it would be detrimental to the economical interests of the Government and people to pay the bonds in silver. Rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 41. Mr. Edmunds moved to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the Matthews resolution. Rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 43. The resolution of Mr. Matthews was then agreed to by a vote of 43 yeas to 23 nays, as follows: Yeas—Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, South, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Cole, Conover, Davis of Illinois, Davis of Virginia, Pennington, Dingle, Egan, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harbord, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kirkwood, McCreary, McDonald, McMullan, Matthews, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Oglesby, Plumb, Ransom, Sausbrey, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Withers—43. Nays—Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burdick, Chandler, Conkling, Dawes, Eaton, Edmunds, Hamilton, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Padon, Randolph, Rollins, Sargent, Wadsworth and Windom—23.

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HOUSE.—The House passed the Steamboat bill by a vote of 173 to 80. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, introduced a resolution requesting the Postmaster General to furnish the House with such information as he may have in relation to the ocean mail steamship service of foreign countries. Adopted. Mr. Tipton, of Illinois, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Postoffices to report what legislation is necessary to enforce the provisions of section 4,257 of the Revised Statutes relating to postal telegraph. Referred. Mr. Knott, of the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the subject of the arrest and imprisonment of Robert Baile, a member from South Carolina, to the effect that there was in that no breach of privilege of the House. Ordered printed. The House indulged in a long and animated debate on the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of whisky in bond until the end of the fiscal year.

SATURDAY, JAN. 26.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The House met for general debate only. Mr. Durham then made a speech in favor of the redemption of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. In the course of his speech, Mr. Durham said he would vote for the Matthews silver resolution, and for any bill which would propose a reduction of the tariff. He would also lend his aid in repealing the Bankrupt law. Mr. Bright also spoke in favor of the redemption of silver, and called attention to the fact that he was the first person who, in 1875, had brought this question before Congress. Mr. Deering favored a return to the double standard of value. Mr. Humphrey spoke in the name of the value, and denied that there was a particle of spirit of repudiation in the West. Mr. Tipton said the people were demanding the immediate passage of the Resumption bill and the Repeal bill, and if that were not done the West would send to the forty-sixth Congress men who would not be satisfied with the passage of those bills, but who would also repeal the National Banking law.

MONDAY, JAN. 28.—SENATE.—A great part of the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of petitions remonstrating against a reduction of certain tariff duties and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, etc., all of which were referred. Mr. Voorhees presented the petition of 1,200 citizens of Albany, N. Y., in favor of the redemption of silver and the repeal of the Resumption act. Referred. By Mr. Plumb, providing for the disposition of public timber and timber lands of the United States; also a bill to amend the Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, in regard to compensation to railroads for Government transportation. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to reimburse the States of Kansas, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado for expenses incurred by said States in repelling invasions and suppression of insurrections. Referred. The House bill to remove the obstructions from the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers was taken up and passed after a brief discussion. At the expiration of the morning hour the Band Silver bill was called up for consideration, and Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke in opposition to the measure.

HOUSE.—A great number of bills of minor importance were introduced and referred. To prevent the consideration of Mr. Matthews' silver resolution the reading of every bill was demanded by the anti-silverites. The Matthews resolution was finally rejected, however, and was passed without debate by more than a two-thirds vote—187 yeas to 79 nays. The House by more than a two-thirds passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Baker, of Indiana, declaring against the granting of any subsidies.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to make the 22d of February a legal holiday in the District of Columbia. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts relating to the taxation of deposits in savings banks. Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Library, reported favorably on the House joint resolution accepting Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and his Cabinet. After some debate the resolution was agreed to—yeas, 43; nays, 1. Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in favor of the Silver bill, which was called up for consideration. Messrs. Bayard, Dawes and Whyte spoke against the measure. Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, submitted an amendment to the Silver bill so as to provide that the dollar shall consist of 420 grains standard silver, instead of 412½ grains. Ordered printed. Mr. Burdick submitted an amendment to the clause declaring that said dollar should be legal tender for all debts, public and private, so as to provide that it shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, amounting to sums over \$500. Ordered passed. The Speaker called up his resolution declaring it "unnecessary or inexpedient to maintain or improve laws at this time for the purpose of providing for \$37,736,045.04, asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury for a sinking fund," and spoke in favor of passing the resolution.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to make importers use the metric system of weights and measures. Referred. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, created considerable excitement and amusement, by presenting the resolutions adopted by the Norfolk (Mass.) Bank Conference in favor of a single gold standard, and then, asking the Speaker for his Bible, and causing it to be read from a chapter in St. John. Christ's rebuke of certain disciples and money-changers who attempted to use the Lord's temple for purposes of merchandise. Mr. Butler said that, after the rebuke by Christ, he had no answer to make the ministers who attempted to instruct him. After a somewhat amusing discussion of the subject of admission to the floor of the House, a resolution was adopted directing that the rule be rigidly enforced, and the issuing of passes by the Speaker discontinued. The Speaker stated that he would immediately revoke all passes, that ex-members of Congress desiring admission to the floor should file a declaration that they are not interested in pending legislation, and that the execution of the rule would exclude employees, clerks to committees and private secretaries. Mr. Kenna, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill to recognize the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world. The bill grants for the purpose of the expedition an American register for foreign-built vessel. After discussion the bill passed—yeas, 167; nays, 100.

HISTORICAL.

But there is one novelty there I never heard any of the flat-boatsmen tell of—an old negro, one of the Chalmette place, who remembers all about the battle, and was an eye-witness. He isn't a day over 60 years old, but he remembers the battle all the same, and gives a somewhat more graphic account of it than is contained in current histories. Here is all I can remember of it: "Yes, sah; yes, sah; I was right heah, and seed it all. Y' see Ginnal Jackson he come down all heah, and fo' o' five dem Bridishahs dey crep down dat side de fence, and one slipped froo on Ginnal Jackson, and tried to cut him down de back wid a razor. Den he turn round and just swing his big fist, an' he knock dat Bridishah clear froo dat fence y' see dah! Den Packinnum he crep down y' by some cotton bales, an' tried to slip up on Ginnal Jackson; but Ginnal Jackson he seed his head over the cotton bale, and he jest went for him! Lawd, how de fish floo from d'r soahds! I was right heah, whar I'm standin' dis munit. Well, I reckon it was 'bout free in de afternoon when day went at it, and day fit an' fit till nigh onto dark; den Ginnal Jackson got in a big lick and knock Packinnum in de ditch, and out off his head with one lick, and dat ended it. I was heah, sah, and seed it all."—Cincinnati Gazette's New Orleans Letter.

DEATH IN LIFE.

An Extraordinary Case.

A remarkable case of death in life is reported, in a late number of *Pfuger's Archiv*, by Dr. Strumpell. It came under the notice of the writer at a medical clinic at Leipzig, and the sufferer was a youth of 16. The skin of the patient was utterly dead to every sensation; even a burning taper held to it induced no consciousness. The mucous membrane of the body, so far as could be ascertained, was alike insensible to touch or feeling. When his eyes were closed the patient could be carried about and have his limbs placed in the most uncomfortable positions without the slightest consciousness of the fact. Even the feeling of muscular exhaustion was lost. Gradually the sense of taste and smell departed with the rest, and amaurosis of the left eye and deafness of the right ear supervened.

In short (says Dr. Strumpell) here was an individual whose only connection with the outer world was limited to two doors of sense—to his one (right) eye and his one (left) ear. Moreover, both these remaining doors could at any time be easily closed, and in this way it was possible to investigate the consequences of completely isolating the brain from all external stimulation through the senses. I have frequently made the following experiment, and often showed it to others: If the patient's seeing eye was bandaged, and his hearing ear was stopped, after a few (usually from two to three) minutes the expression of surprise and the uneasy movements which at first showed themselves ceased, the respiration became quiet and regular; in fact, the patient was *sound asleep*. Here, therefore, the possibility of artificially inducing sleep at any time in a person, simply by withholding from the brain all stimulation by means of the senses, was realized.

The awakening of the patient was as interesting as the sending him to sleep. He could be awakened by an auditory stimulation—as, for example, by calling into his hearing ear; or by visual stimulation—by allowing the stimulus of light to fall upon his seeing eye; but he could not be woken by any pushing or shaking. If he was left to himself, he did eventually wake up of his own accord in the course of the day, after the sleep had lasted many hours, the awakening being due, it might be, to intrinsic stimuli started in the brain, or it might be to slight external unavoidable stimuli acting through his still-functional sense of organs, and making themselves felt in consequence of the sensitiveness of the brain being increased during the repose of the sleep.

He Was Strictly Honest.

A citizen of John R. street not only keeps a score or more of hens, but the family take pride in them, and the slightest noise in the back yard at midnight arouses every inmate of the house. A morning or two since a weary-looking old chap called at the side-door with a dead hen in his hand, and when the servant girl had summoned the lady of the house he said:

"Madam, as I was walking down the alley just now a boy jumped over your fence with this dead hen in his hand. I am poor and hungry, but I am honest, madam. This hen belongs to you. She will make you a beautiful dinner. I ask for no reward, madam; though the smell of coffee almost makes me crazy with delight."

"Those bad boys—they ought to be shut up!" exclaimed the indignant lady. "So they had, madam. It is a sin to murder a young and healthy hen in this sudden manner. I could have taken the body and sold it; but I would not do so base a thing. No, madam; I am as hungry as a wolf, but I am honest. There is your hen, lady, and though I need food I will not—"

He laid the hen beside the door and was going away when she asked him to come in and get breakfast. He accepted the invitation, cleared the table, and had been gone about five minutes when the girl called to her mistress:

"Why, this hen is frozen as solid as a rock, and only about half of it is here!" The lady investigated, saw that it was a "corpse" which had been kicking around for days, and as she rushed for the front gate there was a bright red spot on each cheek, but the man was out of sight.—*Free Press*.

Hide-Bound Trees.

The practice of alighting the bark of fruit trees, perpendicularly has its friends and enemies. We are of the latter. It deals with the effect instead of the cause. The cambium layer is that from which a zone of growth (in exogenous plants) is annually added both to the sapwood and the inner bark. The outer bark is finally exfoliated or rent in fissures or scaled by the action of the weather. Trees that are starved increase in growth slowly, and the outer bark becomes so indurated as to resist to a certain extent their growth by retarding the upward passage of the crude sap from the root to the leaves, and of the elaborated sap from the leaves downward. But we think it may be questioned whether it is not well that its growth should be retarded. Surely, it is true that a tree becomes "hide-bound" because it is starved, increasing its size is not going to remedy the evil, since we do but furnish more mouths, so to speak, to be fed by the same amount of food.

Another Version of Custer's Last Battle.

George B. Herendeen, a scout with Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, writes a letter to the *New York Herald* giving his version of the battle. He says Custer and all the officers thought the Indians were running, and that when Custer ordered Reno to take the advance he said, "Take the scouts and lead out, and I'll be with you." He declares that the force of Indians which caused the retreat of Reno was not more

than 200 strong, and he believes that if Reno had pressed forward at that time Custer would not have been so roughly handled, as the Indians were contemplating retreat. He censures Reno for his precipitate retreat, and gives between the credit for making the good fight on the hill. The aim of the letter is to vindicate Custer from any charge of rashness, and to throw the responsibility for the disaster on Reno, but the facts presented leave the question as it was before, the new matter in the letter being principally made up of surmise and opinion.

The Crime of the Geshoffs.

It was an American who wrote, a year ago, those thrilling accounts of the massacres in Bulgaria, which, when published in the *London Daily News*, caused a revolution of public sentiment in England, and a temporary reversal of the Government's pro-Turkish policy; and it was through the zeal and energy of another American, the Consul General at Constantinople, that the evidence was gathered together. It now appears that the main offense for which the Geshoffs have been imprisoned in Turkey was their readiness in giving information to Mr. MacGahan and Mr. Schuyler. There were four brothers, the youngest of whom was in business in Manchester, England, while the others lived in Turkey. Two sons of one of these brothers were the first arrested, and were kept in prison for three months without any examination or charge being brought against them. One of them had been appointed United States Consul at Philippopolis. After the sons had been in prison three months, the three fathers, aged 75, 70 and 60, with their wives, children and grandchildren, were sent to Constantinople. The American Legation has done its best for the unfortunate family, and insisted that they should not be banished to Aleppo, as was at first proposed, and the Geshoffs have been so far released that they have been allowed to go to live in Kadikui, a suburb of Soutari. They are not to leave this village, and an officer of Government is to stay in the house to keep watch over them.

Cured by Dog-Liver Oil.

A jolly old German, while suffering from a pulmonary attack, sent for a physician. In a short time the doctor called on him, prescribed two bottles of cod-liver oil, received his fee of \$8, and was told by the German, who disliked the size of his bill, that he need not come again. The German, who had not heard the doctor's prescription very well, supposed that he could get the oil and treat himself. The doctor saw no more of the patient for some time; but one day, riding past the residence of the German, he was pleased to see him out in the garden digging lustily. The case seemed such a proof of the virtue of cod-liver oil that he stopped to make more particular inquiries about it.

"You seem to be getting very well," said he, addressing the German.

"Yaw, I sh well," responded the formerly sick man.

"You took as much oil as I told you?" queried the doctor.

"O, yah, I have used many as four gallons of de dog-liver oil!"

"The what?" said the astonished doctor.

"De dog liver dat you say I shall take. I have killed most every fat little dog I could catch, and de liver have cured me. It is a great medicine, dat dog-liver oil!"

The doctor had nothing to say, but rode quickly away.—*Investigator*.

A Humane Princess.

Victor du Bochet, who recently died in Paris, was once delegated by the French Government to settle with the Prussian Government the unity of gauge of the terminal lines of railways of the respective countries. He used to tell that one day he dined with Princess Augusta of Prussia (now Empress of Germany). She asked, "Do you think railways will facilitate war?" "Assuredly, your Royal Highness." "Then I should be almost tempted to deplore their invention. Everything which makes war easier fills me with horror. I have always deplored the invention of powder; as nobody can prevent men from fighting, everybody should at least throw in their way as many obstacles as possible. I never worship at the altar of the god of battles."

The South African Diamond Fields.

The diamonds of South Africa are found over many hundred square miles of territory. They are mostly imbedded in terrigenous gravel, and are found at depths varying from two to twenty feet below the surface, the usual depth being from two to six feet. In working the mines a claim or piece of ground thirty feet square is occupied by two diggers, assisted by their black servants. They remove the loose blocks of stone, take up the gravel, sift it thoroughly, either in a dry state or with abundance of water, in a sieve rocked by a cradle. When the pebbles have thus been separated from the sand, they are cleaned and placed upon the sorting table, to be carefully examined for the diamonds that may be among them.

Toys.

The tables are turned. Not many years ago a large portion of the toys used by the children of America came from Europe. But now not only are the many inventions which have originated in our country sought by foreigners, but toys formerly made abroad are manufactured more cheaply here, and the old world buys largely from the new. Last year the export trade in toys was over \$1,000,000. American steam toys and mechanical toys have rapidly multiplied within a few years, and are exported in large quantities; so also tin and wooden toys, which much excel European products in style, finish, and cheapness.

NAG'S HEAD.

How the Point Received its Name—The Story of a Wrecker.

[Nag's Head Cor. New York Times.]

There is hardly a foot of land on the whole coast of North Carolina, but has, at some time or other, been covered with the debris of a wreck. Cape Hatteras extends further out into the sea than any other land upon the Atlantic coast except Cape Cod, and seamen have always thought it well to give it as wide a berth as possible. The whole coast of the State is a dangerous one, sheals and bars running parallel with the main, and the bays and inlets thus formed changing their position with almost every storm and unusually high tides. This place, Nag's Head, eight miles north of Oregon inlet, has always been considered one of the most dangerous on the coast. So many vessels have struck in this vicinity, and so many lives have been lost, that one of the first life stations on the Southern coast was located here; and in the first annual report of that service it was recommended that another should be established only six miles south of here, two miles north of Oregon inlet. Since the establishment of these stations no lives have been lost by shipwreck in the immediate neighborhood, except in the case of the *Huron*, a calamity that is still fresh in the minds of the public.

The heartlessness and criminality displayed by some of the ignorant fishermen in the vicinity of Nag's Head and Kitty Hawk at the time that the *Huron* was lost, and Lieut. Walton's exposure of several of the worst cases, particularly that of Egan O'Neil, who after discovering the wreck waited for it to go to pieces in hope of plunder, instead of warning the life-station crew, have brought to recollection some of the old traditions of the place, in which the fishermen on the coast figure in an unpleasant light. It has long been said that when a wreck came ashore, no matter whether lives were lost or not, these men regarded it as a public benefaction; and that some of the supposedly religious ones went about saying that God was always good to His children, for another wreck had come ashore. It is not so well-known, however, that the very name of Nag's Head came from the rapacity of these men, and one of their peculiar methods of bringing vessels ashore on their coast. Since the recent terrible disaster the story has become common property again, and many old residents in the neighborhood remember the old man and the white horse that are the heroes in the tragic story.

Among the fishermen who farmed a little piece of land back of his cabin, was Thomas Rider. Rider was rather better off than his neighbors, older than most of them, and lived alone in his cheerless cabin. He was reputed to be rich, and he had the reputation of fastening his clutches on everything that came within his reach, and giving nothing up in return. He was a mean man, as his neighbors thought, and he was generally shunned, even by the ignorant and careless fishermen. The conduct that is imputed to him in the later years of his life shows that he was more villain than miser. Rider owned an old gray horse, with which he plowed his land in the spring and did other odd jobs about his little farm. After a succession of seasons of bad luck, the fishermen became desperate, and resolved to take some measures to coax an unsuspecting vessel ashore. The building of bonfires on the tops of high hills, to deceive mariners who were out of their reckoning, was not unknown to them. Indeed, it was one of the first letters in their alphabet. But the trick was old, and not likely to deceive any wide-awake skipper. Hunger sharpened the brains of the sleepy fishermen, and they devised a new piece of villainy. It is light could be taken along the shore on dark nights, at about the speed of a sailing vessel, they thought, other vessels within sight would believe it to be the masthead light of some distant coasting schooner, and reckon themselves miles from shore, when, in fact, they were almost on the beach. But the light must have the up-and-down motion of a ship riding on the waves. This difficulty was soon overcome. Old Thomas Rider had a horse, and a small bribe of gold, or the promise of unusual privileges for sacking the first wreck, would soon make him a party to any bargain desired. Rider was induced to take his old gray nag, whose motion was slow and unsteady at best, and ride him up and down the beach every dark night, with a lantern hung about his neck. To give the light the greater appearance of a ship's lantern, one of the horse's fore feet was fastened with a short rope to one of his hind ones, so that whenever he stepped the sudden stoppage of one of his feet brought his head and back down, and gave the lantern the exact "bobbing" motion of a ship on the waves. For a whole winter, it is said, this North Carolina vampire walked his horse up and down the beach, in the hope of enticing some vessel ashore, to be plundered. And the rapacity of the men was not satisfied by merely sacking the vessels. That "dead men tell no tales" was one of their favorite sayings, and who could tell whether the bruise on some shipwrecked sailor's temple was the effect of a blow from a club or of being thrown violently against some floating spar? When no soul came ashore alive from the wreck the vampires were thankful, for they were saved the pain of murdering them on the beach.

Thomas Rider's lantern was always darkened on the land side, so that the few honest people on the shore would not know what was being done. But the trick was at length discovered, and from this circumstance came the peculiar name by which the place is known. Unfortunately, the North Carolina coast had no law in these early days to bring Thomas Rider to justice. But tradition has it that he was at last taken and seems richly to have deserved years before. On one of the nights that he was making his patrol of death up and down the beach, some of his thieving neighbors broke into his cabin, carried away what they could, and set fire to the shanty to conceal their crime. Rider saw the blaze, and, being on horseback, reached the place before the thieves could escape. He attacked them, and in the fight that ensued Rider was killed. This tradition has come down through several generations of fishermen, many of whom are as great villains as Rider himself. It may have been elaborated in its long journey, or it may, on the other hand, have lost some of its terror; but the character of the murderous men along the North Carolina coast at this time bears out the story, and gives color to the history of Thomas Rider and his gray nag.

New York and Philadelphia.

We had for our nearest traveling companions two commercial gentlemen of a facetious turn. One was a Philadelphian, the other a New Yorker; but both were in the sewing-machine business. They were merry gentlemen. They ventured to ask what might be our line of business—white goods, or iron, or Western produce?

"And if it is white goods, what then?" "Why, sir," said the Philadelphian, gravely taking out a number of cards, "because money is money, and his is big; and you want to know where to buy cheap. That's Philadelphia, sure—the American metropolis—the largest city in the world—yes, sir!—eighteen miles by eight—two rivers—going to have the Centennial—the best shade—"

He was regarding the New Yorker all this time.

"Yes—shade!" said his companion, with affected contempt; for we could see that they were bent on being amiably funny. "If you want shade go to Philadelphia—and catfish, too—catfish suppers at the Falls only 75 cents a head. And fresh butter, too—go to Philadelphia for fresh butter, and reed birds, and country board—best country board outside of Jersey—keep their own cows—fresh milk and all that. But if you want to trade, Colonel, come to New York! New York ain't no village; no one-horse place; no pigs around our streets. We've got the finest harbor in the world; the highest steeples; the finest park; the greatest newspapers; the most magnificent buildings—why, talk about your Coliseums, and Tuileries, and Whitechapel, and them one-horse shows; come and see our Empire City."

"Yes; and leave your purse in Philadelphia before you go!" sneered his enemy, who quite entered into the spirit of the thing. "And ask your friend here to show you the new Court House, and tell you how much that cost! Then let him drive you up the avenues, and have your life insured before you start, and show you the tax-and-sand, the mud-and-molasses pavement! Then ask him to introduce you to his friend, the Boss, and maybe he'll tell you how much the Boss got away with! And then about the malaria! And the fever and ague! And the small-pox! And people dying off so fast they've got to run special trains for the corpses! And the Harlem flats!"

"Now hire a hall, won't you?" says the Knickerbocker. "Hain't our cat got a long tail. Why, you could roll up Philadelphia into a bundle and drop it into a hole in the Harlem flats. But I wouldn't mislead you—no, sir; if you want water-power, go to Philadelphia—and grass—splendid grass—and mosquitoes! Tell him about the mosquitoes! Friend of mine in the sugar line married and went to Philadelphia for his honeymoon. Liked a quiet country life—no racket except roosters in the morning—liked the cows and beauties of nature—and took his bride to a first-class hotel. Fine girl—been chief engineer on a double-stitch sewing-machine. Well, sir, the Philadelphia mosquitoes were alive, you bet. In the morning he took her to a hospital—certain she had the small-pox—two weeks before the doctors could find it out. The man's life was ruined—yes, sir; never recovered from the shock; business went to the dickens; and he ran away and joined the Mormons."

"Joined the Mormons?" cried the Philadelphian. "Why don't you tell the General the story straight? Don't fool the man! Joined the Mormons! He threw her into a sugar vat—sweets to the sweet, sez he—and married her mother—and went to New York and was elected Mayor as the friend of Ireland. No, General, if you want to trade with Americans, with white men, you come to Philadelphia; we live cheap, and with our new line of steamers, and our foreign trade—"

"Tell him about the canal-boats—why don't you tell him about the three canal-boats?" said the other, scornfully. "It is a fact, General—when three canal-boats loaded with popcorn and sauerkraut got to Philadelphia, the Mayor called out the militia for a parade—yes, sir!—the town was illuminated—the newspaper had leaders on the revival of commerce, and the people all had two inches sewed on to their coat-tails. And mind, General, when you go to Philadelphia, you tell the conductor where to stop—tell him the wood-and-water station opposite Camden—the train only stops on signal—"

Whether this conflict might have led us can only be conjectured. It was interrupted by our halting at a small station for dinner.—*Green Pastures and Piccadilly*.

There is a negro in Glasscock county, Georgia, about 50 years of age, whose face, hands, and feet, and most of his body, have turned completely white. He was once black all over—said to have been very black. When a boy a white spot appeared on his body, and since then he has been gradually turning from Ethiopian to Caucasian color. There is a similar case in one of the counties of Central Kentucky.

A RETURN.

"Do ye not know me, Donald?"—Pushing back her gray hair—"Can ye not speak to me, Donald—Me who was once so fair"

"Many years have gone over us—Fortunate years for thee; When I see thee they seem not so many—Only when thou seest me."

"For I wear the snow of winters No sun and no summer can change; Yet I seem to hear the spring coming, And the blue-bird beginning to range."

"As when in the old days together We wandered and talked by the stream, Of thy life in the far new country, And our love, Was it all a dream?"

"For what could I be to thee, Donald, A man grown to honor and land, With a choice of the whole world before thee, While I could give thee but my hand!"

"'Twas long that I staid by the brook-side, In the dew and the dark of the eve, Through winter and summer thereafter, Ere I could forget to grieve."

"For thou wast my first love, Donald—Thou the first love of my life, Donald—Why should I not tell thee, Donald, What sadness it was then to part?"

"I cannot recall thee, woman; And yet, when I hear thy voice, I hear the low stippling river, And I see the girl of my choice."

"Can ye not tell me of Janet, Something of her I once loved? She gave me a ring for my bonnet; I gave her a ring ere I roved."

"Think ye on her sometimes, Donald? Can ye remember the ring? At is worn now very thin, Donald! Yet, perhaps, ye'll remember the thing."

"It is here on my hand still, Donald; I cannot remove it again; I have kept it through labor and sorrow; It is grown now a part of my pain!"

—*Harper's Magazine for February*.

FITH AND POINT.

WHAT is the difference between a hungry man and a glutton? One longs to eat; the other eats too long.

THE man who swears off is beginning to observe, with great feeling, "We've got but one life to live, anyway."—*Danbury News*.

MAYBE they did "have giants in those days," but they couldn't have looked any bigger than a free-born American citizen feels when he's in a procession.

WITH four metallic qualifications a man may feel pretty certain of worldly success. They are, gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart.

"I SAY, Jim, if five and a-half rods make a perch, how many will make a perch, how many will make a pickerel?" "You just tell me, first, if two hogheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?"

THE second nuptials of the widow Canter to Thomas Rush were thus chronicled:

When Cupid did this maiden banter, At Elyon's court to take a brush, At first she started at a Canter, But now she goes it with a Rush.

"PAY the bill!" said a gentleman who is well known to collectors as the prince of procrastinators. "I should be happy to do so, but this damp weather has caused my money-drawer to swell, and I cannot get at my funds. Come the first dry day."

LET no one hereafter institute that teachers' institutes produce no good. At the late Bucks County Institute a fair-haired, blue-eyed darling of a teacher of the female persuasion forever demolished the base institution by the following conundrum: "How do you make a Maltese cross?" Answer: "Tread on her tail."

SAM, a Kentucky dandy, who was expatiating on the merits of a mule he was trying hard to sell, said, "I've know'd dat mule fur 'tree year, an' I don't tink de animal would hurt a'm, cause—"

The blank space indicates where the recommendation was interrupted, and Sam forwarded to the other side of the fence.

HE was so drunk that he could not walk—could scarcely move and only partially articulate. "A friend of his came up and upbraided him. 'If I were in your place,' said his friend, 'I'd go out in the woods and hang myself.' 'If (hic) you were (hic) in my place, how (hic) the deuce (hic) would you get to (hic) the woods?' was the quelling inquiry."

NOR long ago an Irishman was summoned before a bench of county magistrates for being drunk and disorderly. "Do you know what brought you here?" asked the Chairman? "Faix, your Honor, two policemen," replied the prisoner. "Had not drink something to do with it?" said the J. P., frowning. "Sortinly," answered Paddy, unabashed; "they were both drunk."

CHARLIE MAY had been taught by his father that God made all things. He began to inquire in detail in regard to various objects. Coming out one day where his father was at work, he set his bare foot on a thistle. "O! Papa, what is that?" "That is a thistle, Charlie." "Thistle! Did God make it?" "Yes, Charlie, God made the thistle." "Well, he whittled it pretty sharp, didn't he?"

O, how nasty is the weather!—streets no longer in "fine feather." Alas! is sloshing through the leather, rubbers, stockings—all together. Mists and fogs, they take an airing; soot is flying, patience wearing; black the sky, black clouds a-bearing; drizzle, drizzle downward faring. Everybody's chill and grumbling; prices tumbling, merchants humping; falling banks are heard a-rumbling—creditors deep curses mumbling. Thus the people and the weather growl and howl and weep together.—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table*.

A Clock She Can Understand.

"HAY ye get airy elock to sell—some-thin' noice, for a present to me sither?" "We have all kinds of clocks," replied the jeweler; "twenty-four-hour clocks and eight-day clocks, from \$1.50 to \$30 in price. Here's one that will just up you—a fine French clock, so worth \$1." "Divil take yer French clock!" said the woman that me sither the Town-whin it strikes.—*OWARD*.

Notings.

We hear rumors of a new tannery to be started next spring.

The Lurman case will have a new trial in the Spring session of the Circuit Court.

The lovers of good skating have had it all their own way during the first part of this week.

Young men, write to the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School for Circulars.

Mr. Henry Perry has returned back to Detroit, after enjoying a rest of a few weeks with his parents in this city.

We are pleased to hear that Rev. Able T. Stewart, who is at present at Clifton Springs, N. Y., is improving in health.

CORNELIUS Beukema, who has been on trial in the Circuit Court last week, on a charge of murder, was acquitted on Saturday last.

On Wednesday last Mr. John Sullivan, while skating on the dead river, near Metz' Tannery, got through the ice and received a bath without any charge.

Those of our business men who use ice extensively in the warm season, can safely commence to gather their crop. By waiting too long for heavier ice, you may miss it entirely.

DURING a recent court martial in Oregon the evidence of Colonel Cuvier Grover, brother of Senator Grover of Oregon, was ruled out because of his expressed unbelief in a God.

On Saturday last Mr. Brayman let the job of cleaning up 10 acres of his eighty, recently bought, preparatory to planting them with fruit trees, and now he says, he intends to prepare and plant 10 acres more.

Rev. R. Pieters, made the remark in his discourse on Thursday last, that the attendance was more numerous on the day set apart for prayers for the coming crops, than on that day set apart for the prayers for education.

On Wednesday morning Judge Arnold sentenced Peter Vanden Berg to the House of Correction, at Ionia, for eight months for assault and battery; and William Caslow (the garroter of Annie Lee) to the Penitentiary, at Jackson, for three years.

We glory in it to see Senator T. W. Ferry voting steadily with the silverites; also Representative Stone. We tender them our thanks. Stand steady in the ranks, a few more days, and the dominating spirit of Wall Street will be broken!

Spurgeon, who has grown very gouty in his old age, in a recent sermon deplored the prevailing infidelity of the age, remarking that clergymen were not afraid to profess principles which formerly only the most daring atheists had the temerity to avow.

Dr. E. H. Van Deusen, has resigned the charge of the Michigan State Insane Asylum. Dr. George C. Palmer, who has been connected with the institution for the past fourteen years, succeeds him, and will be assisted by Dr. Henry M. Hurd, and other physicians of prominence.

The agency of the Watertown Insurance Company, of New York, has been transferred from Mr. J. R. Kleyn, to Mr. L. T. Kanters. Mr. Kanters is also agent for the Agricultural Insurance Co. of the same place and State, and will hold himself in readiness to insure all kinds of property at reasonable rates.

A beautiful mirage was seen here on Tuesday morning from the steeple of Scott's Hotel, by several gentlemen, reflecting as they supposed Lake St. Clair or Lake Huron. The direction was due east. The morning was calm and beautiful, and afforded, according to all accounts, a magnificent panorama.

The lawsuit between Messrs. Knol & Lisman and T. Woltman & Son was amicably settled on Saturday last, by Mr. Knol & Lisman paying all expenses, together with an attorney fee of \$25.00 to Capt. R. Schadelee, who has acted as attorney for Woltman & Son. The idea of being a Lake Captain in the summer and a lawyer in the winter, appears as new and novel to us.

A DISPATCH to the Chicago Times, dated, Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 29th, says: "The Kinsley, Kan., train robbers were not arrested up to noon to-day. Superintendent Morse has offered a reward of \$100 each for the capture of the masked men, dead or alive. Lieut. Gardner, with a detachment of troops and provisions for several days, is on the trail. It is certain the robbers crossed the river twelve miles above Kinsley, and went south through the hills.

LATER—A telegram just received from Dodge City says Lieut. Gardner captured six of the robbers on Mule creek, killing one.

FRESH Taffy every day at KANTERS & WIERSEMA.

Mr. D. Kruidenier and wife left for their home, Pella, Ia., on Tuesday last.

The Alabama bar has just admitted a negro to practice,—the first who ever applied.

Mr. John Herold, has returned to Grand Rapids, after a rest of about three weeks among us.

Rev. J. Rice Taylor, pastor of Grace Church, is going east and will be absent about four weeks.

The painting and glazing firm of Kruidenier & Weymar have dissolved partnership, Mr. Weymar retiring.

Mr. N. Kenyon, who went east a few weeks ago to recuperate his health, has returned, and feels as well as ever again.

Rev. B. F. Doughty is on a visit in this city, and is engaged to preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday morning next, February 3rd.

The revival meetings instituted by Mr. Clapper, at Verbeek's Hall are tolerably well attended, and hopes are entertained that interest in them will increase.

The latest dispatches from Europe indicate considerable dissatisfaction on the part of England and Austria with the terms of peace imposed by Russia. The outlook is not so peaceful as it was.

Rev. Davenport, of the Wesleyan Methodist church of this city, acted as attorney for the defence in a lawsuit before Justice Fairbanks, on Thursday last. The defendant being accused of petit larceny, while being a member of his congregation.

"GOIN' to church this morning?" shouted Amos to his neighbor across the way. "No, sir." "Headache?" "No." "Children sick?" "No." "Got company?" "No." "What's the matter?" "Kimbull!" "Nough said."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE announcement is made in *De Hope*, of this week, that Rev. Jac. Van der Meulen will give a lecture in the Chapel of Hope College, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 6th. His subject will be: "Legs, Stilts and Crutches." Admission free.

A PANE of glass was found broken in the side-door of D. Bertach's dry goods store, on Friday morning, and the first impression was that it was burglary, but after diligent search it failed to prove itself to be such. It was doubtless the work of the street "arabs."

WHILE out sketching wild scenery in the neighborhood of Shasta, Cal., a couple of romantic misses stumbled upon a rich ledge of gold quartz. The art instinct instantly gave way to the practical, and they hurried away to file their claim to what may prove a fortune.

THE latest innovation in deep sea dredging is submarine ploughing, which is now being carried on successfully in Belfast harbor, Maine. A large Michigan plough is used, and is drawn by steam power located on shore, the direction being guided by a man in diver's armor.

The tide of emigration from Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina for Texas increases in volume. Sixteen hundred persons passed through Chattanooga alone in December. The Southern newspapers contain extensive notices of the movement and are wondering what it means.

ALREADY the ground is being broken for a large addition to the flouring mill of Messrs. Becker & Beukema, and the carpenters, Messrs. Toren & Van Kampen, are hard at work. The present owners of this mill intend to build an elevator to their mill, an addition to that business which this city has long felt. They intend to extend and improve their mill until it shall be first-class, and we hope they may be eminently successful.

In the Chicago Tribune of the 30th inst. we find among the news of the day the proceedings of a regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park, who decided, among other things, to invite Mr. Kanters, of this city, to come to Chicago, at the Board's expense, to examine the shore, and furnish the Board with such information as it should deem necessary in regard to the nature and probable cost of the breakwater work.

THE Muskegon News & Reporter gives an account of a young man, by the name of Chas. Palmiter, residing with his parents, near the suburbs of that city, who proceeded on Monday last, from some spite against his brother or mother and deliberately knocked in the head and cut the throats of 10 cows belonging to them, 9 of them dying immediately. He then proceeded to the house (his father and mother being absent) and set fire to the inside of the house, after which he fled. The fire was discovered and quenched, and the wanton butchery was discovered also. The English language lacks an appropriate epithet for such a brute, but hopes are entertained that the courts will do him justice.

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

Try Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

WHILE coughs and colds are very prevalent, we recommend a trial of Young's Cough and Lung Syrup.

Chicago parties are gathering ice at Fowler Lake, Wis. The ice is ten inches thick.

HOLLAND every year makes \$15,000,000 from Java. And this fact is not coffee colored either.

THOMAS Spurgeon, a son of the great London evangelist, is preaching successfully in Australia.

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

A child was born in LaFayette, Ind., the other day, having six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. The feet are webbed like ducks.

A. H. HOOPER, superintendent of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo and Lake Shore railroad, has tendered his resignation. Chester Warner was appointed to succeed him.

A MOVEMENT against public high school education is foretold in the Legislature of Massachusetts, as many of the members of that body believe that a grammar school education is as high a grade of instruction as the people should be taxed for.

Should the weather prove propitious, the next wheat crop of Texas, it is said, will be enormously large. All over the wheat region of the state farmers are turning their attention to its cultivation, and will plant less cotton than heretofore.

THE corner stone of the erecting shop of the engineering department in the navy yard at Washington, D. C., is a huge mass of metal, weighing five tons, obtained by melting down counterfeit plates and dies captured by the detectives of the Treasury Department.

The "swamp" lands to which the Marquette and Mackinac railroad will be entitled on the completion of that road, embrace 1,826,995 acres. Of this amount 431,887 acres are in Chippewa county, 275,666 in Mackinaw, 240,217 in Marquette, and 870,198 in Schoolcraft.

GRIFFIN, Texas, is supported almost exclusively by buffalo hunters. They work with the tactics of well-organized skirmishers, and hundreds of buffaloes are killed every day. The hides are worth there from \$1 to \$1.50 each, and the meat commands a good price. A skillful hunter will skin a six-year-old bull in five minutes.

THE Kent County Jail, was burned down by its inmates on Tuesday morning—the damages are about \$30,000. Insured for \$25,000. None of the prisoners escaped, however, sheriff Peck and his assistants capturing them all. The Kalamazoo Jail will in the mean time be used by Kent County as their county jail.

Our youthful brother editor of the *New Journal*, of Grand Haven, (now a naturalized citizen, hailing from the British Islands) don't seem to like our reflection upon the deliberate gift of patronage bestowed from a Republican official upon a Democratic "organ," and attempts to answer it with his national braggadocio. That will not answer Lee! If it was not for the publication of the figures in question by the *Grandview*, this community would hardly have been aware of its publication—so much for your extensive (?) circulation. Take a little more 'alf and 'alf and then try and cover the transaction a little nicer.

THE saw mill, at the head of Black Lake, owned by Mr. E. J. Harrington, and rented by Mr. Peter Pfanstiel, for the purpose of manufacturing shingles, etc., is still running right along, and furnishes employment to twelve persons. He is purchasing all the shingle bolts and logs that are brought, furnishing a market for that class of timber. He manufactured 176,000 shingles in 5 1/2 days of last week, and ships about 14 car loads of shingles per month. The indomitable energy with which Mr. P. pushes his business is one of the reasons why he need not shut down, and will undoubtedly yield him a good return at some future day. At any rate, it is a blessing for those who earn their daily bread there.

By request of a friend we clip the following from the *Allegan Democrat*: "We learn from Martin Cook, Esq., that the taxpayers of school district No. 1 of Fillmore have built a two story brick school house at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars. He attended a meeting at this school house a few weeks since, that was conducted by Rev. Mr. Coplin, who preached from the text, 'One thing is needful.' It was one of the best religious meetings he ever attended. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the teachers in the district that has built this brick school house, and they are pronounced as good teachers as any district in Allegan county can boast of. Mr. Johnson has taught the school for some six years."

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES
MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

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

All Work Warranted and
Prices Low.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

—THE—

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

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

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and

Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,

and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always

on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Amier, deceased.

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

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,

49-5w Judge of Probate.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at

Short Notice.

44-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

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

Its Record for the Past Twenty-

Two Years.

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

Farm, Household or Fireside.

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

Talented Regular Contributors!

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

For the current year the subscription price will remain as heretofore, viz: Two dollars per copy in clubs—postage prepaid by the publishers.

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

Before making up your list of papers for the ensuing year it will pay you to send for a specimen copy, which are sent free. Address plainly, Western Farm Journal, 116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 43 feet of Lot 5 in Block 86. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Stekotee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHOENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

42-4f

KRUPP'S GUN FACTORY.

Its Progress from Ten Men Employed in 1810 to Nine Thousand in 1877.

A correspondent writing from Berlin says:

An international congress of rare character assembled a short time ago at Bredlar, in Rhenish Prussia. Mr. Krupp, the greatest gunmaker of the entire world, and director of the celebrated foundry at Essen, invited representatives of all nationalities—Russian, English, Austrian, Belgian, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, Brazilian and even Japanese—to witness the experiments of a new piece of artillery, the plated cannon, or, as it is called in German, the "panzer canone." The number of officers present at these interesting experiments was fifty-five. The object was to solve two problems considered extremely difficult, and which have hitherto defied the ingenuity of inventors: First, a permanent pointing in aim; second, the protection of the piece. Now this new Krupp gun has no recoil, and, therefore, it is only necessary to aim it once if the object does not change. In the second place, it can neither be damaged nor dismounted by the enemy. The artillerymen who serve it are sheltered in a sort of sentry box, formed by iron plates of about twenty inches in thickness. This sentry box contains the gun and the gunners. The roof and the exterior sides are protected by earth, while the front is pierced by a hole for the passage of the mouth of the gun. The enemy can see nothing but this hole. The experiment was so decisive that almost all the officers wanted to go into the sentry-box while two enormous siege guns showered shot upon them at short range. This invention may bring about a revolution in the art of defending strongholds.

It is known that the Emperor, while at the military maneuvers at Essen, visited the factory of the Messrs. Krupp, and this affair recalls the origin of this great industrial family. When the first chief of the factory came to Essen, the village had only 3,000 inhabitants. Today it has 40,000. Krupp commenced in 1810 with ten workmen, and in 1843 he had 100. It was his son, Alfred Krupp, that gave the establishment the prodigious development which it has reached to-day. It was from England that he brought his method of making steel, and he has wonderfully improved upon it by combining it with the Bessemer process. In 1868 he had 4,000 hands employed, and he has 9,000 at present. The buildings of the factory cover a space of over 200 acres, and are surrounded by 100 chimneys. A working-man's city, with 3,000 houses, gives to the hands apartments which are rented at from \$40 to \$80 a year. An association for providing food, with twenty-two salesrooms, furnishes the inhabitants at reduced prices, with all that they desire. A single bakery makes 400,000 pounds of bread in a month. There is in this factory of Essen 413 steam engines, representing a total of 17,000 horses, and 77 steam hammers for striking iron, among which figures the famous hammer called "Eritz," and which weighs 100,000 pounds. There are thirty miles of railway communicating with the different parts of the manufactory, as well as forty miles of telegraph lines. The establishment can manufacture in twenty-four hours 2,700 rails, 150 locomotive wheels, 180 wagon wheels and 1,500 shells, and in a month 250 field pieces and 54 others of larger caliber.

Adrianople.

Adrianople is situated at the confluence of the Tundja, the Maritza, and the Arda, and is about 135 miles from Constantinople. Its population has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 140,000 inhabitants. According to the most trustworthy accounts about half of these are Turks, 30,000 Bulgarians and Greeks, and the remainder Jews and Armenians. Adrianople was taken by the Turks from the Greek Emperors in 1362, and was made the capital of the Turkish empire, remaining so until Constantinople was seized in 1453. It is at present virtually an open town. The old part is surrounded by a wall and contains a citadel, but these are now useless as defenses. Recently more modern works have been constructed by the Turks, but these are only of field or at most of a provisional type. In the opinion of Von Moltke, the hollow roads, ditches, and garden walls without the town afford great facilities for its defense, and the approaches may be covered by troops drawn up as to rest upon the rivers, but only in corps of not less than 30,000 or 40,000 men. The town is, however, overlooked by heights on every side, and consequently it would be hardly possible to hold it against an army provided with modern artillery. The first view of Adrianople is described by Von Moltke as being wonderfully beautiful, the white minarets and the lead-roofed cupolas of the mosques, bath, and caravanserais rising in countless numbers above the endless mass of flat roofs and the broad tops of the plane trees. The country around is also exceedingly lovely. From the valleys of the rivers hills rise up gently, but to a considerable height, covered with vineyards and orchards; and as far as the eye can reach it sees nothing but fertile fields, groves of fruit-trees, and flourishing villages. Within, however, the streets are narrow and irregular, the shelving roofs of many of the houses projecting so as to meet those on the opposite side of the way.

Wanted a Drink.

A 5-year-old child left its seat in the Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Mich., walked up to the pulpit and up the steps, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who turned toward the lad, saying, "What do you want, my little man?" The child innocently replied, "A glass of water." The pastor poured out a glass of water, and the child drank it and

left the platform. The incident created considerable merriment among the audience, which the child in returning to his seat noticed, and, thinking the people were amused at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, "Thank you, sir," and went to his seat, satisfied that he had not committed an impropriety.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged by the people as a positive cure for all catarrhal affections. Its great popularity with physicians and patients, together with its constantly increasing sale, attests in arguments stronger than words, its healing power. If there be general or nervous debility and impoverished blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Catarrh Remedy. The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Down, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. G. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettie Lake, Ohio; Charles Norcross, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, Scriba, N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Bridge Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, Pa.; H. P. Ayers, Laporte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Tex.; Jonas F. Reinert, Stoneville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, McFarland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; Mrs. M. A. Curry, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Louis Anders, Gaysport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhardt, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. M. Galusha, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Adel, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newman, Ga.; Chas. E. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Daniel B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnsae, 290 Delancy street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Roberts, Earlsboro, Ark.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs. C. J. Spurrin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. F. Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Staunton, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Waite, Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Ebe, Bantam, Cal.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Colo.; Wm. E. Bartrie, Sterling, Pa.; H. H. Ebon, 948 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. B. Jackman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L. Ledbrook, Chatham, Ill.; J. B. McCoy, Nashport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winnie, Darien, Wis.; John Zeigler, Carlisle Springs, Pa.; James Tompkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duer, Pawnee City, Neb.; Joseph T. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Tex.; H. L. Laird, Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Ore.

What the Bilious Require.

Since torpidity of the liver is the chief cause of its disorder, it is evident that what the bilious require is an alterative stimulant which will arouse it to activity, an effect that is followed by the disappearance of the various symptoms indicative of its derangement. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters invariably achieve the primary result mentioned, besides removing the constipation, distention, headache, yellowness of the skin and whites of the eyes, pain in the right side and under the right shoulder, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, to which bilious invalids are peculiarly subject. As a remedy for chronic indigestion, mental despondency, and nervousness, the Bitters are equally efficacious, and, as a renovator of lost vigor, a means of arresting premature decay, and a source of relief from the infirmities to which the gentler sex is peculiarly subject, they may be thoroughly relied upon.

"It is Perfectly Splendid"

"There's nothing like it." "Never could use baking powder till I tried yours." "Can't speak too highly of it." These are the words of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER.

COL. ALVIN HULBERT, of the "Sherman Ho." Chicago, has reduced the rates to people from this town to \$3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor without baths; a further reduction of 50 cents per day to those remaining four days or one week.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MARCHES"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.
THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

THE MARKETS.

| NEW YORK | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| BEVERS..... | 38 00 @ 50 |
| Hogs..... | 4 35 @ 50 |
| COTTON..... | 11 @ 17 1/2 |
| WHEAT—Superior..... | 4 25 @ 4 75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago..... | 1 24 @ 1 25 |
| Corn—Western Mixed..... | 49 @ 55 |
| Oats—Mixed..... | 38 @ 39 |
| Rye—Western..... | 70 @ 72 |
| PORK—New Mess..... | 11 75 @ 12 00 |
| LARD..... | 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers..... | 5 15 @ 5 65 |
| Choice Natives..... | 4 60 @ 5 00 |
| Cows and Heifers..... | 2 25 @ 3 50 |
| Butcher's Steers..... | 3 25 @ 3 50 |
| Medium to Fair..... | 3 75 @ 4 25 |
| Hogs—Live..... | 2 70 @ 4 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2..... | 6 25 @ 6 75 |
| Good to Choice Spring Ex..... | 6 25 @ 6 50 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Spring..... | 1 08 @ 1 04 |
| No. 3 Spring..... | 96 @ 98 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 39 @ 40 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 @ 24 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 48 @ 49 1/2 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 49 @ 50 |
| BEANS—Choice Creamery..... | 13 @ 13 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 10 70 @ 10 80 |
| LARD..... | 7 1/4 @ 7 3/4 |
| MILWAUKEE. | |
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1 08 1/2 @ 1 09 |
| No. 2..... | 1 04 @ 1 05 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 40 @ 41 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 23 @ 24 |
| RYE—No. 2..... | 49 @ 50 |
| BARLEY—No. 2..... | 49 @ 50 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall..... | 1 13 @ 1 14 |
| CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... | 42 @ 43 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 27 @ 28 |
| RYE..... | 49 @ 50 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11 00 @ 11 25 |
| LARD..... | 7 @ 7 1/2 |
| HOGS..... | 3 80 @ 4 00 |
| CATTLE..... | 2 50 @ 2 60 |
| CINCINNATI. | |
| WHEAT—Red..... | 1 15 @ 1 16 |
| CORN—No. 2..... | 38 @ 39 |
| OATS..... | 23 @ 24 |
| RYE..... | 56 @ 58 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11 00 @ 11 25 |
| LARD..... | 7 1/4 @ 8 |
| TOLEDO. | |
| WHEAT—No. 1 White Michigan..... | 1 18 @ 1 20 |
| No. 2 Red..... | 1 14 @ 1 17 |
| CORN..... | 46 @ 47 |
| OATS—No. 2..... | 28 @ 29 |
| DETROIT. | |
| WHEAT—Choice White..... | 5 75 @ 6 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 1..... | 1 24 @ 1 25 |
| No. 1 Amber..... | 1 21 @ 1 22 |
| CORN—No. 1..... | 41 @ 47 1/2 |
| OATS—Mixed..... | 27 @ 28 |
| BARLEY (per cental)..... | 1 05 @ 1 60 |
| PORK—Mess..... | 11 00 @ 11 75 |
| EAST LIBERTY, PA. | |
| CATTLE—Best..... | 5 00 @ 5 25 |
| Fair..... | 4 25 @ 5 00 |
| Common..... | 4 00 @ 4 25 |
| HOGS..... | 4 10 @ 4 20 |
| SHEEP..... | 3 00 @ 4 50 |

FLORIDA HOMES!

Location elevated, fertile and healthy. Close to R. R. Stations and Northern Colonies. Price ONLY \$1,250 PER ACRE. Cheap transportation. Settlers are delighted. Send stamp for State Map, Views and Report Chicago Real Estate. Brainerd T. Smith & Co., 302 LaSalle St., Chicago.

CLOCKS

E. INGRAM & CO. are superior in design and not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Manner—Bristol, Ct.

WANTED

Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crimes. For liberal salaries and American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O.

CHICAGO WEEKLY POST

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

32 columns of Editorial, News, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and Market Reports. One copy 1 year, postage paid, 75c. Same terms to Agents as last year. Address THE POST, 88 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilson's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally.

PASTORS

Knowing worthy persons who desire useful and remunerative employment will help such by directing them to send for a Special Agent's Circular of FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE, a Household Periodical, unsectarian and unsectarian, edited by REV. DR. DEEMES. Good terms made to send a recommendation from a clergyman and ten cents for postage for a specimen copy. Address FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street.

WEBER'S METROPOLITAN CORSET.

THE ONLY CORSET COMBINING Grace, Comfort and Beauty!

Is constructed on purely scientific principles. The back is whole boned and left open at the hips to be placed at pleasure of wearer, and is so gored to back out the fabric and hence adapt themselves with marvelous accuracy to every curve and undulation of the finest type of figure. For sale by all leading merchants. Lady Agents wanted. Samples by mail on receipt of \$1.00. WESTERN DEPOT, KEITH BROS., Chicago, Ill.

WE WILL PAY

Highest Market Price

FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, OR WE WILL SELL THEM FOR YOU ON FIVE PER CENT. COMMISSION:

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY, LARD, TALLOW, FEATHERS, POTATOES, APPLES, GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, FUR, HIDES, WOOL, PEANUTS, BROOM CORN, DRIED FRUIT, HAY, HOGS, &c., &c.

Liberal cash advances made on large consignments of staple articles. Farmers, shippers and dealers in General Merchandise should write for reference, price current, stencil, &c. When writing us, state whether you wish to ship on consignment or sell. If you wish to sell, name the articles, amount of each, and your very lowest price for same, delivered f. o. b. (free on board cars) at your nearest shipping point; also, if possible, send sample by mail—if too bulky, by freight.

HULL & SCOTNEY,

Gen'l Commission & Shipping Merchants,
221 & 346 North Water St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH—Pond's Extract is nearly a Specific for this disease. It can hardly be excelled, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE—Pond's

Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM—During severe and changeable

weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves.

SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,

CROUPS, &c.—This cold weather tries the Lungs sorely. Have Pond's Extract on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and

ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS—Pond's Extract invariably

relieves the pain and finally cures.

\$10 to \$25

A DAY SURE made by Agents selling our Chronos, Orayons, Pictures and Chromo Cards. 125 samples worth \$5, sent postpaid for \$5. Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston. (Established 1871)

BILLIARD TABLES

BUY THE BEST AT HEADQUARTERS with the celebrated PHILAN & COLLINDER COMBINATION CUSHIONS, which will be sold on tables of my manufacture only in future, as I will not furnish them to any other manufacturer. The finest tables, balls, cues, &c., at lowest prices. Send for catalogue and reduced price list. H. W. COLLINDER, 138 Broadway, New York, Successor 1878. To Charles & Collinder.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

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Farmers' Column.

Why Some Farmers are Poor.

The greatest agent to produce poverty among farmers, or any other class, is debt. Many farmers will get a deed of a small piece of land, enough to support themselves and families, and lay by a small annual income. But that is not sufficient. They run in debt for more land; and they become a slave to debt. They pay interest on money borrowed, which will soon consume the little property they possess. They often pay higher than 10 per cent. Such proceedings engender a spirit of discontent, and they lose faith in farming, and try to sell their farms in order to get to town and enter other business. In nine cases out of ten, every farmer who is doing well but goes to town falls outright. Having no faith in farming, or having no breadth of understanding, they buy the poorest tools and meaneast stock, and drive poor teams before poorer wagons and agricultural machinery. In the fall and winter they feed poorly, just enough to get their live stock through the winter into spring. Then it takes all summer to put on that flesh that was lost in the winter by poor shelter and bad food. They never put out fruit or shade trees on their farms. They always sell their best lambs and cattle to the drovers, and keep the poorest at home. They send their children to school but little, as too much learning is a dangerous thing. They do not take agricultural papers, or believe in book farming. They never give their children a cent of spending money as it makes them extravagant, and they may become spend-thrifts. In short, they are the most miserable people in the world, and would not keep money if they had it. Such farmers are poor, and will remain so to the end of their days. —Columbia Republican.

Coal Ashes and Curculio.

I have for several years saved my plums from the ravages of the curculio by the use of coal ashes. They become so completely disgusted with it that they leave for other parts. Just so soon as the blossoms fall I commence with my ashes. I take a bucketful of the ashes under my arm, and with the other hand I dash the ashes all over and through the trees, covering the plums completely with ashes, and go round every few days and give them another dose. If the rain washes it off, I renew the dose and keep at it until my plums are ripe, when I am well paid for my trouble. I had, this year, eight bushels on seven small trees, which I sold for thirty-two dollars. I have several trees of the Rheine Claude variety upon which I did not use the ashes, because the plums were so scattering. I thought it would not pay, but there was one limb of one of those trees that was close to those I put the ashes on; it got its share of ashes, and that limb ripened up all of its plums, but not a plumb was there left on the other part of the tree or on any of the other trees of that variety. This was conclusive evidence to me that it was the ashes that saved my plums. When I first commenced the ashes, my brother told me that I would not succeed, that he made sure of saving his plums by placing a sheet under his trees and shaking the little Turks off of his trees, and catching them on the sheet and killing them. But when plums were ripe I had plenty and he had none. —Ohio Farmer.

Fertilizing with Charcoal.

The owner of a large vineyard on Kelley's Island writes me that a neighbor of his had a large grapevine growing not far from his old cistern which had a filtering apartment filled with charcoal; and a root of the vine, having found its way into that charcoal, filled the entire mass with its ramifications; the effect on the growth and productiveness of the vine was remarkable. He intends, therefore, to try some powdered charcoal as a fertilizer. It is probable, however, that in the case of the cistern the charcoal was saturated with fertilizing ingredients filtered from rain water, hence comparatively little benefit may result from the application of charcoal unless mixed with richer ingredients. Saturating it with water in which hen manure is dissolved would no doubt be very effective. —Correspondence Country Gentleman.

Corn is not a sufficiently nutritious food for pigs except for fattening. For growing pigs there is nothing better than bran with the corn, and milk if it can be procured. Milk and equal parts of bran and corn meal will make a good food for pigs. If grain has to be grown for the feed, we should advise rye as the best and easiest to be raised. —American Agriculturist.

BEAN meal is readily eaten by pigs when cooked or scalded, lightly salted and fed cold. If the pigs do not eat it with relish, it may be made into a slop with milk or mixed with corn meal. Beans mixed with corn form a very nutritious food. —American Agriculturist.

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Chancery Sale.

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

Ann Robinson, Complainant,
vs.
Thomas Robinson, Leendert Van den Ouden, Hendrik Ringelberg and Jan Fondee, Defendants.

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

Dated, January 14, 1878.
EDWIN BAXTER,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.
Wm. N. Angell, Complainant's Solicitor. 49-74

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