

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1879

Holland City News: 1872-1879

2-1-1879

Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 51: February 1, 1879

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 51: February 1, 1879" (1879). *Holland City News: 1879*. 5.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879/5

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1879 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 363.

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 35 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.		2 00 a. m.
"	11.55 a. m.	5 15 "
"	9 20 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5 25 a. m.
"	10.55 "	3 35 p. m.
"	9 25 p. m.	6 10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1 50 a. m.	12 15 "
"	5 10 "	10 45 a. m.
"	3 25 p. m.	9 35 "
"	5 55 "	

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4.	No. 2.	No. 3.
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 50	12 20	7 00
7 10	11 47	7 43
7 00	11 42	7 55
6 15	11 12	8 40
5 35	10 44	9 50
4 55	10 25	10 10
3 45	9 35	11 45

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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. crossing.

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the First Ward Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

L. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

G. A. KONING, R. S. W. BLOM, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

Otto BREYMAN, W. M. C. B. WYNN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 50 @	12
Butter, lb.	@	18
Clover seed, lb.	@	16
Eggs, dozen	@	16
Honey, lb.	@	80
Hay, ton	@	35
Onions, bushel	@	50
Potatoes, bushel	@	1 25
Timothy Seed, bushel	@	
Wool, lb.	@	

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50
" " green	2 00
" beach, dry	2 00
" " green	1 75
Hemlock Bark	@ 4 00
Staves, pork, white oak	@ 10 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	@ 2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00
Railroad ties	10
Shingles, A 1 m	@ 2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@	82
Corn, shelled bushel	@	28
Oats, bushel	@	27
Buckwheat, bushel	@	40
Bran, ton	@	14 00
Feed, ton	@	18 00
" 100 lb.	@	1 25
Barley, 100 lb.	@	1 30
Middling, 100 lb.	@	85
Flour, 100 lb.	@	2 25
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	@	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	3 @	4
Pork	@	3
Lard	@	6 @ 8
Smoked Meat	@	8 @ 10
" Ham	@	7 @ 9
" Shoulders	@	5 @ 7
Tallow, per lb.	@	6 @ 8
Turkeys	@	7 @ 9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	@	6 @ 8

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

Chicago & West Michigan

RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich. 7-1v

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Insure your homes in the Watertown Fire Ins. Co.

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physician or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, Providence, R. I.

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at PESSINK BROS.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

See the Agt. of the "Watertown's" before you insure

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

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

MARRYING AND BURYING.

A Royal Wedding and a Royal Funeral Jostle Each other in the Netherlands.

The marriage-feast and the funeral baked meats follow each other with strange rapidity of late in the royal households of Europe. The wedding of the Princess Thyra of Denmark recalled that of the late grand duchess of Hess, which was celebrated under the shadow of the death of the prince consort of England, her father. It was noted at the time of the grand duchess' wedding, by the way, as of evil omen that Queen Victoria refused to doff her weeds even to brighten the marriage of her favorite daughter. And now within a week of the wedding-day of his brother, King William III., of Holland, Prince Henry of the Netherlands has died, leaving his own bride of less than a year a widow, to darken with the gloom of bereavement the approaching nuptials of her sister, the betrothed bride of his royal highness the duke of Connaught.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands was born at Soesdyk, June 13, 1820. He was the youngest son of King William II. by Queen Anna Paulowna, a daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia. For many years Prince Henry administered the duchy of Luxemburg with great success, and he held the high office of lieutenant admiral commanding the Dutch navy, as well as a high nominal rank in the navy of Russia. He was the most popular prince of the house of Orange, and at the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez capital he represented Holland with great dignity, in company with his first wife, the Princess Amelia of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. This lady died childless, May 1, 1872, and in August of last year Prince Henry was married with much pomp at Berlin to the Princess Mary, a girl of twenty, the eldest daughter of the "Red Prince," Frederic Charles of Prussia. For some time past Prince Henry has been looked upon as the hope of the Dutch dynasty, King William's heir, the prince of Orange, being a notorious profligate who rarely visits Holland at all, and his second son, Prince Alexander, a person of delicate health and indisposed to marriage. It was on this account chiefly that Prince Henry made up his mind to a second marriage, and it was chiefly on account of Prince Henry's second marriage that his brother, King William, determined to be married again himself. The sudden death of Prince Henry, therefore, will greatly enhance the interest taken by the people of Holland in the new queen that King William has given them. For every man woman and child in Holland knows full well that a succession to the Dutch throne may mean the annihilation of the ancient independence of the Dutch people, and the absorption of the fertile provinces and the fine harbors of the low countries into the gigantic empire which the prince of blood and iron is building up so sternly in central Europe.

The new queen of Holland, Queen Emma—or, to give her name in full, Adelaide Emma Wilhelmina Theresa—is just turned of 20, having been born on the 20th of August, 1858. Her own sex will be pleased to know that she is of medium stature and a nicely turned figure, with animated features, a fine complexion, a fresh and laughing mouth, and an abundance of chestnut hair, which she wears in waves down on her forehead. She is delightfully short-sighted, and has to make as much use of a business-like eye-glass as if she had been born on Beacon hill, Boston. This quality—it must not be called a defect—is inherited from her mother. Arolsen, the Waldeck capital, is a dear little town of twenty-five hundred souls, on the Aar, about three hours by post-road from Scherfelo, the nearest station on the Cassel railway. The country around is sober and not over fertile, and the little capital is neat, quiet and sleepily comfortable. The castle is a fine one, though not architecturally pretentious. There are two large brick buildings forming a demi-lune and the entrance to the first court, from this, on the left, between two massive granite towers covered with ivy and occupied by the Prussian guard, a bridge, replacing the old draw-bridge, leads to the court of honor, on the three sides of which are the buildings forming the castle proper. Along the wings run porticos, which are closed with glass doors in the winter. The facade of the central building, which is much loftier than the wings bears the old escutcheon of the Waldecks, who claim descent from Witkind, surmounted by a closed crown. The entrance here is to a superb hall, from which a really grand double stairway con-

ducts to the apartments of honor which were occupied by the king of Holland during his recent visits. The dining-hall and salons and the apartments of the family are on the right wing, looking out on a beautiful English sward, bounded by pretty little plantations. The king and queen occupied the apartments of honor already mentioned.

It is hoped that the celebrations, by their brilliancy, may break up the apathy or positive antipathy with which the king's remarriage has been viewed by his people. The king's eccentricities have worn out Dutch patience. His reign began with a scandal. He ran away before his father died to Scotland as prompter in a dramatic company in which figured an actress of whom he was enamored, and had to be sent for to ascend the throne. His neglect of his popular wife, Queen Sophie, worried and wearied the society of the Hague. The country has felt the hard times like its neighbors, and Acheenese expeditions, with their drain of blood and treasure, have given rise to murmurs which have not been assuaged by the haste with which the old monarch went wife hunting immediately after his wife's death, and his rupture with the Countess d'Ambiose. The Princess Thyra of Denmark was first spoken of; then the rumor went abroad that he contemplated espousing his sister's daughter, the Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. It was at a banquet given in honor of Prince Henry and his bride, in September, 1873, that the king, "in a moment of expansion," as the papers delicately put it, filled his glass and drank it off with the remark: "Gentlemen, within six weeks I'll show you the queen." When, at the close of September last his betrothal was formally announced, not even the possibility of procuring a surer direct succession, and so strengthening Dutch independence, seemed to awake popular approval and affection. The new queen comes from a very small German court in close relations with Prussia, and many Dutch journals criticised with severity the king's selection. The *Middelburgsche Courant*, the leading liberal organ, did not scruple to use such language as this:

"If many things engage our attention in the present situation of the Netherlands: if the decline of our commerce, industry and activity in almost all branches gives us only too many reasons for sadness and makes us aspire impatiently toward all that could restore their vitality, we must confess with pain that we shall not be able to find this impulsion in the present state of our dynasty—that dynasty which has been during centuries one of the pillars of our national strength. Our crown prince travels about abroad, and more and more loses interest in his country. The second son of the king, in weak health, is also absent at the moment when the Netherlands as well as the other members of the royal family receive solemnly Prince Henry and his wife. And, finally, his royal father, on the threshold of old age, seeks a compensation for the loss which he has suffered of a wife whom he cannot forget in a marriage with a princess young enough to be his daughter. Our affection for the house of Orange, as well as for the Netherlands, might have been spared this last trial."

Nor was the match more popular in the old king's family. The prince of Orange, who had feigned a reconciliation with his father at the dying bed of Queen Sophie, refused to be present at the ceremony at Arolsen or during the festivities at Amsterdam and the Hague, and Prince Alexander withdrew sullenly to his mother's family at Stuttgart, and laid out a plan for travelling all through the month of January, so as to be "unavoidably prevented" from attending. In royal as well as in plebeian families, an old man's second marriage with a young wife sometimes will lead to unpleasantness! Yet upon the issue of such a marriage the fate of Holland, and the peace of Europe may now be pending!—*Exchange.*

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pitt Mail Gazette* says: "Dark as these wintry days is the gloom that is spreading over Germany. General despondency and bitterness prevail. The depression of industry and trade is worse than ever, so that the Bankruptcy Court has to enlarge its building; the distress among the lower classes is extreme; the papers tell heart-rending stories about starving people; the clergy and the law guardians appeal every day to the public for contributions in order to stave off the worst sufferings of the very poorest."

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A DISPATCH from Belvidere, N. J., says the convicted ex-officials of that county have been sentenced to terms in the State prison ranging from one to two years, all at hard labor. The contractor involved in the conspiracy to plunder the treasury was sentenced to six months in the county jail, and to pay a fine of \$500.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded near Bradford, Pa., a few days ago, instantly killing John Vaughn, the engineer, and John Adda, a laborer; fatally injuring Geo. Grogan, the conductor, C. I. A. Sheppard, Assistant Superintendent, and Mike Holler, the fireman, and seriously injuring four other men. At Morville, Me., John McFarland, wife and granddaughter were killed by an insane man named Rowell, who was later shot dead by a neighbor whom he had attacked.

THE WEST.

RELIABLE advices from the Northwest are to the effect that Sitting Bull's band of 5,000 lodges had crossed the line, and were camped on American soil with their faces southward. Sitting Bull, however, does not accompany them. He sends word to the Great Father that the expedition is eminently pacific. No hostility is intended. Sitting Bull represents that his people were starving and freezing in British America; that there were no buffalo, and that it was reduced to a question of life and death—hence he advised his followers to return to the United States and take their hances.

The last chapter in the bloody Indian drama which began at Camp Robinson, Neb., three or four weeks ago was enacted some forty miles northwest of that post on the 21st of January, and resulted in the almost total extermination of the remnant of the Cheyenne band that escaped slaughter at the outset. A correspondent at Fort Robinson furnishes the following brief account of the affair: "The trail of the Cheyennes was followed from the bluffs, where the savages succeeded in killing Barber, by B and D companies of the Third Cavalry, commanded by Col. Evans, to a range of hills, where he found them entrenched, as usual, in a very strong position. Col. Evans comprehended the situation at a glance and made a charge, driving them from their stronghold, but not until his horse had been shot from under him, he having ridden at the head of his command. The Indians broke and ran, greatly deceiving Col. Evans, who thought they had moved but a few rods and were still in the bluffs, while they had made for the prairie in the direction of Chadron creek with a view of reaching their old rifle-pits, where they held the troops at bay in October. In the meantime Capt. Wessells was not idle, having had scouts out with a view of forming a communication with Col. Evans, who spied the escaping Cheyennes. The discovery was immediately conveyed to Capt. Wessells, who, with companies A, E, F and H of the Third Cavalry, started in pursuit of the fleeing reds. After riding all night, he was rewarded by discovering the savages in a small creek making rifle-pits. Without waiting a moment he gave the order for a charge, Wessells riding at the head of the first column. As the troops got within fifty yards of the savages, the latter opened fire with deadly effect, killing Sergt. Taggart, Farrier Brown and Private Nelson, of Company L, Third Cavalry, and wounding Sergt. Ambrose, of Company E, and the Indian scout, Woman's Dress, who voluntarily accompanied Wessells, when last starting from this post, as scout and trailer. Capt. Wessells was also slightly wounded. Only nine Cheyennes, all of them wounded, were captured. The remainder of the party, twenty-three in number, were killed. Seventeen are still unaccounted for. It is supposed that some died from wounds and that others escaped."

At Coal Creek, Ind., two young men, named Hughes and Daily, quarreled over a friendly game of cards, and Daily drew a revolver and shot Hughes dead. The murderer was arrested.

This week another new drama, "Two Women," is being produced at McVicker's, in Chicago. As this play is a partial adaptation of one of Emil Gabonau's works, the same source from "Almost a Life" and "Within an Inch of His Life" were drawn, an impression has been created that it is similar to them. This is not the fact, as it differs as widely as possible. The situations in the drama are well worked up, and the construction is good. Mr. McVicker complimented the author very highly for her work, stating that it was the first manuscript play he had ever received without alteration.

SITTING BULL—the good old soul—has sent to his Uncapapa relatives at Standing Rock agency the following: He wants to locate on the reservation, if the Great Father will permit him. "Once I was strong and brave, and my people had hearts of iron, but now I am a coward and will fight no more forever. My people are cold and hungry. My women are sick and my children are freezing. I will do as the Great Father wishes. I will give my guns and ponies into his hands. My arrows are broken, and my war-paint thrown to the winds."

THE SOUTH.

In the United States Court at Jacksonville, Fla., last week, State Senator-elect Lee, Sheriff Wright and Justice Johns, members of the Brevard County Canvassing Board at the late election, were convicted of making false returns, and sentenced by Judge Settle to the penitentiary—Lee to a term of three years and the other two to one year each.

IMMIGRANTS in Wise county, Texas, from Lawrence, Kan., engaged in a fight, in which forty shots were exchanged. Ben Rhodes and Joe Hancy were fatally wounded.

THREE negroes named Alexander and three white men named Gamblin quarreled about the possession of some land in Wayne county, Miss. Later the negroes ambushed the white men, killing one and wounding another. The fire was returned and two negroes were killed. The other fled. The two convicted members of the Brevard county (Florida) Canvassing Board have escaped from jail.

WASHINGTON.

ST. MARTIN, the Louisiana witness, whose affidavit charging Representative Stenger, Maddox, Gibson and others with having bribed him to perform certain dirty work in the interest of Tilden the Potter Committee some time ago refused to place upon its records, has undergone a three days' examination before that committee. He proves as versatile a witness as Jim Anderson and Agnes Jenks, and is probably about as reliable. In his testimony he recanted that portion of his affidavit implicating Mr. Stenger, and also retracted that portion which charged that Gibson paid him \$400. During the examination there was an interesting tilt between the witness and Ben Butler. The latter asked St. Martin if he had

corrected the lie which appeared in the affidavit before he had seen it in the newspapers. St. Martin replied that he did not consider it a lie; that it was a mistake. Butler then said: "But wasn't it a lie to the public?" St. Martin stubbornly returned that he would not answer any more questions put to him by Gen. Butler, who simply replied, "Well, we will see." The witness repeated, "Well, I'll be — if I answer any more. You can call me up for contempt, but that is all you can do." He, however, reconsidered and the examination proceeded.

THE commission appointed during the last session of Congress, composed of three Senators and five Representatives, to consider and report upon the feasibility of transferring the control of the Indiana, from the Interior to the War Department, finds itself at a dead lock, four of them favoring and four opposing the proposed change. The President has signed the Pension Arrangements bill. He said at the time the bill passed that he looked upon it as doing substantial justice to the soldier, but he regretted extremely that it appeared upon the stage at just this time, in view of the enormous expenditure it entailed. This expenditure cannot begin until an appropriation has been made, as it has been officially announced that no payment will be made under or on account of the bill till Congress makes a specific appropriation for the purpose.

THE Senate Finance Committee, in Congress, has decided to report against the reduction of the tax on cigars.

REPRESENTATIVE BUCKNER, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, says that he does not believe it is possible to get any additional financial legislation through the House at this session. Senator Christianity, of Michigan, has accepted the post of Minister to Peru, and will resign his seat in the United States Senate. The Finance Committee of the Senate has decided to recommend a reduction of the tobacco tax to 20 cents per pound.

POLITICAL.

MATT H. CARPENTER has been elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin. He will take the seat occupied by Senator Howe, who retires on the 4th of March, after eighteen years' continuous service. Samuel J. Tilden is said to be seeking the Governorship of New York next fall as the stepping-stone to the renomination for the Presidency in 1890.

At a meeting of the Potter Committee, the other day, Gen. Butler related his connection with the cipher dispatches. He said he found them, to the number of 640, upon his private table last spring, but did not know who placed them there. He had nothing to do with their publication, as they had been furnished to the New York Tribune before they came into his hands. During the summer they were missed for several weeks, and subsequently they were found again, when he had them numbered and stamped and put in a place of safety. He was willing to place them at the service of the committee. It was decided by the committee to at once go into an investigation of the telegrams.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "Mr. Conkling has again triumphed in his committee, and, by the solid vote of the Republican members, secured an adverse report upon the nominations of Gen. Merritt and Mr. Burt Gen. Graham, having been nominated to fill a vacancy, will be confirmed, a unanimous report in his favor having been agreed upon in the committee."

R. L. T. BEAL, Democrat, has been elected to Congress from the First district of Virginia, to fill the unexpired term of Beverly B. Douglas. The Arkansas Legislature has elected J. D. Walker, Democrat, as the successor of Stephen W. Dorsey, Republican, in the United States Senate from that State.

GENERAL.

CRIMINATIONS: Thomas Johnson's dwelling, at Kingston, Ontario, was burned, and his two little daughters perished in the flames; Mrs. Davis and her baby were burned to death by the explosion of kerosene at Hyde Park, Pa.; William O'Brien and two sons were burned to death in their logging camp at Milbury Brook, N. B.

RECENT deaths: John W. Goff, one of the leading business men of Cincinnati; John Bonnet, a famous St. Louis caterer; Horace Hyde, a well-known St. Louis journalist, and brother of William Hyde, chief editor of the Republican—killed by a railroad accident.

FOREIGN.

THE steamship Oberon, bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, was caught in a severe gale off the southwest coast of England, broke her propeller, ran ashore, and became a total wreck. All the crew were saved.

It is reported from Berlin that a superior officer of the German army has betrayed to a foreign power the most momentous military secrets, including the all-important plan of mobilizing the army. The suspected person is a Baronet and a Major of artillery. He is under arrest. By the capizing of a boat at Antwerp, Belgium, eight men were drowned.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has sent orders to the French Admirals and Governors of French colonies to treat Gen. Grant with all honors due to the head of an independent state.

ACCOUNTS from France, England and Holland represent the weather as unusually severe, and much suffering in consequence. The Governments of Eastern Europe are devising measures to ward off the dreadful plague, which is slowly making its way westward. The Assembly of Bulgarian nobles charged to choose a Prince for the new European state met at Tirnova, the capital, a few days ago. The Assembly is decidedly pro-Russian. The election of a Prince will not be proceeded with until April. The news from South Africa is that the Zulu King refuses all the British demands, and that the King has assembled 8,000 men on the border.

THE British troops continued their advance into Afghanistan, and at last accounts were well on their way toward Kabul. A definite treaty between Russia and Turkey has been concluded, and peace is now established between the two nations. In France, President MacMahon shows a disposition to resist Republican reform, and says he will resign rather than yield to the military commands. Great distress is reported in the English mining districts. Fresh outbreaks of the rinderpest are reported in Prussia. Germany, Austria and Italy, are devising measures to ward off the plague. A Rome dispatch announces the death of Cardinal Antonucci. Stanley, the explorer, is preparing to make another exploration of Africa.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

THE Potter Committee began the investigation of the cipher dispatches at Washington on the 27th of January. Clarence Carey, the attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified that certain telegrams were placed in his charge when it was proposed to issue subpoenas for their production before the Investigating Committee. He was instructed to pick out all of a political character, with the view of getting them out of the way of the subpoena. They were afterward turned over to Capt. Whitney, manager of the Western

Union Telegraph Company at Washington. Floyd Grant, who made the selection of the dispatches in New York, said that he thought of the 29,000 about 300 were in cipher. Capt. Whitney was called by the committee, and testified to the shipping of the telegrams to New York, by order of President Orton, and James O. Green testified to the subsequent burning of them. Green said that among the dispatches there were seven or eight messages that passed between John N. Tyner and Zachariah Chandler about making two appointments in the Interior Department at salaries of \$2,500 each, and having the money deposited in some national bank, so that it might be drawn in Indianapolis by the Republican committee. The telegrams also contained the names of the persons to be appointed. He could not remember what those names were, but he believes one was Martin. Green also remembered some telegrams between Tyner and John W. Foster, of Indiana, in reference to the sale of some political office.

THE Potter Committee was occupied, on the 28th, chiefly in trying to find out how copies of the ciphers came into the possession of the New York Tribune. Assistant Postmaster General Brady and William E. Chandler related their connection with the dispatches after they left the custody of Bullock, the messenger of Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Brady detailed the manner in which he came into possession of the dispatches through Mr. Evans, member of Congress from Indiana, who received them from Bullock direct, before the latter left for Cologne, as Consul. Mr. Brady stated how he had delivered portions of these dispatches to William E. Chandler, and the manner in which they had been separated, culled over and examined. Mr. Chandler detailed the manner in which he dropped a package mysteriously upon Gen. Butler's desk, without telling Gen. Butler of the fact, or of the contents of the dispatches. Mr. Chandler also related the manner in which he had carefully collected certain dispatches from the package and forwarded them to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

FIVE witnesses were examined by the Teller Committee, at Charleston, on Jan. 22—three of them colored Republicans, and two white Democrats. It is scarcely necessary to state that their statements did not agree. The colored witnesses maintained that bulldozing, intimidation, fraud and general devilry characterized the late election in that city; the whites, on the other hand, maintaining that the election was fair and peaceable, and that every colored man was allowed to vote for whom he pleased.

THE Teller Committee examined four witnesses at Charleston, on the 23d of January—three colored men and one white man, all Republicans. They all testified to acts of bulldozing and intimidation, and also to the finding of tissue ballots in some of the boxes.

ABOUT a dozen witnesses testified before the Teller Committee, on Jan. 24. Butler Spears, of Sumter county, colored Republican, testified he was pursued and fired at by the Democrats, and W. H. Singleton testified to finding packages of tissue tickets in the ballot box at Swimming Pen precinct. C. H. Morse and Marion Morse, white Democrats of Sumter, testified to general good feeling toward colored people in the county; and S. J. Hanna, colored Supervisor, testified to being assaulted and driven from the polls at King's Tree, in Williamsburg county. Pendergass, colored Deputy United States Marshal at the same place, was assaulted by a party of Democrats, who then, without being sworn, voted the tissue tickets by handfuls. Other Supervisors testified to being refused admission to their polling-places in the county. H. E. Blair and J. H. Johnson, Republican Supervisors at Camden, Kershaw county, testified that the polls were crowded by whites so that the colored people could not vote, and to finding large numbers of tissue tickets in the ballot boxes. J. M. Caney and W. M. Shannon, Democratic Supervisors at the same place, and W. D. Grantham, County Chairman, testified that after 9 in the morning the crowding was over, and that everybody who chose to do so could vote, and that many colored people abstained from voting at the instigation of their leaders.

SEVERAL Republican witnesses testified before the Teller Committee, on Jan. 25, to the fact of tissue tickets being found in boxes in various precincts in Richland county. White and colored Democrats from Sumter county testified there were from 1,500 to 2,000 colored Democrats in the county, and hundreds of them were seen to vote the Democratic ticket. Two testified to being cursed, jeered at and threatened by colored Republicans, one being obliged to leave his church. W. J. Whipper (col red), Republican, described the turbulent conduct of the Democrats, and the demand for a division of time in Hampton county. Three Republicans from Colleton county testified to intimidation, and the use of tissue ballots in that county. This testimony was flatly contradicted by the Democratic County Chairman, who swore to the thoroughness and peaceableness of the Democratic canvass.

THE Teller Committee was occupied mainly on the 27th in hearing Democratic testimony as to the conduct of the canvass and election in Williamsburg and Sumter counties. The witnesses all testified to the peacefulness and fairness of the election, and to the bad character of Swails, the Republican leader, and his efforts to stir up strife between the whites and blacks. J. B. Chandler (white) testified that armed negroes surrounded Cedar Swamp precinct, saying the ballots should not be counted. The ballot-box was sent off on a by-path, while negroes lay in wait for it on the usual road. It was the intention of the negroes to murder the managers and seize the box. Paul Ludwig testified to the peacefulness of the election in Richland county. A number of colored Democrats were placed on the stand, and told how they had been bullied and intimidated by their Republican colored brethren. John Lee, colored Democrat, had been told by Republicans that he ought to be hung and his wife be burned. Many colored Democrats had been threatened, and their red shirts torn off. Others had been pulled from their horses, and their wives advised to leave them. Saw large numbers of colored Republicans vote the Democratic ticket. Coleman Beattie, colored Democrat, was told that every colored Democrat ought to be hung or burned. Andrew Johnson, colored Democrat, had been threatened, abused and beaten by colored Republicans on account of politics, and his children beaten and driven from school. James Miners, colored, had been cursed and scorned, and his children hissed at, because he was a Democrat. He had been shot in the face, and his head was broken. Dick Wallace, colored, had been cursed and threatened by colored Republicans, who also knocked down a building on his place. James Taylor, colored, was attacked near Columbia by three colored Republicans, who tore off his red shirt and stole his hat. Other attempts were made to do him bodily injury.

A LARGE number of witnesses, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were examined by the Teller Committee on the 28th. William Riley and Fred Knox, colored Republicans, of Barnwell county, testified that there was intimidation, and that many Republican negroes were afraid to vote. Thomas H. Moses, colored Democrat, and three white Democrats testified, on the other hand, that the election in Barnwell was peaceable, that there was not a semblance of intimidation, and that most of the negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

Orangeburg county was next taken up, and Sandy Keish, colored Republican, and E. A. Webster, white Republican, swore that Republican meetings were broken up and hundreds of negroes discharged by their employers for voting the Republican ticket. B. Byers, colored Democrat, testified to the bulldozing of colored Democrats by colored Republicans.

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WHEN the Teller Committee left New Orleans for Charleston, they appointed representatives to take additional testimony before United States Commissioner Lane, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. W. J. Cumming, a member of the Legislature from Natchitoches, testified that the general tenor of the testimony of witnesses on the Republican side is to the effect that a conspiracy existed on the part of the Democrats to break up negro meetings for political effect. Such testimony is unqualifiedly false. There was no organized band such as Blount described. Our action against Blount and others was taken for protection, they having threatened to get the negroes together and burn the town. The testimony of the witness throughout was contradictory to the Republican witnesses. A number of other witnesses from Natchitoches were called by the Democrats, and corroborated Cumming's statements. They all contradicted the testimony of the Republican witnesses as to intimidation, showing they apprehended violence threatened by the negroes, and their action was for the purpose of preserving the peace; also, that many negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.—SENATE.—Mr. Garland, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted a minority report on the claim of Mr. McGarrahan, together with a bill placing all claimants to the Rancho Panoche Grant, in California, in the Court of Claims, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court. Laid on the table, the bill and report to be printed. The House bill to facilitate the refunding of the national debt was passed unanimously. The bill now goes to the President. Mr. Davis (Ill.) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting, within the United States, of notes, bonds, and other securities of foreign Governments. Referred.

HOUSE.—The bill was passed appropriating \$60,000 for the transportation of coin and bullion, and \$40,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of the House. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were non-concurred in. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill defining and describing the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury in certain cases. Referred. Quite a stormy debate arose in regard to the Southern Claim bill, in the course of which Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, stated that, if the South was sold for the Democratic party simply for the purpose of getting money out of the treasury, it would be well for the Northern Democracy if the Southern Democrats went over to the Republican party, and he hoped they would do so. Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, replied to Mr. Bragg. He said the Southern people were as true to the Democratic party as the gentlemen from Wisconsin (Bragg), and it was in obedience to the Democratic teachings, as the Southern people had understood them, that they had gone into the war.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill, from the special committee in regard to taking the census, reported a bill, which was placed on the calendar. Mr. Burdette reported favorably the House bill to promote the education of the blind. The report of the conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to, and the bill passed. The total amount appropriated is \$1,078,055. The bill to amend the Patent laws was discussed.

HOUSE.—The conference report on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was agreed to. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then reported. The House, in committee of the whole, debated at length the bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public land to education of the people. Mr. Cox (N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Census, reported a bill for taking the Federal census. Ordered printed and recommitted. Mr. Ryan, from the same committee, submitted the views of the minority. Ordered printed and recommitted. An evening session was held for the consideration of the bill for the classification of mail matter, and to regulate the rate of postage thereon. It divides the mail matter into four classes: First, written matter; second, periodical publications under registration; third, miscellaneous printed matter; and fourth, merchandise; and makes the rates of postage uniform on all periodicals, whether daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly. The bill was satisfactory to the publishers of the country. A number of amendments were offered, and, after debate, rejected, when Mr. Waddell, Chairman of the committee, remarked that the bill had the approval of all the legitimate publishers of the country, and that it was being "talked to death by chin music," and he therefore moved to adjourn. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.—SENATE.—There was little or nothing done. Mr. Edmunds made another unsuccessful attempt to take up the resolutions recently submitted by him, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fuller submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider the feasibility of enacting a law to equalize the internal-revenue tax among all the States. Adopted. The House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Bell in the chair, on the private calendar. Almost all the war-claim bills were objected to by Mr. Bragg. The committee rose, and twelve private bills reported were passed by the House. Mr. Banning presented a substitute for the Army organization bill, and asked to have it printed. So ordered.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill, no other business being transacted.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.—SENATE.—The credentials of Senator Shields, of Missouri, were presented, and he took the oath of office. A large number of bills were referred, including one by Mr. Ferry, to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States. The bill to abolish the volunteer navy of the United States was passed. Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House joint resolution prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the War of the Rebellion, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar. The claim of Warren Mitchell, amounting to \$128,000, for cotton seized during the war, gave rise to considerable debate. Ben Hill, of Georgia, made the principal speech, in which he took vigorous ground against war claims of every description. The New York nominations engrossed the attention of the Senate in executive session. The time was chiefly devoted to the reading of Arthur's reply to Secretary Sherman. Mr. Conkling contented himself with making a formal report of the action of his committee, which was adverse in the cases of Merritt for Collector and Burt for Naval Officer, but in the case of Graham, nominated for Surveyor in place of Merritt, as this was the filling of a vacancy, after considerable discussion it was decided by the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from all the papers.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wright's bill loaning \$500 to every man who is not worth \$500, who desires to take advantage of the provisions of the Homestead law, was taken up. After discussion, the bill was defeated, 32 yeas, 212 nays. Mr. Haskell moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of Union soldiers interred in private, village or city cemeteries. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.—SENATE.—The testimony of James E. Anderson, taken before the committee of the House, and affecting Senator Matthews, was received from the House, and referred to a select committee appointed at the last session, of which Mr. Allison is the Chairman. Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill authorizing the President to prescribe various police regulations for the government of valuable Indian reservations. The Warren Mitchell cotton claim was debated, put to a vote, and defeated—17 yeas to 30 nays.

HOUSE.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was

reported and referred to the committee of the whole. The bill to restrict the immigration of the Chinese was then taken up and passed by a vote of 155 yeas to 73 nays. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen, with intent to bring them to the United States, under penalty of \$100 for each passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel.

A Fable for "the Cultured."

There was once a good little boy who was sent by his mother to the bakery on a Sunday morning for the weekly pot of beans. The sidewalk was slippery, the bean-pot was slippery, and, as the good little boy wore nothing but slippers on his feet, it is not at all surprising that he fell down, broke the bean-pot, and ainoated the sidewalk with his mother's breakfast. While he was weeping over his misfortune, a bad little boy, whose mother had also sent him to the bakery for her weekly pot of beans, coming along, laughed and mocked exceedingly at the poor boy's sorrow. Now, while he was yet thus mocking and laughing, a man running for a doctor knocked the bean-pot from the bad little boy's hands, breaking it into pieces and spreading its savory contents over the sidewalk, whereupon his laughter was changed to weeping, and he lifted up his voice and mourned vociferously. Moral: Never pork fun at the unfortunate, for you never know how soon you may bean trouble yourself.—Boston Post.

A Cow's Large Yield of Milk.

The Echo Farm Jersey cow, Filbert, No. 3,630, which received a Centennial award at Philadelphia, is certainly keeping up her reputation as a large milker. From the 29th of October last to Dec. 21 she gave 2,665½ pounds of milk, averaging for the sixty-four days over 41½ pounds (20½ quarts) per day. Her milk for three days in November last made 6½ pounds of butter—2½ pounds per day—which at such a season of the year is much above the average. In August, 1876, when only two years old and weighing but 700 pounds, she gave 949½ pounds of milk. She now weighs 1,095 pounds, and, as in 1876, is each month giving more than her own weight in milk. She was sired by Mr. Starr's Centennial prize bull Litchfield.—Litchfield (Ct.) Enquirer

The Fisheries.

In the executive session of the Senate Mr. Edmunds delivered an elaborate speech in advocacy of the resolution submitted by him which provides for terminating so much of the treaty of Washington as relates to the fisheries by giving the notice required by its provisions. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. According to present appearances, it will be adopted by the Senate without opposition, and President Hayes will promptly thereafter give the required notice to the Government of Great Britain.—Washington telegram.

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

DURING a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog; can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$8 00	@ 10 25	
HOGS.....	3 45	@ 3 85	
COTTON.....	9½¢	@ 9½¢	
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 25	@ 3 60	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 02	@ 1 10	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45	@ 48	
OATS—Mixed.....	30	@ 31	
RYE—Western.....	57	@ 60	
PORK—Mess.....	8 50	@ 10 50	
LARD.....	6¼¢	@ 6¼¢	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 65	@ 5 25	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 25	
Medium to Fair.....	3 65	@ 4 00	
HOGS.....	2 00	@ 2 60	
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 75	@ 5 10	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@ 4 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	85	@ 86	
No. 3 Spring.....	70	@ 71	
CORN—No. 2.....	30	@ 31	
OATS—No. 2.....	19	@ 20	
RYE—No. 2.....	42	@ 44	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	32	@ 33	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	24	@ 24	
EGGS—Fresh.....	23	@ 24	
PORK—Mess.....	7 60	@ 9 35	
LARD.....	6	@ 6¼¢	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	90½¢	@ 95½¢	
No. 2.....	55	@ 56	
CORN—No. 2.....	18	@ 19	
OATS—No. 2.....	18	@ 19	
RYE—No. 1.....	42	@ 43	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74	@ 75	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	93	@ 94	
CORN—Mixed.....	30	@ 31	
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22	
RYE.....	49	@ 49	
PORK—Mess.....	8 90	@ 9 15	
LARD.....	6	@ 6¼¢	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	90	@ 97	
CORN.....	31½¢	@ 32½¢	
OATS.....	24	@ 27	
RYE.....	51	@ 52	
PORK—Mess.....	8 75	@ 9 00	
LARD.....	6	@ 6¼¢	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	96	@ 97	
No. 2 Red.....	95	@ 96	
CORN.....	32	@ 33	
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22	
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—White.....	4 40	@ 4 75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	93	@ 94	
No. 1 Amber.....	92	@ 93	
CORN—No. 1.....	34	@ 35	
OATS—Mixed.....	28	@ 29	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@ 2 20	
PORK—Mess.....	9 00	@ 9 25	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 50	@ 4 25	
Fair.....	3 75	@ 3 25	
Common.....	2 50	@ 3 00	
HOGS.....	3 25	@ 4 25	
SHEEP.....	3 50	@ 5 25	

SABBATH READING.

The Sowers.

"All Seed is in the Sower's Hands."—Roosett.

Ten thousand sowers through the land
Passed heedless on their way;
Ten thousand seeds in every hand,
Of every sort had they.
They cast seed here, they cast seed there,
They cast seed everywhere.

The land a forest straightway grew,
With plants of every kind;
And kindly fruits, and poisonous, too,
In that world could you find.
For trees grew here, and trees grew there,
And trees grew everywhere.

Anon, as many a year went by,
Those sowers came once more;
And wandered 'neath the leaf-lid sky,
And wondered at the store.
For fruit hung here, and fruit hung there,
And fruit hung everywhere.

Then plucked they many a berry bright,
None could they rightly deny;
And some ate to their long delight,
And some ate but to die.
While some plucked here, and some plucked there,
And some plucked everywhere.

Nor knew they in that tangled wood
The trees that were their own;
Yet as they plucked as each one should,
Each plucked what he had sown.
So men do here, so men do there,
So do men everywhere.

Call On Your Pastor.

Very many parishioners make a sad mistake by neglecting to call on their pastor and his family. They think, perhaps, it belongs to him and his wife to make all the calls. But such is a grave mistake, and should be corrected. Judgment, it is true, should be exercised in this matter. Lengthy calls should be avoided, and calls on Saturday not often made unless on special business.

But there are times when calls by parishioners would be highly appreciated by a pastor and his wife. Try it, brother and sister. Perhaps you have not called upon your pastor for six weeks; it may be six months; it may be a whole year, and so you do not know how they appear at home in their own family. And neither do you know how he and his family fare in temporal things. You wonder, perhaps, why Mrs. A., the minister's wife, don't go to church of late; why she is, not a teacher in the Sunday-school; why not to the circle and other places of entertainment. Yes, why?

Go immediately, and learn why. If she is too modest to tell you the reason why, then gently inquire something about her apparel, and, perhaps, you'll be led into the secret of her absence. Be careful that she does not disguise the fact that she is very needy, with no means to relieve her necessities. Call on your pastor and family and cheer them by alms-deeds, and show that you appreciate his labors, and esteem him highly for his works' sake.

A short call on your minister and a few words of cheer in commendation of his sermon the past Sabbath may lift a heavy burden from his aching heart. For often his sermons to him seem very poor, and not in time nor place, when, perhaps, it was just the meat which fed you. Don't be afraid of puffing him up by speaking in a proper manner of his efforts to feed the hungry souls. If you were fed by the truth presented, tell him so, and speak of it in the prayer-meeting.

If you would call on your pastor and family, it would be reciprocated. You would see him more frequently at your home, and there would be stronger attachments created, and there would be a better understanding between pastor and people, and a strong bond of love and union felt.—*Morning Star.*

Fear of Human Judgment.

I am just going to do something which I have clearly made up my mind to do, and some friend passing by catches sight of me, standing with the tools all in my hands, and on a mere momentary impulse he cries out: "What a fool you are to do that!" and so passes on and has forgotten me and my plan in a moment. And yet it is just that sort of taunt, or the fear of it, which has blighted many a sweet and healthful impulse in the bud. It is good for us often to know how superficial, how lightly made, how soon forgotten, are the judgments of our brethren which sound so solemn, and which tyrannize over us so. Such a feeling sets us free, and makes us independent. Be sure that you may feel that about any cruel criticism that is hampering you, and may cast it aside, and forget it, and go your way. The man who made it has probably forgotten it long ago.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Corbin vs. Butler.

Upon the contested Senatorial case of Corbin against Butler it is claimed that the control of the Senate in 1881 may turn. The possible way in which this could be brought about is shown by the following conversation with a Democratic Senator. Premising that on the 4th of next March the Senate will stand, 42 Democrats, 33 Republicans, and David Davis, of Illinois, Independent, the Senator said: "If these figures are analyzed it will be found how the majority of the Senate in 1881 may turn on this disputed seat. Suppose Butler's seat is given to Corbin; that would make the Senate stand after March 4, 41 Democrats, 34 Republicans, and 1 Independent. The Democrats would then have 6 majority. The terms of Senators Bruce, of Mississippi; Randolph, of New Jersey; Eaton, of Connecticut; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Kernan, of New York, and Thurman, of Ohio, will expire March 4, 1881. One of these is a Republican and 5 are Democrats. The States which will elect Senators to succeed these five Democrats were carried by the Republicans at the last election, and are likely to remain Republican in 1880, when the Legislatures are to be chosen which will fill the vacancies that will occur in the Senate in 1881. The Democrats are sure only of 1 seat out of 6, and that is the

seat of Senator Bruce. The Republicans, if they should hold the 5 States named, which they are likely to do, will return 5 Republicans to succeed the 5 Democrats whose term will expire with the next Congress. Then the Senate would stand 38 Democrats, 37 Republicans and 1 Independent. If Corbin gets Butler's seat, it would make the Senate a tie, even if David Davis should cast his lot with the Democrats; and, in the event of the election of a Republican Vice President to succeed Mr. Wheeler, that party would again assume control of the Senate in 1881."

The report of the majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Corbin-Butler case, gives a history of the proceedings of the South Carolina Legislature in the matter, and of the action of the United States Senate in regard thereto; and submits the following resolution as the determination of the committee upon the merits of this controversy:

"Resolved, that D. T. Corbin was, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, duly elected, by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina, a Senator in the Congress of the United States, for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and that, as such, he is entitled to have the oath of office administered to him."—*Washington Cor. New York Herald.*

Business Failures in 1878.

The annual circular of the mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co. gives the number of business failures in the United States in 1878 as 10,478, with liabilities amounting to \$234,000,000. This record shows an increase over 1877 of 1,171 in the number of failures and \$40,000,000 in the amount involved. The following statement shows the number of failures, with their total and average liabilities, reported in this country since 1872:

Year.	Number.	Total Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
1872.....	10,478	\$234,000,000	\$22,369
1873.....	8,872	190,669,930	21,491
1874.....	9,092	191,117,786	21,020
1875.....	7,740	201,000,000	25,977
1876.....	5,630	158,200,000	27,913
1877.....	5,139	138,400,000	26,916
1878.....	10,478	234,000,000	29,750

From a tabulated statement which the circular contains we extract the following, indicating the geographical sections in which the failures for the past year have occurred, with the amount of liabilities in each locality:

STATES.	No. in Business.	No. of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.
Eastern States.....	79,755	1,734	\$ 85,294,036
Middle States.....	629,253	3,199	95,233,466
Southern States.....	96,297	1,415	26,322,991
Western States.....	240,933	3,426	64,309,503
Pacific States and Territories.....	23,361	694	13,163,176
Total for U. S.....	674,741	10,478	\$234,000,000
Dom. of Canada.....	56,347	1,697	23,908,617

The failures are also given by quarters for the last four years, those for 1877 and 1878 being as follows:

	1878.		1877.	
	Fail- ures	Liabilities.	Fail- ures	Liabilities
First quarter....	3,555	\$82,078,826	2,869	\$54,538,074
Second quarter..	2,470	48,739,940	1,880	46,098,097
Third quarter....	2,853	60,878,368	1,516	42,304,065
Fourth quarter..	1,500	37,172,003	2,307	47,177,680

How to Cure Frozen Feet.

A correspondent sends the following to the Indianapolis Journal:

"About twenty years ago I happened into an Indianapolis drug store just as a well-known physician was ordering a fly-blisters for the feet of a female patient which had been badly frozen. Some one asked the philosophy of the prescription, to which he replied that the cause of the itching and other disagreeable pains of frozen feet was the dead cuticle which obstructed healthy action of the pores. The blister removed that, and the itching would cease. The philosophy struck me as sound, but the fly-blisters was objectionable, both as a matter of convenience and expense. Having two feet that had been itching of winters for twenty years, I resolved to try the experiment of removing the cuticle by a cheaper and more convenient method. I got some lumps of fresh lime and made a foot-tub full of strong whitewash mixture, as warm as I could conveniently bear my feet in. At night, just as they began their nocturnal itching, I soaked them in the tub of hot whitewash. The relief was instantaneous. At the end of thirty minutes I took them out, all shriveled up, but free from pain. Then began a brisk rubbing, and there came off great rolls of dead cuticle; then I anointed my feet with a little mutton-tallow, put on some cotton socks to preserve the bed from the tallow, went to bed, and slept well. I repeated the application two or three times, and have never suffered from frozen feet since longer than it would take to get the whitewash ready on each recurrence of frost-bite. As I took out no patent all doctors are at liberty to use the prescription. It is cheaper than Spanish flies, and a great deal better."

Theaters in Europe.

The *Continental Gazette*, published in Paris, says: "There are 1,542 theaters in Europe, divided as follows among the different countries: Italy, 348; France, 337; Spain, 168; England, 150; Austria, 152; Germany, 191; Russia, 44; Belgium, 84; Holland, 23; Switzerland, 20; Sweden, 10; Norway, 8; Portugal, 16; Denmark, 10; Greece, 4; Turkey, 4; Roumania, 9; Servia, 1; Egypt, 3. This list is not absolutely correct."

VIRGINIA is preparing to present a claim of \$120,000, and Maryland a claim of \$70,000, with eighty years' interest, for money advanced to aid in the original building of the Federal Capitol.

THE island of Sanhalien is to be made the Botany bay of condemned Russian Nihilists.

LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Jan. 25, 1879.

Probably the people are more deeply interested in the matter of

TAXATION

than in any other measure that will come before the Legislature this session. The long-continued financial pressure has made the people feel distrustful and sad, and they are looking to this Legislature to lighten their burdens as much as possible. It has long been felt in Michigan that 10 per cent. interest was too high to admit of any man's doing business on borrowed capital. A strong pressure is being brought to bear upon this Legislature to have the legal rate reduced to 7 per cent., as is the case in some other States. Mr. Thorpe, of Branch county, even proposed to reduce the rate to 5 per cent., but such a sweeping reduction could not be made to work. But the people have rights which the law-making power of the State is bound to respect. That the legal rate of interest in Michigan will be reduced from 10 to 7 per cent. there is good reason to believe.

"CUTTING" RATES FOR LEGAL PRINTING. Senate bill No. 8, entitled "A bill to amend compiler's section No. 7,454 of the compiled laws of 1871, in regard to publishing legal notices," called out a sharp discussion in that body last Tuesday. The bill in question proposes to reduce the price of legal printing from 70 to 50 cents per folio, with half-rates for each insertion after the first. There being some publishers among the Senators, the bill brought them to their feet at once.

Mr. Huston was in favor of the reduction proposed. He argued that since the prices of almost everything have greatly declined since the war, the price for legal printing ought also to be correspondingly reduced. Salaries and the wages of laboring men have been greatly reduced since the war. He contended that the publishers in his part of the State are making money these hard times.

Mr. Hodge, after forty years' experience in the publishing business, thought he knew something in relation to the matter. He said that, in war times, when prices for everything were enormously high, in response to a popular demand on the part of the publishers of the State, the price of legal printing in this State was increased from 50 to 70 cents per folio. He claimed that printers before the war gladly took legal printing at 50 cents per folio, and, in his judgment, they would now gladly do the same thing. He contended that the high rates now in vogue fall with crushing weight upon the poorer classes, who are least able to bear the burden. Mr. Shepard strenuously opposed the proposed reduction in legal rates, earnestly contending that printers as a class are poor men, striving hard to "make both ends meet." He claimed that all publishers do much gratuitous advertising for the public; that about all the cash country editors receive comes from their legal printing; that the prices for printing materials have not materially decreased since the war, etc. After discussing the matter at some length, on motion of Mr. Shepard, the bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, has presented a petition to the Senate, asking for the restoration of capital punishment for murder. The petitioner, Mr. Bishop, is one of the best-known and most able lawyers in the State, and it is fair to infer that he has given the matter much thought and not a little investigation. He contends earnestly that, since the death penalty was abolished in this State, the crime of murder has fearfully increased. He says there were fifty murders in Michigan last year. He holds that the "greatest good to the greatest number" demands the restoration of the death penalty in this State. The matter will most likely come before the present Legislature for some action thereon.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

In committee of the whole in the House, the other day, Mr. G. H. Hopkins' bill, providing for the organization of Protestant Episcopal churches, on a motion to strike out the word "male," called out a sharp and exciting debate.

Mr. Kahn, of Detroit, led off in the debate, asserting that the Bible expressly excludes women from church government. "To women," he said, "were not given the keys of the church. Messrs. Thompson, Parsons and Mc Nabb all spoke eloquently in favor of the amendment to strike out the word 'male.'"

Mr. Hall thought the question of female suffrage ought not to be dragged into the affairs of a church.

Mr. Gould said that women are, as a class, the best and most refined of the sexes. The question, he said, was one of right, and not one of polity. It will not do to say to the women in our churches: "You have no rights which males are bound to respect."

Mr. Thorpe said he was a believer in the advancement of great ideas like woman suffrage. He thought the matter one of great importance.

Mr. Donnelly said that the church should be allowed to govern itself without any outside interference.

Mr. Allen thought the members were making a big ado out of nothing. St. Paul said: "Let women keep silence in the churches." They exert a powerful influence for good, but many of them do not wish for the ballot. They wouldn't thank any one for the privilege.

A standing vote was then taken, re-

sulting in a vote of 44 to 37 in favor of striking out the obnoxious word "male."

CHARGES AGAINST THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Last Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Hodge, of Jackson county, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, is an institution, built up, fostered and supported by the people of the State for a good and beneficent object—the care of a class of unfortunates who in no other way could well be provided for;

AND WHEREAS, Grave reports are in circulation, and serious charges made, that patients in said institution are oftentimes treated in a harsh, cruel and barbarous manner by those having the charge and care of the unfortunate inmates therein, endangering life and health, which, if true, is a proper subject for Legislative action and correction, demanded alike by common humanity and the enlightened spirit of the age; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on the Asylum for the Insane be instructed to make a thorough examination into the truth or falsity of said reports and charges, and report the facts to this honorable body for action.

Resolved, That all persons, residents of this State, who know of any acts or circumstances coming within the intent of the foregoing resolution, be and are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested, to the Committee of the Senate on the Asylum for the Insane.

Which was adopted.

From the fact that the *Detroit Evening News* has recently revised some old charges and added some new ones, this matter is causing quite an excitement among members of the Legislature.

ADJOURNMENT.

Both houses will adjourn from Jan. 31st to Feb. 10th, in order to give the committees time to visit the various State institutions.

A good deal of hard work has been done the past week. The committees are hard at work upon various bills.

G. W. H.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: Providing that administrators and executors of estates have full control until settled or the Probate Court directs the turning over of powers or property to heirs or devisees; also directing the appointment of temporary administrators over estates of missing persons or those absent and supposed dead.... In committee of the whole the motion to repeal the law of 1871, authorizing the appointment of Drain Commissioners, was carried.... The bill reducing the rates of legal notices published in newspapers from 70 cents for the first and 35 cents for every subsequent insertion to 50 and 25 cents respectively, was carried.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented asking for the establishment of a reform school for girls; for the arrest of horse-thieves, and for the incorporation of the Michigan State Police Association.... Mr. Mosher, of Hillsdale county, introduced a bill amending the Liquor Tax act, so that taxes raised from saloons, distillers and brewers be thrown into the general fund of each county, and not into the village, township or municipality treasury. He thinks that the present practice leads municipal officers to encourage the sale of liquors on account of the taxes arising therefrom. Bills were also introduced to prevent the extermination of deer by hunting them with dogs; to authorize the issuing of injunctions by Circuit Judges of adjoining counties in certain cases, and to make an appropriation to cover a deficiency in the funds of the Reform School.... In committee of the whole, bills were passed authorizing the transfer of Michigan's interest in the Antietam Cemetery to the United States; to authorize municipal boards of health to furnish bovine virus free for vaccination; to amend section 1,940 of the law of 1871, relating to municipal boards of health, and for the incorporation of Hibernian benevolent societies.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.—SENATE.—The Senate passed a resolution, which has previously passed the House, to investigate the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo.... A joint resolution asking Congress not to raise the tariff on certain grades of sugar, the object being to protect the slave and hoop interests of the State, passed unanimously.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the law relating to strange beasts; to facilitate the transfer to the United States of the Antietam National Cemetery, in the State of Maryland; to amend an act relative to the duties of County Clerks and County Treasurers; to authorize Boards of Health of cities, villages and townships to furnish vaccination to the inhabitants thereof; to amend law relative to Boards of Health in cities and villages; to provide for the incorporation of Hibernian benevolent societies.... Bills introduced: By Mr. Willet, to more effectually protect inmates of insane asylums in postal rights; by Mr. Moulton, for the better protection of orchards, gardens and vineyards; by J. Strong, for the preservation and protection of game; by Mr. Moulton, to regulate and govern the State House of Correction at Ionia; by Mr. Knight, to reduce tolls on the Bay City, Vassar and Watrousville plank road; by Mr. Sawyer, relative to public schools of the city of Ann Arbor; by Mr. Sawyer, to regulate the management of asylums for the insane and recovery of the insane; by Mr. Ferguson, for a uniform assessment of property and return of taxes thereon; by Mr. Little, relative to the time when State taxes shall come due from the counties of the State; by Mr. Pailthorp, relative to Justices' courts; by Mr. Barnes, relative to appraisal of estates of deceased persons; by Mr. Wilkins, relative to changing the names of minor adopted children and of other persons.... A very strong bill for a prohibitory liquor law was introduced and passed to a second reading. The provisions are very stringent, \$100 to \$500 for first offense, and three times as much for any subsequent violation, with imprisonment from thirty days to six months.... J. D. Ross, the only missing Representative, presented himself, and was sworn in.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.—SENATE.—A petition was presented asking for an enabling act to authorize the Superannuated Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church to hold annual meetings.... The Committee on Mines, Minerals and Mining Interests reported in favor of amending the Mining Corporation act so as to allow companies to own 100,000 acres of land.... The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on Representative Noah's House bill to provide for bringing joint suits by fellow workmen.... Senator Moore introduced a joint resolution asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the channel of Lake St. Clair at the mouth of Clinton river, and for dredging the channel of the river.... The joint resolution authorizing the transfer of St. Mary's ship canal to the General Government, and making it a free thoroughfare, which has passed the House, was referred to the committee on Judiciary and Federal Relations, jointly. The Lake Superior members are quite anxious to have the bill passed, as State tolls are a serious burden to the iron, copper and lumber interests of that section.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill to amend sections 5, 6 and 7 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of Protestant Episcopal churches," approved Feb. 17, 1857, and to add a new section thereto, to stand as section 8, of said act, to take immediate effect.... Bills introduced: By Mr. Thorpe, for foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; by Mr. Stanfield, for the better protection of creditors in cases of assignment for their benefit; by Mr. Pray, for the better support of teachers

institutes; by J. Strong, to provide for County Superintendents of Schools; by Mr. Turck, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the State; by Mr. Probert, relative to salaries of county officers; by Mr. Sawyer, relative to appeals to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court, in chancery; by Mr. Turck, to constitute the village of Ithaca an election ward, for general and special elections; by Mr. Bowen, to ascertain the annual cereal products of the State of Michigan.... In committee of the whole, the bill relative to jurors' fees was considered. The bill provides that each grand and petit juror shall receive \$2 for each day and \$1 for each half-day, or before any officer on special proceedings, to receive \$1 per day and 50 cents per half-day, the fees to be advanced daily by the party requiring such jury. Each juror in attendance at an inquest on a dead body to receive \$2 per day and \$1 for each half-day, the same to be allowed by the Board of Supervisors in counties having no Board of County Auditors.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.—SENATE.—The Senate held only a morning session. It passed several local bills, and also a bill relating to blanks furnished to Commissioners of Highways by the Auditor General.... A joint report of the Committees on Railroads and Public Lands was made, recommending the extension of time for two years, making three in all, for the completion of the Mackinac and Marquette railroad.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moore introduced a bill providing for the publication, stereotyping, distribution, and sale of Supreme Court reports.... Mr. Sawyer introduced a bill relating to tramps. The bill defines a tramp as a person going about from place to place subsisting on charity and provides that when a tramp receives assistance from the authorities he should render an equivalent in work, or be fined \$10, or thirty days in jail; that when a tramp shall enter a dwelling-house or other building and kindle fire against the consent of the owners between May 1 and Dec. 1, or shall be found carrying fire-arms, he may be fined \$100, or given two years in prison; that tramps injuring persons and property, or procuring food or clothing by threats, shall get from one to five years in prison. The act is not to apply to persons under 16 years of age, or females, or blind persons.... Bills passed: Asking Congress for an appropriation to build a light-house on Whale's Back point; to prevent the destruction and exportation of deer; asking Congress for an appropriation for the harbor of refuge at Mackinaw; to amend law relative to Ann Arbor school.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Palmer, to enable the Superannuated Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to hold its annual meeting at the session of the conference of said church; by Mr. Ambler, to amend "An act to provide for the payment of the salaries of the State officers;" by Mr. McElroy, to authorize boards of supervisors of counties to appoint probate registers; to authorize boards of supervisors of counties to appoint assistant prosecuting attorneys; by Mr. Moore, to amend an act relative to Circuit Courts; to incorporate the village of Columbiaville, in the county of Lapeer.... Bills passed: To amend an act relative to plank roads; to amend an act relative to elections other than for militia and township officers.... Mr. McElroy presented a petition asking that the law be amended so as to more effectually protect creditors.... The Committee on Health reported favorably a bill to prevent quackery by compelling physicians to have diplomas from State medical societies of the respective schools of medicine, the diplomas to be recorded in the office of the County Clerk, and providing punishment for having bogus diplomas.... Senator Weir's bill abolishing toll-gates on plank roads in city limits passed.

HOUSE.—In committee of the whole, a joint resolution was introduced asking for the abolition of polygamy.... The Committee on State Affairs reported adversely on Sawyer's tramp bill and several other bills of the same character. Referred to the committee of the whole.... Bills passed: Incorporating the village of Manchester, Washtenaw county; amending the law relative to the affidavits of persons in other States and counties, which shall be valid and regular when authenticated by a court having a seal, or by a commissioner, notary public, or justice; to amend the law relative to forcible entries and detainers; amending chapter 218 relative to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; joint resolution to prevent the adulteration of sugar; bill relative to establishing water courses and locating ditches or drains; relative to issues of fact in courts of chancery.... Bills introduced: For the appointment of inspectors of boilers and stationary engines; to punish corruption at primaries and elections; by Mr. McGurk, relative to Justices' fees in criminal cases; by Mr. Sawyer, relative to returns and summoning jurors; by Mr. Hamilton, relative to incorporating the village of Constantine; by Mr. Miller, to limit pay of Supervisors on special meetings; by Mr. May, to vacate the township of Sherman, in Wexford county, and attach to Springwells, Antioch, Hanover and Wexford, in Wexford county; by Mr. Little, as to time of statement of account of County Treasurers to Auditor General; by Mr. Barnes, relative to the appraisal of estates of wards; by Mr. Shattuck, relative to incorporation of railroad companies and amendments thereto; by Mr. Chase, for a tax on dogs; by Mr. Ludington, against the killing of elk in the State; by Mr. Pailthorp, relative to maiming, catching or killing pigeons.... A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. McNabb relative to polygamy in the United States.... The Committee on the University reported that the total disbursements in the University account since the formation of the institution were \$1,531,127.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.—SENATE.—The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Huston, to regulate attorneys' and solicitors' fees in mortgages, and on the foreclosure of the same; by Mr. Childs, to amend an act concerning churches and religious societies, establishing uniform rules for the acquisition, tenure, control, and disposition of property conveyed or dedicated for religious purposes; by Mr. Brown, to authorize the county of Kalamazoo to raise money by taxation to buy and improve grounds for agricultural fair purposes; by Mr. Bell, to amend an act granting and defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages; by Mr. Chamberlain, relating to the support of the poor by townships; by Mr. Huston, to amend an act relating to courts held by Justices of the Peace; also, to amend an act to incorporate the village of Vassar; relative to entry fees in the Circuit Courts.... This body consumed much time in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Ferguson, to prevent dissemination of the disease known as yellowish peach trees; by Mr. Turck, for surveying and establishing section corners of unsurveyed lands; also, relative to primary schools; by Mr. Moulton, relative to conduct of elections and canvassing and declaring the result.... Bills passed: To incorporate the village of Potawatomi City; to amend an act relative to Justices' courts; to authorize the allowance of injunctions by Circuit Judges of adjoining districts in certain cases.

THE highest salary ever in Boston was that of J. Wiley Edmonds, who, at the time of his death, was receiving \$50,000 per annum as Treasurer of the Pacific mills. The highest salary paid to a bank President in Boston at present is \$10,000, the highest to a cashier is \$3,500. The range of salaries of dry-goods salesmen is from \$5,000 to \$500 a year. In the wholesale boot and shoe trade, the highest salary is not over \$4,000.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

TWO SPLENDID OFFERS.

Anyone sending us ten new subscribers, with the cash in advance, will receive as a premium, a fine new Sewing Machine.

Anyone sending us twenty new subscribers, with the cash in advance, will receive a Bickford Knitting Machine, the cost of which is \$30.

THE PLAGUE.

The terror with which the apprehended approach of the plague to their dominions inspires the Austrian and German Governments indicates that its ravages in the Russian provinces bordering upon the Caspian Sea are most serious and alarming. Both Germany and Austria propose to echelon large bodies of troops upon their frontiers, in order to cut off communications from the Russian infected districts. Austria also proposes to establish a strict quarantine act each of its Danubian ports.

The inception and progress of this plague are doubtless owing to a deliberate and detestable violation, on the part of some of the Russian general officers in the late Turkish war, of the moral and physical laws of society. It is now generally understood among intelligent people in Russia, and in Europe generally, that the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czar's brother, and Commander-in-Chief in the Russian Bulgarian campaign, brought the army to the verge of ruin by his imbecility and incompetency; and that ere the war had been brought to a close, or even Plevna captured, it was found necessary to replace him by Gen. Todleben. It is not so generally known, that he joined with a number of army contractors and others in robbing the troops of their rations, clothing, and even hospital stores, and that by these thefts he made many millions, which he shared among his mistresses and favorites, generally. The Czar was finally made cognizant of the way in which the army was being sacrificed, and Nicholas was virtually sent to Coventry.

But it is only now that the appalling results of this royal robbery are manifesting themselves. The miserable, half-clad, and half-fed soldiers—who were packed in barracks and hospitals like herring in barrels, and whose nostrils were regaled with the malaria from the refuse of undrained camps and the putrid effluvia of festering corpses—commenced dying like so many rotten sheep; at the same time, those that recovered spread pestilence, in the most malignant form of typhus the modern world has witnessed, among the villages along the route of their homeward march. In these, almost every returned soldier deposited the germs of one of the most loathsome and fatal of diseases.

For centuries the countries bordering upon the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and those in the vicinity of the Black and Caspian seas, have been the homes of what has been generically called the Plague. It is a most malignant species of fever, characterized by buboes or swellings of the lymphatic glands, by carbuncles and petechiae, or spots on the body bearing a close resemblance to flea-bites, and of a dusky crimson color; similar spots occur in very severe cases of small-pox, measles and scarlet fever; in fatal cases, the pulse generally sinks, the surface becomes cold and clammy, blood oozes from the mucous surfaces, there is coma, or low delirium; death takes usually in five or six days; sometimes it is without struggle, sometimes preceded by convulsions.

The past course of the plague has been almost invariably that taken by it at the present time—towards the north and east in Asia, from the southwesterly extremity of that continent. From its most northeasterly point of procession it has been known to turn in the centuries past and swoop down upon Western Europe with resistless fury. It is by many thought to have had its origin in the far east, in China, whence, under the name of Black Death, it swept over the whole of Europe in the fourteenth century. Again in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries it revisited Western Europe. So late as 1720 it destroyed half the population of Marseilles, France; several years subsequently it prevailed in Russia and even in Poland. Since then, however, it has never visited Western Europe. The germs of it, nevertheless, still linger in Egypt, Syria, Anatolia, Arabia, Greece and Turkey.—*Chi. Daily News.*

We have an idea that much good will result from the recent explosion in the House of Representatives, caused by an over-charge of rebel claims. It will be a happy day for the republic—if it ever comes—when there is no such thing as a solid South, a solid North, a solid East or a solid West—nothing but a solid country. There is great danger in one section of the grand federation being arrayed against the other, either on political, religious, or social grounds. Nothing can assist in the perpetuation of the republic so much as general and unrestricted intercourse between the people of all the States, the

wiping out of old State lines, the fraternization of the American people, not as Virginians, New Yorkers, Californians, North Carolinians, Georgians or New Englanders, but as Americans. We think that Mr. Bragg's statement in the House that if the South was solidly Democratic simply for the purpose of getting the assistance of the Northern Democracy in plundering the National Treasury, the sooner a division in the party comes the better, is one which will receive the closest attention of the Democratic leaders North and South, and may eventually result in a happy split. We do not want to see a solid Republican North any more than a solid Democratic South. This country is too large, its destiny is too great, to allow a couple of political parties (which have outlived their usefulness long since) to divide it. The best friend of his country to-day is he who thinks less of the State and more of the Union.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it."

A WORKINGMAN.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

George Peabody and Socialism.

Some people imagine that rich men are becoming more wedded to riches, more aggressive in the acquisition of wealth, at the expense of the working classes. Hence the agitation in favor of Socialism. There may be grounds for this imagination, but we have yet in our midst our Peter Coopers, our George Peabodys and our Miss Nightingales—who think more of the welfare of the struggling classes, than many are aware of, and who employ their time and money in extending good to as many as possible in their declining years. One of those is an old retired physician by the name of J. P. Mountain, whose address is Ogdensburg, N. Y., who has had placed in his hands a simple cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Headache and Nervousness. The old gentleman has means which make him independent, and he employs his time and money in a very laudable enterprise. He sends the recipe free to any person sending for it, with instructions for preparing and using, requiring only that the party so sending enclose a stamp to pay the postage. He has now distributed over one million of those recipes, and in this part many have been cured by the use of the same. It is said to be very reliable, and those who are troubled with any of those diseases would do well to address the philanthropic old gentleman, and have a trial of the recipe, which has cured so many.

26-ly-c o w

Additional Local

Holland Soldiers' Union.

The fourth annual meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union will be held at the Common Council Rooms of the city of Holland, on Wednesday evening, February 12th, A. D. 1879, at 7 o'clock.

W. H. JOSLIN, Pres.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

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

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Losses honorable settled and promptly paid by the Watertown Fire Ins. Co. L. T. KANTERS Agt.

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

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

New Advertisements.

A FRESH STOCK

Just received at the

GROCERY STORE

OF

P. BOOT, Jr.

Together with a nice line of Coffee, Tea, Spices, Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Also, an assortment of CHEAP TOYS for the CHILDREN.

GIVE ME A CALL!!

P. BOOT, Jr.

Store on River Str. opposite Meyer & Co's Furniture Store. 42-3m

GREEN BACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

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

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

Probate Order.

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

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Maria Kanters, representing that said Cornelia Puffer, lately died in said County of Ottawa, intestate, leaving real estate in said County of Ottawa, and praying among other things that said Court may adjudge and determine the heirs at law of said deceased, and who are now entitled to said real estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Monday, the twenty-fourth day of February** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE. 51-4w Judge of Probate.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, tolling over your mid night work to restore brain and nerve wast, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indigestion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, young or old, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. 49-1f

Dissolution Notice.

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

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

RADEKE & SON,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

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

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on WASHINGTON STREET.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

5-1f

REMEMBER!

That our special clubbing arrangement with the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS secures you that paper at a merely nominal price. You never had an opportunity to secure a Chicago Weekly at so trifling an outlay. Now is the time to subscribe. Do not wait,—our arrangement holds good only for a limited time. See the Terms in another column. Specimen copies of the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS can be seen at our Office.

A. L. Holmes LOCKS! LOCKS!

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

Having but recently moved to his capacious new store, is prepared to make the finest and best fitting boot or shoe one may wish.

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

A. L. HOLMES.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich. Dec. 20, 1878. 45-1f



SOLD BY H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc., RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH. 42-1y

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

Remember the Place Opposite the Post-Office.

Cant-Hooks! CANT-HOOKS.

The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

29-ly WM. C. MELIS.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3-1y

Notings.

Mrs. T. Romeyn Beck is convalescing from a severe attack of pneumonia.

The True Dutch Reformed Church of this city has decided to call Rev. G. Hoeksema, of Zeeland.

Mr. Thos. McMaster, section boss on Chi. & West Mich. R. R. at East Saugatuck, is seriously ill of lung fever.

Mrs. Rev. E. Heeren, oldest daughter of Mr. A. Vennema, of this city, died of consumption, on Monday last, at Orange City, Iowa.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. P. Boot. Freshness of groceries is quite an inducement for the purchaser.

STAVE bolts have been coming in pretty freely lately at Vanderveen & Co's stave factory and at the Butter Tub manufactory. The latter factory started up a few days ago.

As will be noticed in another column, Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, is dead, and it is rumored that Snowden, now Postmaster at Philadelphia, will succeed him.

ALTHOUGH late, it may be news to some that Thos. Farrell, a member of Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., and formerly engineer on the Chicago & West Mich. R. R., was killed on the 14th inst. on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad.

THE Blodgett case in Chicago is assuming interesting features. The latest dispatches indicate the guilt of the Judge. The squealing of the notorious Hering will in all probability wind up the career of United States District Judge Blodgett.

It is reported that a Baronet and a Major of Artillery in the German army has betrayed to a foreign power the most important military secrets, including the all-important plan of mobilizing the army. He is under arrest, and his trial by court-martial must follow.

CUTTING holes in the ice and fish in deep water is fashionable now days. On Thursday last from fifteen to twenty men and boys could be seen around Point Puperior on Black Lake, fishing in five fathoms of water. Speckled bass is the variety caught, and they are fat and delicious at this season of the year.

We notice that Representative Holt, of Muskegon, has introduced a joint resolution which declares that no legislation should be done, in regard to the disputed Railroad lands in this and neighboring counties, which shall not effectually protect settlers in their rights. That's right, Mr. Holt; that is a step in the right direction.

THE next lecture in the Holland language will be given at Hope College Chapel, on Monday, February 10th, 1879, at 7:30 P. M., by Mr. I. A. R. Van Dugteren, of Grand Rapids. Subject—"Lange Jan," a dramatic, satiric and humorous sketch of the life of a foundling. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at L. T. Kanters, D. R. Meengs and P. Schravensande.

ON Saturday morning last the barn of Mr. C. Blom, hotel keeper at Zeeland, Mich., gave way under the load of snow on its roof, and our informant tells us, that almost immediately afterwards a great many citizens could be seen shoveling snow off their roofs. We learn that several other buildings suffered in a similar manner throughout the country surrounding us. We also noticed that the saw mill of Mr. Pierson, at Johnsville, suffered the same fate.

ON Wednesday last the President nominated Isaac P. Christianity, of Michigan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and without the usual reference. Thus another disgraceful trick is consummated. How the people of this State have been disappointed with this "moderate Republican." We hope the Legislature will send Ex-Gov. Bagley to fill the vacancy, and leave the famous manager of the fraudulent campaign of 1876 at home.

"PENNSYLVANIA Dutch," as a language, is dying out. A few years ago in most of the Berks county, Pennsylvania, schools there was German teaching, but that has largely died out, and the English has taken its place entirely. There is not one school in Heidelberg district where there is German reading at present. It appears that the parents are all in favor of having their children acquire the English language before the German. Quite a number of parents speak English to their children at home, and even the parents themselves, who a few years ago hardly understood an English word, can talk English now, and some talk it very fluently. Some of the parents have adopted the plan of taking English newspapers for the sake of their children, so that they will learn to understand what they read.

Edison has received his patent for electric light in England.

Messrs. Rysdorp and Bojank have made arrangements for the building of a new saw mill in the city of Grand Haven.

Don't fail to read what our Senators and representatives are doing at Lansing. A full account will be found on the inside.

Dr. Veenboer, of Grand Rapids, at one time a student at Hope College, was elected vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city.

PRESIDENT MacMahon has sent orders to the French Admirals and Governors of French colonies to treat Gen. Grant with all honors due to the head of an independent State.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 30th, 1879: Nellie Visser, W. A. Gidding, Mrs. W. Gragg.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WILLIAM Cartwright, of the Cappon & Bertsch leather company, went to Buffalo, a day or two ago, and returned to Grand Rapids, Mich., with a young and lovely wife. May they live a long time, get rich and have lots of fun.

HAVE our contemporaries ever noticed the mistake in Webster's Dictionary, issue of 1862, where they will find the whole of pages 78 and 79 in the wrong place? The mistake, however, is easily accounted for. The electrotype plates of these two pages were laid wrong.

WE understand that Mr. R. Koning, of Overijssel, recently sold between three hundred and four hundred white oak trees on the stump, for the sum of two thousand dollars. That white oak timber is getting scarce can easily be inferred from this and similar transactions.

A HEAVY thaw set in on Sunday night last and continued through Monday taking off the bulk of the snow. The thaw had the effect of taking all the snow off the ice, and the subsequent frost made Black Lake the scene of lively sport for skaters for the last three days.

As proof that the committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors at their October session, did their work well, and that their labor was appreciated even outside of the county, we can mention that the Schedule of Fees as they reported and as it was adopted by the Board, was adopted almost verbatim by the Board of Supervisors of Kent County. Our committee consisted of Messrs. Bilz, Van Schelven and Weatherwax.

THE authorities of the village of Zeeland closed a contract for brick for their new school house on Monday last with Messrs. Veeneklaasen & Sons. We are not envious in the least; on the contrary, we are pleased to watch Zeeland's prosperity and growth, but we cannot help thinking and saying that it is high time for this city to remove that old trap and put up a clean, roomy and healthy school house in its place. We have heard it rumored that the initiatory steps have been taken in this city to build an appropriate building, and we hope the citizens will support the movement. It may be many years, before labor and material will be as cheap again as it is at present.

THE latest news from France is glorious, and exciting. President MacMahon could not bulldoze the overwhelming Republican majority in the French Parliament, who were forcing him to sign decrees in the interest of the majority, and consequently resigned. Immediately a session was called and the resignation was read. At a meeting of the bureaux of the Left M. Gambetta proposed M. Grevy for President, which was unanimously approved, and at a joint session of the chambers on Thursday afternoon last, he was elected President of the French Republic. According to the dispatches the choice is a good one, for we notice that some groups of the Right, including Bonapartists, will support Grevy. All the noise made by the European papers who favor imperialism, seems to be ill-founded. No crisis or disturbance will occur, and the ruling majority will proceed to erase the last vestige of monarchial rule from the government of France. If the deliberations of the Republicans shall be tempered by moderation and wisdom, we see no reason why France should not prosper under Republican rule as well as the United States. The schools will now, likely very soon, be liberated from the thralldom of clericalism, the army will be commanded by Generals who love a Republican form of Government, and the judiciary will be made to conform to the spirit of the new era. Imperialistic Bismarck may thus find a "liberty thorn" growing into his side which may finally kill him; by the liberty-loving Germans coming in contact with the free institutions of their powerful neighbors they may cause such internal trouble in the German empire, disintegration, revolution, and strife for liberty, that the peaceable way of establishing a powerful French Republic, founded on free and enlightened education, will after all become the greatest obstacle to Bismarckian glory.

THE investigation of the cipher dispatches at Washington reveals the fact that both parties are guilty of dirty work.

THE Grand Haven News-Journal says that Rev. Vanderhart will preach in the English language at his church on Sunday evenings.

CASOR oil is becoming an important product in British India. Last year there were 67,000 acres devoted to it in Madras. It has been cultivated with success in Iowa.

A DISPATCH from Geneva, Switzerland, says: "American coal is selling here slightly cheaper than French and German coal, and is much superior. An American locomotive burning anthracite coal, is running here."

GEN. Bragg's speech in the House of Representatives, was a refreshing bit of Democratic pluck, which will undoubtedly have a tendency to stop a good deal of nonsense. Gen. Bragg, by the way, used to be Brigadier of the famous "Iron Brigade."

ACCORDING to all accounts "the plague," as it is called, is increasing so rapidly in Russia as to spread alarm through Europe, and the authorities are taking great precautions to prevent its spread into their respective territories. The mortality appears to be frightful.

To save our readers who are, or may be engaged in ice cutting, a heavy fine, or imprisonment, we kindly refer them to section No. 2, of act No. 100, of the session Laws of 1877, on page 79. Anyone cutting a hole in the ice is required to put up danger signals, under the penalties above referred to.

A TWO-YEAR old child of Mr. Henry Knol, residing at Graafschap, Mich., was seriously burned, on Monday last, by pulling the fire out of the stove, while its mother was absent from the house. Dr. B. Ledebor was called to relieve the innocent sufferer, and reports that it is doing well at last accounts.

THE President has signed the bill granting arrears of pensions. Secretary Sherman estimates that the Pension Bill will take \$150,000,000. The President believes it will take upward of \$50,000,000. The Pension Office estimates upward of \$30,000,000. Gen. Rice, father of the bill in Congress, estimates between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

THE day of prayer for Seminaries and Colleges was observed in this city, on Thursday last, in almost all the churches. In the afternoon of that day a meeting was held in the First Reformed Church in regard to purchasing a large organ for that church. The committee having charge of the matter were authorized to go as high as \$1,600. This ought to give them a first-class and powerful instrument.

A CLOCK made entirely of bread has lately been received in Milan, Italy, from Peru. It was constructed by an Indian, who, having no means of purchasing material, saved a portion of the soft part of his daily bread for the purpose. He solidified it with a certain salt which rendered it very hard and insoluble in water. The clock keeps good time, and the case, also of hardened bread, displays artistic talent.

In the financial article of the *Christian Intelligencer* of the 23rd inst, we find the following wall over the non-taxation of government bonds: "The Secretary is making cheap money to float his four per cents. It appears that Congress, with a view to invite money at a low rate of interest, gave to the banks an advantage by allowing one half per cent on all subscriptions coming through the banks, and in addition, the use of the money for a period of ninety days; and the privilege at the end of that time to pay in the bonds called by the Secretary. This gives to the banks in addition to the commission, interest for ninety days. This works beautifully with the banks, and it is reported that one bank has made the handsome sum of nine millions. The more bonds they sell the more money in the bank, and the money costs nothing, consequently the bank lends it in competition with the people, or in other words, the people's money is lent in competition with the owners. This makes cheap money, and in view of the State tax, persons buy governments in order to swear down taxes.

Two millionaires have walked up to the desk and sworn down their taxes during the week just passed. These gentlemen may be exempt in law, but it is difficult to see how gentlemen can live in New York, do a large business, receive the protection of the police, the fire department, the wear and tear of the streets, and pay no taxes. It is true that the law protects them, and it is equally true that receiving the protection of the city, their portion of the expense must fall upon those less able to bear it. As a question of right and wrong among honest men, it seems to the writer there can be but one opinion." Thus this paper, which has been ultra hard money all along during the late campaign seems to complain of the same thing that the Greenbackers did. Oh, consistency where art thou?

G. A. KONING

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

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

GROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of

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

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

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

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

48-3m

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

36-1y

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$325 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 7 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to
M. D. HOWARD.

Wanted.

A FIRST-Class improved farm, containing about 80 or 120 acres of land, situated within reach of Holland City as a market. For particulars, inquire of

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.
at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS. SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send 10 cents for a specimen copy and Premium-List. Subscribe now, and get last number of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Joslin & Breyman,

Clocks Jewels, Watches.

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

J. A. GRIFFIN,

rooms over E. J. Harrington's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Cutting and making in first-class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing done promptly and Neatly.

ALSO

Ladies Cloaks Cut and Made to Order.

35-1f

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

Have re-opened their extensive Furniture business, closed by the big fire of 1871, on the corner of

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

THE HUNTER'S BRIDE.
BY LUCIUS C. WEST.

Bell Gretchen fair, Bell Gretchen rare,
And she a miner's daughter,
With winsome ways and guileless air,
Spurned lovers all that sought her;
Cooked well her father's meager fare,
And treasured all he taught her.

Her inborn tact, devoid of art,
Though reared in crude rusticity,
Had given to her that matchless grace,
So charming in simplicity,
Of mind, and heart, and form, and face,
Which truth and worth doth ever impart.

Once o'er a mountain's wooded slope,
In search of flowers of rarer grace,
This wild rose strayed, till, bending low,
The heavens all radiant like her face,
To kiss the earth at sunset glow,
Proclaimed too great her rambling scope.

When shadows spanned the eve's glade,
As lower sank the setting sun,
Grew pale each crimine-tinted cheek,
Grew pale and corpse-like as a nun,
And, like a chess-piece brought to check,
She halted 'neath a fir tree's shade.

"Sweet bird, sweet bird," she weeping said,
With hands pressed 'gainst her panting breast,
As, 'neath the tree, her liquid eyes
She raised toward a songster's nest,
Suspended 'neath the crimine arch,
Which tinged earth's mantle green with red.

"Oh, change your song, my pretty bird,
And sing to me, sweet—where's my home?
You're up so high, pray look and see
Beyond your mountain's glistening dome,
Clear notes like water dropping free
Was all the sound Bell Gretchen heard.

Soon whistled sank she to the ground,
Where slumber robbed all chance for fear;
And, when dawn donned her morning dress,
Upon the scene there did appear
And gaze upon her loveliness
A hunter bold with gun and hound.

Wild flowers nodding, bending low,
In wanton winds her form caressed;
No signs of life were seen save this:
The startled heaving of her breast.
He stooped, gently snatched a kiss,
And murmured, "She will never know—"

Know what, John Stark?" she blushing said,
Up springing like a startled deer.
"How dare you take by stealth from me,
When in my sight you'd have a fear?
'Tis theft, bold sir, and I decree
Just retribution on your head."

"I'll stand a suit—and offer this
As offset to your charge, fair Bell:
Since I'm a thief by subtle art,
And you will cease not to rebel,
In innocence you've stole my heart—
Hence owe at least another kiss.

"Now, since you've lost your way, my sweet,
And I came here your steps to guide,
Pray let me lead you through all life—
Ah, Bell! why turn? why pout? why chide?
Why press your heart to quell its strife?
Come, all my heart, 'tis meet, 'tis meet."

"No rich reward can ever reap
The doubting, never-trusting heart!
Come, be my mate, and I here swear
My truth to thee. Ah, sweet! why start?
Fair womanhood's charmed grace you'll wear—
Ah, sweet! my sweet! why do you weep?"

"Your father's willing, and the points
Of rites and forms you oft have raised
Need have no weight. See, pure and free,
Yon crystal stream. No scuffs are raised
Because beyond it weds the sea,
And consummates what God appoints.

"Ah, Bell! dear Bell! you yield, you bow
Your head in maiden shame. Why weep?
With me kneel on this flower-decked mound.
Now mark: 'As sooth we we reap,
Swear loyalty and love profound,
And God will bless our wedding vow."

He raised those charms with willing arms,
Ah, woodland's fairest daughter!
And bore her, with new sweet alarms,
Across the gurgling water.
And vowed to shield her from all harms,
As 'neath his roof he brought her.

For years, out there, this happy pair,
By "Rocky Peak," near "Crumb's Fort,"
Have lived; of children reared their share;
Drank deep of bliss and comfort.
"Life lived again," I've heard him swear,
"He'd do the same 'f he swung for 't."

THE LATE GREAT FRENCH DUEL.
[From the Atlantic Monthly for February.]

As soon as I heard of the late fiery outbreak between M. Gambetta and M. Fourton in the French Assembly, I knew that trouble must follow. I knew it because a long personal friendship with M. Gambetta had revealed to me the desperate and implacable nature of the man. Vast as are his physical proportions, I knew that the thirst for revenge would penetrate to the remotest frontiers of his person.

I did not wait for him to call on me, but went at once to him. As I expected, I found the brave fellow steeped in a profound French calm. I say French calm, because French calmness and English calmness have points of difference. He was moving swiftly back and forth among the debris of his furniture, now and then staving chance fragments of it across the room with his foot; grinding a constant grist of curses through his set teeth; and halting every little while to deposit another handful of his hair on the pile which he had been building of it on the table.

He threw his arms around my neck, bent me over his stomach to his breast, kissed me on both cheeks, hugged me four or five times, and then placed me in his own arm-chair. As soon as I had got well again we began business at once.

I said I supposed he would wish me to act as his second, and he said, "Of course." I said I must be allowed to act under a French name, so that I might be shielded from obloquy in my country, in case of fatal results. He winced here, probably at the suggestion that dueling was not regarded with respect in America. However, he agreed to my requirement. This accounts for the fact that in all the newspaper reports M. Gambetta's second was apparently a Frenchman.

First, we drew up my principal's will. I insisted upon this, and stuck to my point. I said I had never heard of a man in his right mind going out to fight a duel without first making a will. He said he had never heard of a man in his right mind doing anything of the kind. When he had finished the will he wished to proceed to a choice of his "last words." He wanted to know how the following words, as a dying exclamation, struck me:

"I die for my God, for my country, for freedom of speech, for progress, and the universal brotherhood of man!"

I objected that this would require too lingering a death; it was a good speech for a consumptive, but not suited to the exigencies of the field of honor. We

wrangled over a good many ante-mortem outbursts, but I finally got him to cut his obituary down to this, which he copied into his memorandum-book, purposing to get it by heart:

"I die that France may live."

I said that this remark seemed to lack relevancy; but he said relevancy was a matter of no consequence in last words—what you wanted was thrill.

The next thing in order was the choice of weapons. My principal said he was not feeling well, and would leave that and the other details of the proposed meeting to me. Therefore I wrote the following note and carried it to M. Fourton's friend:

SIR: M. Gambetta accepts M. Fourton's challenge, and authorizes me to propose Plessis-Piquet as the place of meeting; to-morrow morning at daybreak as the time; and axes as the weapons. I am, sir, with great respect,
MARK TWAIN.

M. Fourton's friend read this note, and shuddered. Then he turned to me, and said, with a suggestion of severity in his tone:

"Have you considered, sir, what would be the inevitable result of such a meeting as this?"

"Well, for instance, what would it be?"

"Bloodshed!"

"That's about the size of it," I said. "Now, if it is a fair question, what was your side proposing to shed?"

I had him there. He saw he had made a blunder, so he hastened to explain it away. He said he had spoken jestingly. Then he added that he and his principal would enjoy axes, and indeed prefer them, but such weapons were barred by the French code, and so I must change my proposal.

I walked the floor, turning the thing over in my mind, and finally it occurred to me that Gatling guns at fifteen paces would be a likely way to get a verdict on the field of honor. So I framed this idea into a proposition.

But it was not accepted. The code was in the way again. I proposed rifles; then, double-barreled shot-guns; then, Colt's navy revolvers. These being all rejected, I reflected a while, and sarcastically suggested brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile. I always hate to fool away a humorous thing on a person who has no perception of humor; and it filled me with bitterness when this man went soberly away to submit the last proposition to his principal.

He came back presently, and said his principal was charmed with the idea of brick-bats at three-quarters of a mile, but must decline on account of the danger to disinterested parties passing between. Then I said:

"Well, I am at the end of my string, now. Perhaps you would be good enough to suggest a weapon? Perhaps you have even had one in your mind all the time?"

His countenance brightened, and he said with alacrity:

"Oh, without doubt, Monsieur!"

So he fell to hunting in his pockets—pocket after pocket, and he had plenty of them—muttering all the while, "Now, what could I have done with them?"

At last he was successful. He fished out of his vest pocket a couple of little things which I carried to the light and discovered to be pistols. They were single-barreled and silver mounted, and very dainty and pretty. I was not able to speak for emotion. I silently hung one of them on my watch-chain, and returned the other. My companion in crime now unrolled a postage-stamp containing several cartridges, and gave me one of them. I asked if he meant to signify by this that our men were to be allowed but one shot apiece. He replied that the French code permitted no more. I then begged him to go on and suggest a distance, for my mind was growing weaker and confused under the strain which had been put upon it. He said sixty-five yards. I nearly lost my patience. I said:

"Sixty-five yards with these instruments? Pop-guns would be deadlier at fifty. Consider, my friend, you and I are banded together to destroy life, not to make it eternal."

But with all my persuasion, all my arguments, I was only able to get him to reduce the distance to thirty-five yards; and even this concession he made with reluctance, and said with a sigh:

"I wash my hands of this slaughter; on your head be it."

There was nothing for me but to go home to my old lion-heart and tell my humiliating story. When I entered, M. Gambetta was laying his last lock of hair on the altar. He sprang toward me, exclaiming:

"You have made the fatal arrangements—I see it in your eye!"

"I have."

His face paled a trifle, and he leaned upon the table for support. He breathed thick and heavily for a moment or two, so tumultuous were his feelings; then he hoarsely whispered:

"The weapon! the weapon! Quick! What is the weapon?"

"This!" and I displayed that silver-mounted thing. He caught but one glimpse of it, then swooned ponderously to the floor.

When he came to, he said, mournfully:

"The unnatural calm to which I have subjected myself has told upon my nerves. But away with weakness! I will confront my fate like a man and a Frenchman."

He rose to his feet, and assumed an attitude which for sublimity has never been approached by man, and has seldom been surpassed by statues. Then he said, in his deep, bass tones:

"Behold, I am calm, I am ready; reveal to me the distance."

"Thirty-five yards."

I could not lift him up, of course; but I rolled him over and poured water

down his back. He presently came to, and said:

"Thirty-five yards—without a rest? But why ask? Since murder was that man's intention, why should he palter at small details? But mark you one thing: In my fall the world shall see how the chivalry of France meets death."

After a long silence he asked:

"Was nothing said about that man's family standing up with him, as an offset to my bulk? But no matter; I would not stoop to make a suggestion; if he is not noble enough to suggest it himself he is welcome to the advantage, which no honorable man would take."

He now sank into a sort of stupor of reflection, which lasted some minutes; after which he broke silence with:

"The hour—what is the hour fixed for the collision?"

"Dawn, to-morrow."

He seemed greatly surprised, and immediately said:

"Insanity! I never heard of such a thing. Nobody is abroad at such an hour."

"That is the reason I named it. Do you mean to say you want an audience?"

"It is no time to bandy words. I am astonished that M. Fourton should ever have agreed to so strange an innovation. Go at once and require a later hour."

I ran down stairs, threw open the front door, and almost plunged into the arms of M. Fourton's second. He said:

"I have the honor to say that my principal strenuously objects to the hour chosen, and begs that you will consent to change it to half-past 9."

"Any courtesy, sir, which it is in our power to extend is at the service of your excellent principal. We agree to the proposed change of time."

"I beg you to accept the thanks of my client." Then he turned to a person behind him, and said, "You hear, M. Noir, the hour is altered to half-past 9." Whereupon M. Noir bowed, expressed his thanks, and went away. My accomplice continued:

"If agreeable to you, your chief surgeons and ours shall proceed to the field in the same carriage, as is customary."

"It is entirely agreeable to me, and I am obliged to you for mentioning the surgeons, for I am afraid I should not have thought of them. How many shall I want? I suppose two or three will be enough?"

"Two is the customary number for each party. I refer to 'chief' surgeons; but, considering the exalted positions occupied by our clients, it will be well and decorous that each of us appoint several consulting surgeons, from among the highest in the profession. These will come in their own private carriages. Have you engaged a hearse?"

"Bless my stupidity, I never thought of it! I will attend to it right away. I must seem very ignorant to you; but you must try to overlook that, because I have never had any experience of such a swell duel as this before. I have had a good deal to do with duels on the Pacific coast, but I see now that they were crude affairs. A hearse—sho! we used to leave the elected lying around loose and let anybody cord them up and cart them off that wanted to. Have you anything further to suggest?"

"Nothing, except that the head undertakers shall ride together, as is usual. The subordinates and mutes will go on foot, as is also usual. I will see you at 3 o'clock in the morning, and we will then arrange the order of the procession. I have the honor to bid you a good day."

I returned to my client, who said:

"Very well; at what hour is the engagement to begin?"

"Half-past 9."

"Very good indeed. Have you sent the fact to the newspapers?"

"Sir! If after our long and intimate friendship you can for a moment deem me capable of so base a treachery—"

"Tut, tut! What words are these, my dear friend? Have I wounded you? Ah, forgive me; I am overloading you with labor. Therefore go on with the other details, and drop this one from your list. The bloody-minded Fourton will be sure to attend to it. Oh, I myself—yes, to make certain, I will drop a note to my journalistic friend, M. Noir—"

"Oh, come to think, you may save yourself the trouble; that other second has informed M. Noir."

"H'm! I might have known it. It is just like that Fourton, who always wants to make a display."

At half-past 9 in the morning the procession approached the field of Plessis-Piquet in the following order: First came our carriage—nobody in it but M. Gambetta and myself; then a carriage containing M. Fourton and his second; then a carriage containing two porters who did not believe in God, and these had MS. funeral orations projecting from their breast pockets; then a carriage containing the head surgeons and their cases of instruments; then eight private carriages containing consulting surgeons; then a hack containing the Coroner; then the two hearses; then a carriage containing the head undertakers; then a train of assistants and mutes on foot; and after these came plodding through the fog a long procession of camp-followers, police, and citizens generally. It was a noble turnout, and would have made a fine display if we had had thinner weather.

There was no conversation. I spoke several times to my principal, but I judge that he was not aware of it, for he always referred to his note-book, and muttered absently, "I die that France may live!"

Arrived in the field, my fellow-second and I paced off thirty-five yards, and then drew lots for choice of position.

This latter was but an ornamental ceremony, for all choices were alike in such weather. These preliminaries being ended, I went to my principal and asked him if he was ready. He spread himself out to his full width, and said, in a stern voice, "Ready! Let the batteries be charged."

The loading was done in the presence of duly-constituted witnesses. We considered it best to perform this delicate service with the assistance of the lantern, on account of the state of the weather. We now placed our men.

At this point the police noticed that the public had massed themselves together on the right and left of the field; they therefore begged a delay, while they should put these poor people in a place of safety. The request was granted.

The police having ordered the two multitudes to take positions behind the duelists, we were once more ready. The weather growing still more opaque, it was agreed between myself and the other second that, before giving the fatal signal, we should each deliver a loud whoop, to enable the combatants to ascertain each other's whereabouts.

I now returned to my principal, and was distressed to observe that he had lost a good deal of his spirit. I tried my best to hearten him. I said, "indeed, sir, things are not so bad as they seem. Considering the character of the weapons, the limited number of shots allowed, and generous distance, the impenetrable distance of fog, and the added fact that one of the combatants is one-eyed and the other cross-eyed and near-sighted, it seems to me that this conflict need not necessarily be fatal. There are chances that both of you may survive. Therefore, cheer up; do not be down-hearted."

This speech had so good an effect that my principal immediately stretched forth his hand and said, "I am myself again; give me the weapon."

I laid it, all lonely and forlorn, in the center of the vast solitude of his palm. He gazed at it and shuddered. And still mournfully contemplating it, he murmured, in a broken voice:

"Alas, it is not death I dread, but mutilation."

I heartened him once more, and with such success that he presently said, "Let the tragedy begin. Stand at my back; do not desert me in this solemn hour, my friend."

I gave him my promise. I now assisted him to point his pistol toward the spot where I judged his adversary to be standing, and cautioned him to listen well, and further guide himself by my fellow-second's whoop. Then I propped myself against M. Gambetta's back, and raised a rousing "whoop-ee!" This was answered from out the far distances of the fog, and I immediately shouted:

"One—two—three—fire!"

Two little sounds like *spit! spit!* broke upon my ear, and in the same instant I was crushed to the earth under a mountain of flesh. Buried as I was, I was still able to catch a faint accent from above, to this effect:

"I die for—for—perdition take it, what is it I die for?—oh, yes—France! I die that France may live!"

The surgeons swarmed around with their probes in their hands, and applied their microscopes to the whole area of M. Gambetta's person, with the happy result of finding nothing in the nature of a wound. Then a scene ensued which was in every way gratifying and inspiring.

The two gladiators fell upon each other's necks, with floods of proud and happy tears; that other second embraced me; the surgeons, the orators, the undertakers, the police, everybody embraced, everybody congratulated, everybody cried, and the whole atmosphere was filled with praise and with joy unspeakable.

It seemed to me then that I would rather be the hero of a French duel than a crowned and sceptered monarch.

When the commotion had somewhat subsided, the body of surgeons held a consultation, and after a good deal of debate decided that, with proper care and nursing, there was reason to believe that I would survive my injuries. My internal hurts were deemed the most serious, since it was apparent that a broken rib had penetrated my left lung, and that many of my organs had been pressed out so far to one side or the other from where they belonged that it was doubtful if they would ever learn to perform their functions in such remote and unaccustomed localities. They then set my left arm in two places, pulled my right hip into its socket again, and re-elevated my nose. I was an object of great interest, and even admiration; and many sincere and warm-hearted persons had themselves introduced to me, and said they were proud to know the only man who had been hurt in a French duel for forty years.

I was placed in an ambulance at the very head of the procession; and thus with gratifying eclat I was marched into Paris, the most conspicuous figure in that great spectacle, and deposited at the hospital.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon me. However, few escape that distinction.

Such is the true version of the most memorable private conflict of the age. My recovery is still doubtful, but there are hopes. I am able to dictate, but there is no knowing when I shall be able to write.

I have no complaints to make against any one. I acted for myself, and I can stand the consequences. Without boasting, I think I may say I am not afraid to stand before a modern French duelist, but I will never consent to stand behind one again.

MARK TWAIN.

Chicago Weekly Telegraph—A large 8-page Newspaper. Independent in politics. Bright, spicy and entertaining. Each issue contains one or more stories. Mailed, postpaid, for 75 cents a year. Resident agents wanted. Terms and sample copies sent free. Daily Telegraph, postpaid, \$3 a year. Address: TELEGRAPH CO., Chicago.

"Fruit of the Gods."
(DIOSPYROS KAKI) THE JAPAN PERSIMMON.
We offer choice varieties of this most remarkable new fruit, imported direct from Japan. *Ironical Apples, Sharpless Seedling Strawberry, Gregg Raspberry, Complete assortment of Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flowers and Plant Novelties.* Send for our catalogue. *Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Ill.*

THE UTMOST
Reliance may be placed in HUNT'S REMEDY for the prompt cure of Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. H. U. T. S. REMEDY cures Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, General Debility, and Pains in the Side, Back and Loins. HUNT'S REMEDY is used by Family Physicians. **TRY HUNT'S REMEDY.** Send for pamphlet to **WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.**

FOR I. O. O. F. K. of P. I. O. G. T. K. of H. A. O. U. W.
Red Men, Druids, and all other Societies made to order by **H. C. LILLY & Co., Columbus, Ohio.** Send for Price List. Resident agents wanted. Military and Firemen's Goods, Banners & Flags.

A NEW EXCITING BOOK, Bristling with WILD ADVENTURES.
STANLEY IN AFRICA.
The only authentic and copyrighted cheap edition. A full history of his wonderful discoveries in Africa and marvelous journey down the Congo. Now selling faster than any other book in America. For full description and terms, address **HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 46 LaSalle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.** **AGENTS WANTED!**

CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS
CHEAPEST LARGE-SIZED WEEKLY IN THE COUNTRY. 75 CENTS A YEAR, POSTAGE INCLUDED. Your Postmaster will show you a Specimen Copy, and receive your subscription. ADDRESS: **CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS, 125 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double-column pages, and is the most complete history of the World ever published. It tells at sight. Send for specimen copies and terms to Agents. Address: **NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.**

THE ESTEY ORGAN
THE WORLD OVER IS THE BEST.
MANUFACTORY, BRATTLEBORO, VT.
SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye **FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.**
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap QUICKLY. **IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.**
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and rosin, and won't make soap. **SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER**
MADE BY THE **Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co., PHILADELPHIA.**
FOR 1879. MUSIC 1879.
Mason's Pianoforte Technics!
By WM. MASON and W. S. B. MATHEWS. Price \$2.50. The most distinguished appearance for a number of years among books containing material for practice. Contains 500 Technical Exercises that can be expanded to many thousands. Also, admirable explanations and treatises on Automatic Playing. It should be understood that it is not a book for beginners, but one to be used after or in connection with such excellent instructors as **RICHARD BROWN, NEW METHOD, CHICAGO (\$3.25), MASON & HOADLEY'S SYSTEM FOR BEGINNERS (\$3.25), or the NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD (\$3.25).**

MUSICAL RECORD, Popular Weekly Paper. \$3 a year

Clarke's Harmonic School for the Organ
(\$3.00). By WM. H. CLARKE. A wonderfully original and novel method for learning to play and compose Voluntaries and Interludes. Also is a splendid general instruction book for the Church Organ (Reed or Pipe). Very popular books for Reed Organ and **CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS (\$2.50), THE EMERSON METHOD FOR REED ORGANS (\$2.50), GETZ'S SCHOOL FOR PARLOR ORGAN (\$2.50), and BOOTH'S SCHOOL FOR CABINET ORGAN (\$2.50).**

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 & 843 Broadway, N. Y. 922 Chestnut St., Phila.
NOW IS THE TIME.
SUBSCRIBE FOR
Frank Leslie's Publications!
— 1879. —

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.....	\$4 00
Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner.....	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Edition.....	4 00
Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal.....	4 00
The New York Illustrated Times.....	4 00
Frank Leslie's Boy's and Girl's Weekly.....	2 50
Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.....	3 50
Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.....	3 00
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.....	3 00
Frank Leslie's Pleasant Hours.....	1 50
Frank Leslie's Budget.....	1 50
Frank Leslie's Chattebox.....	1 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac.....	25c
Frank Leslie's Comic Almanac.....	10c

Remit by Money Order, Draft on New York, or Registered Letter, at our risk.
Be careful to address all communications to,
Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, NEW YORK.

Commanders-in-Chief.

The following is a complete list of the various officers who have commanded the armies of the United States since the foundation of our military service to the present time, giving the rank held by each, with the period of their command:

General and Commander-in-Chief, George Washington, from June 5, 1775, to the close of the Revolution.

From that date to September, 1789, the army consisted of eight companies of infantry and a battalion of artillery (act of September, 1785), when Brev. Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmer, Lieutenant Colonel commandant of the infantry, was assigned and held until March, 1791.

Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, from March, 1791, to March, 1792, when he resigned.

Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, from March, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796, when he died in a hut on the banks of Lake Erie, in Pennsylvania, while en route from Maumee to the East.

Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, from Dec. 16, 1796, to July 2, 1798.

Lieut. Gen. George Washington, from July 3, 1799, till his death, Dec. 4, 1799.

Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson (again), from June, 1808, to January, 1812, when he was promoted to Major General.

Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, from January, 1812, to June, 1815, when he was mustered out.

Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, from June, 1815, till his death, Feb. 24, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Alexander McComb, from May, 1828, till his death, in June, 1841.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, from June 25, 1841, to November, 1861, being also breveted Lieutenant General from May, 1861.

Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, from Nov. 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, from July 23, 1862, to March 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant (appointed July 25, 1866), from March 12, 1864, to March 4, 1869.

Gen. William T. Sherman, from March 8, 1869, to the present time.

A Warning to Girls Who Chew Gum.

Late last Saturday evening an incident occurred on Portland avenue that may serve as warning to hundreds of young persons who have entered upon a career of wax chewing. A girl named Lida Smith had been a chewer for nearly a year. She is about 11 years old, rather bright and intelligent, and chewed about the same quantity of the material that was used by neighboring girls along the avenue. On Saturday evening she took her wax from her mouth, stuck it under the edge of the mantle until she could go to the kitchen and get a swallow of water, and on her return her parents were horrified to see her jaws moving rapidly. She was told to throw the wax from her mouth, and on investigation it was found that she was not chewing anything; still her jaws kept moving at a rapid rate. The parents sent for a physician, who came and attempted to hold the jaw in proper position, believing it to be only temporary, but he could not stop the regular movement. The child grew nervous, and the excitement only increased the action of her jaws. The physician put a tight bandage over her face, and this partially relieved the movement, but then the twitchings of the muscles extended all over the face. As a last resort a moderate dose of morphine was administered, and the little girl kept up incoherent mutterings, accompanied by a general disturbance of the muscles of the upper portion of the body during the early portion of the night, and toward morning the little sufferer was restored to her normal condition. The physician says he never heard of such a case before, and thinks it was brought about by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the face, caused by overaction. The little girl, after enduring a night of suffering, is now restored, but nothing in the world could induce her to again chew wax.—St. Louis News.

A Catamount Huntress.

Miss Susie Jones, daughter of Capt. Jones, a pioneer settler of the county, last week noticed that the dogs had "treed" some animal near the house, armed herself with a gun, and proceeded to investigate the matter. No sooner had she approached the tree than a gigantic catamount sprang to the ground. The dogs followed in close pursuit over tangled weeds and through the dense willows and forests of the Tuolumne for near a mile, when the animal again took to a tree for protection. The brave girl trudged on alone, with her gun on her shoulder; and, on coming up with the dogs, soon discovered his catpaw in unusually close proximity; but, not daunted by his glaring eyes and ferocious appearance, took deliberate aim and fired. The cat made a spring, but fell to the ground dead. Swinging the monster over her shoulders, she carried him home in triumph as a trophy of her prowess. A friend sent us the animal, and we found it to be one of the largest of his species. The young lady hunter has only seen some 14 or 15 sumners, and is a native of our country.—Modesto (Cal.) News.

Austrian Warfare.

A statistical review of the battles fought by Austrian troops since 1495 has just been issued by the military authorities, which shows that in that period the aggregate losses in killed and wounded have amounted to 1,085,931, including 261 Generals and 17,096 officers, while the prisoners taken by the enemy were 56 Generals, 4,174 other officers

and 289,041 non-commissioned officers and men. As to trophies and captures, the account stands: Guns taken, 4,101, lost, 1,805; colors and standards taken, 2,033; lost, 669; horses captured, 13,682; lost, 129,227; wagons captured, 11,833; lost, 3,910.

ALL SORTS.

RICHMOND, Va., claims 79,000 inhabitants.

SPLIT horse-leather is made up into shoes.

The fashion plates that come from Paris are colored mostly in the prisons by female convicts.

The American Exchange gives a perfect recipe for honest legislation: "Give us honest legislators."

The Liberian ship Azor has returned to Charleston, and will probably take another cargo of darkies to Africa.

A VACUUM automatic brake lately tested in England will stop in 300 yards a train running at sixty miles an hour.

A MAN is going to have his name stamped upon 50,000,000 toothpicks. That man's name will be in everybody's mouth.

ON an average 686 bodies are annually taken to the Paris morgue, and some 80 per cent. of these are recognized by their families.

THE poorest men are not without friends. A resident of Washington was escorted to the almshouse by sixteen faithful dogs.

ABOUT \$2,500,000 worth of iron, stone and brick buildings were erected in Boston last year, and \$750,000 worth of wooden ones.

RENTS have fallen in Boston, and, in one case, a suit of chambers which formerly commanded \$10,000 a year have been let for \$2,000.

SOME of the apples sent out from Pelham, Mass., this season, went to Russia, and were sold in St. Petersburg for \$7 and \$8 per barrel.

THERE were buried in Turkey in Europe, 129,471 Russian soldiers, and, of the 120,950 sick and wounded sent home, 42,950 died. Total, 172,421.

THE sprinkling of salt on the streets and sidewalks has been prohibited in Boston, and the pavements are greatly improved in consequence.

PROBABLY the first instance of an Indian seeking a divorce is reported in Bangor, Me., where a red man wants to be separated from his squaw.

THE annual value of silk ribbons exported by Switzerland to the United States has fallen in the last five years from over \$4,000,000 to about \$1,000,000.

A KENSINGTON (N. H.) apple tree, 200 years old, fifty feet tall, and seventeen feet four inches in circumference four feet from the ground, has just been cut down.

CHIEF JOSEPH wears his hair banded in front and braided down the back. He recently received some pull-backs from the United States troops, but he don't wear them.

DURING the two months, from the 21st of October to the 21st of December, 144 societies, 44 newspapers and 157 other publications in France were proscribed by virtue of the Socialistic law.

ONE HUNDRED and two societies, twenty-eight newspapers and eighty-eight books and pamphlets have been prohibited in Germany since the promulgation of the anti-Socialist law.

NINE-TENTHS of the thousand million dollars which France borrowed of English bankers in order to pay Germany are now held in the shape of national bonds by Frenchmen at home. As fast as the foreigners would sell, the bonds were bought up on the Paris market, and thus, though France still owes that vast sum, she owes it in bulk only to her own people.

LOWELL, Mass., has over \$16,500,000 invested in manufactures, 100 mills, 744,048 spindles and 18,261 looms; 11,660 females are employed and 7,625 males, while 3,444,500 yards of cotton goods are produced per week, with 112,650 yards of woolen goods, 40,000 yards of carpeting, 6,250 shawls and 20,300 dozens of hosiery, 1,000,000 pounds of cotton and 180,500 pounds of wool being consumed.

AMONG the deaths recorded in New York last year 15 were of persons whose ages at the time of their death were given as over 100 years. All except 3 of these were natives of Ireland. Of the remainder 2 were born in New York and 1 in Maryland. The best authorities in vital statistics, however, are slow to believe the stories of alleged centenarians. Eleven men and women, reported as of 100 years and over, died in Philadelphia during 1878, and 686 who had attained the age of 80 and over.

A Light-House Keeper's Perils.

The Secretary of the Treasury has dismissed a certain light-house keeper for forsaking his post during one of the recent severe storms. The ice threatened to carry away the light-house, and the keeper, becoming frightened, deserted, leaving the light unlighted for two nights, and then returned to his station. The Light-House Board considers it the duty of every light-house keeper to stand by his light as long as the light-house stands; and that for him to desert it when in danger is as cowardly as for a soldier to leave his guns on the advance of an enemy. His failure to keep the light burning, especially in time of danger, may cause the wreck of vessels looking for it, and may result in the loss of many lives and of much property. On the other hand, the board takes good care of those keepers who prove themselves faithful. In the year 1875 a keeper of a light off the coast of

New England kept his post until the light-house went down and then swam ashore. The board thereupon recommended that Congress make an appropriation to reimburse him for all loss, and it was careful to see that it that no item was omitted.

There are many dramatic incidents, tragic and humorous, arising in the light-house service. Once in a while a light-house goes down in a night with a whole family, and every person and thing is lost. Not a trace is left. The elements make a clean sweep. One day last year a keeper slipped while cleaning his lamp. In his fall he displaced a great lens, which, falling upon him, killed him. From an economical point of view the loss of the man, as compared with the loss of the lens, was slight, for the keeper could be replaced from hundreds of eager applicants, but to replace the lens involved an importation from France and a large outlay.—Washington letter.

The National Complaint.

Dyspepsia is the national complaint. Almost every other man or woman you meet has it, and the result is that the number of pseudo-remedies for it is as numerous as Pharaoh's host. They are for the most part worthless. There is, however, a searching eradicator of this distressing and obdurate malady, one whose genuine merits long since raised it to a foremost place among the staple medicines of America. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer, and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragable proofs repeatedly laid before the public. The Bitters also promote a regular habit of body, and give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs.

Business Failures.

Lack of judgment causes fully 50 per cent. of all business men to fail, earlier or later. Do not an equal proportion of physicians fail to cure from the same cause? At the Grand Invalids and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. Pierce, through the skill attained by his several specialists, each having devoted years to a special department of medical science, is able to cure a large percent of cases hitherto considered incurable. Many physicians, in view of the superior advantages of this model sanitarium, bring their stubborn, obscure, complicated, and surgical cases, for examinations, operation and treatment. Full particulars given in the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. Price, post-paid, \$1.50. Address the author, H. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

TERribly exhausting are the night sweats which accompany consumption. But they, as well as the paroxysms of coughing, are invariably broken up by Dr. Wm. Hall's BALM FOR THE LUNGS, which conquers the deadly malady, as well as bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, diphtheria, and all other affections of the throat, lungs and chest. It saves thousands from untimely graves, and is invaluable in rescuing children from the croup, whooping-cough and quincy. It is sold by all Druggists.

FOR upward of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

CHEW

The Celebrated

"MATCHLESS"

Wood Tag Plug

TOBACCO.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,

New York, Boston and Chicago.

SOME of the new styles of Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs introduce a style of finish with embossed gold-bronze ornamentation, by a new process; at once the most elegant and chaste finish yet employed on such instruments. Prices are very low for such workmanship.

SOME throat, cough, cold, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

UPHAMS

FRECKLE-TAN & PIMPLE-BANISHER. A few applications of this Preparation will remove Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples or Blisters on the Face, and render the Complexion Clear and Fair. For Softening and Beautifying the Skin it has no equal. Price, 50 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, for 75 cents. Address K. C. MARSH, 10 Spruce St., New York.

Cheapest Advertising in the World. Send for Circular, with full particulars free. Seals & Foster, 10 Spruce street, New York.

A Select List of Local Newspapers, arranged by separate States, with publishers' schedule rates, and a great reduction to cash customers, mailed free to any applicant. Address: Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce street, New York.

Book of 120 Pages. Lists of all the best Newspapers for Advertisers, with schedules of rates charged. Address: Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street, New York. Price 10 cents.

Type Measures, Agate and Nonpareil. For measuring advertisements. Free by mail for 2-cent stamp. Address Geo. F. Rowell & Co., New York.

Warranted a PERFECT CURE for all cases of PILES, LEUCORRHOEA, RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, CATARRH, KIDNEY DISEASES, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. H. H. FOWLE & CO., Montreal and Boston. Sold everywhere. \$1.00 a Bottle. FULLER & FULLER, Agents, Chicago.

MARYLAND FARM. Book and Map free. By G. E. SHANAHAN, Atty., KATON, MD. A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. \$77 Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Invested in WALL ST. Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address: EXETER & CO., BANKERS, 17 WALL ST., N. Y.

SIoux INDIAN CURIOSITIES! An article used in their terrible war incantations. During several years' trading with the Sioux, we have procured large quantities. Sent to any address, postpaid 10c. each; \$3 for \$1.00. C. E. BARNES, Lock Box 5, Ender, Neb.

PIANOS \$125 to \$400—factory prices for square—finest uprights in America—over 12,000 in use—regularly incorporated Mfg. Co.—Pianos sent on trial—8-page CATALOGUE FREE. MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., 21 E. 15th Street, N. Y.

MEN and WOMEN wanted everywhere for the greatest money making business of the day. \$1 to \$2 per hour. Will teach you how to make money in any locality. Will send you a sample free. Write at once. Box 350. WILDES & CO., Boston, Mass.

AWINGS! TENTS! Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 North Desplaine St., Chicago. \$3.00 Sent for Illustrated Price-List.

FILE YOUR OWN S.A.W.—A perfect machine for \$1.50. File saws for other people and make money. Send for circular. Address: A. O. BOTT, Adrian, Mich. AGENTS WANTED.

HORSE. Send 25 cts. for a New Horse Book. It treats all diseases, has 25 engravings, and full of useful horse knowledge. Agents wanted. H. J. Kendall, M. D., Rensselaer Falls, Vermont.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH we will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 250 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 257 papers, or lines two weeks in a choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 75 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the said lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,600 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 150-page pamphlet. Address: GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Morse Code in 30 days. Graduates guaranteed a paying position. Address: R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS. If you are suffering from indigestion or a weak stomach, use Ridge's Food. It can be used with or without milk. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES at club rates. Time, trouble and expense saved by subscribing through the Rocky Mountain Subscription Agency, which furnishes any paper (except local) published in the United States. Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines of all kinds Chromos, Frames, Sewing Machine Noodles and Attachments at reduced prices. I will also furnish Books of all kinds at lowest prices.

Rocky Mountain Stereoscopic Views a specialty. Don't fail to write at once for our circular. Agents can make big money. Address: JAMES TORRENS, Evans, Colo.

THE CHOICEST FOOD IN THE WORLD. A. B. C. Crashed White Wheat. A. B. C. Oatmeal. A. B. C. Burley Food. A. B. C. Matze.

Obtained four medals for superiority, and diplomas for continued superiority. The purest food for children and adults. All bones, cockle and impurities removed. Can be prepared for table in fifteen minutes. For sale by Grocers. Ask for A. B. C. Brand. Manufactured by THE CEREALS MANUFACTURING CO., 16 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

HOMES IN NEAR THE WEST.

A choice from over 1,000,000 acres Iowa Lands, due west from Chicago, at from \$5 to \$8 per acre, in farm lots, and on easy terms. Low freights and ready markets. No wilderness—no squaw Indians. Lands exploring tickets from Chicago, free to buyers. For Maps, Pamphlets and full information apply to IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or 92 Randolph Street, Chicago.

RELIEF IS Felt at once after using HUNT'S REMEDY. Bright's Disease, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Diabetes, Gravel and Dropsy are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, General Debility and all ailments connected with the Urinary Organs are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. Physicians prescribe HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to W. M. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Pensioners, very important bills are now pending in Congress, which, if passed, all pension claims heretofore admitted will be reopened, thousands of meritorious claimants will be dropped from the rolls, and great injustice done. For full particulars, send for copy of THE NATIONAL PENSIONER, an 8-page paper, issued monthly, and devoted to the interests of soldiers and sailors, and their heirs. Contains all new pension and pension laws. Should be in the hands of every soldier. Terms, 50 cents per year. Special inducements to clubs. Specimen copy free. Address, at once, GEORGE E. LEMON & CO., Washington, D. C.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. ADDRESS: JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.



TRADE MARK 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 11, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers, WITH IMPROVED MOUNTED HORSE POWERS, And Steam Thresher Engines, Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE MATCHLESS Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of 1874, for feed cleaning, and for saving grain from waste.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous waste of grain and the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses and often 2 to 3 times that amount can be saved by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Beaters, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all kinds and conditions of grain, wet or dry, long or short, headed or bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like seeds. Requires no "attachments," or "rebuilding," to change from Grain to Seed.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts. Moving less than one-half the usual belts and gears. Makes no littering or scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from six to twelve horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size separator made expressly for steam power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with valuable improvements and distinctive features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Threshers Outfit are incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

AMERICAN 30 MAHO T243 3HT

Newspaper Directory 1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

1879,

Chicago Business Directory

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION. McFARLAND & CO., 23 Union Stock Yards Exchange PRODUCE COMMISSION.

\$33000 A Year. How to Make it. New Agents. The Nassau Delight, Nassau, N. Y.

\$8 A DAY PROFIT. Agents' sample, 6 cents. "The Nassau Delight," Nassau, N. Y.

Can Be Cured. All chronic and supposed incurable diseases. Proof of it mailed free. Address Dr. FOOTE, 120 Lexington Ave., New York.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by all druggists. Manufactured by J. M. Kidder, Charlestown, Mass.

\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world, one sample free. Address Jay Brown, Detroit, Mich.

BIG OPIUM. PAY-With Standard Outfit. What costs 4 cts. sells rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

\$7 A DAY TO AGENTS canvassing for the "Fire-Alarm Visitor." Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND. Send stamp for circular to C. Y. Pierce, M. D., Chicago.

Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure. The great specific for all Kidney Diseases. Has never failed in any disease of the Kidneys in the past three years. Send for pamphlet, and address Dr. CRAIG, 42 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

AGENTS, READ THIS! We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a larger commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address: SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS Demerited best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS.

THE NEW YORK SUN. DAILY, 4 pages, 56 cts. a month; \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY, 8 pages, \$1.20 a year. WEEKLY, 8 pages, \$1 a year.

THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.

THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.

WARNER BROS.' CORSETS received the Highest Medal at the recent EXPOSITION OF 1876.

PARABLE HIPCORT (120 loaves) is warranted not to break, even when subjected to the most severe tests.

IMPROVED HEALTH CORSET is made with the Tampion Belt, which is soft and flexible and contains no bones. Price, \$1.00.

SUCCESSFUL FOLKS. Matthew Hale Smith's new book. 1,000 Proven Recipes and Remedies.

STEWART, VANDEBILT, BENNETT, & CO. The sensation of the season. For the time for the time to secure territory. Address for agents, agency, circulars and terms, AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

TEAS! All the Time. The very best made direct from the Importers at Half the usual cost. Best plan ever offered to Club Agents and large buyers. ALL EXPRESS CHARGES PAID. New terms FREE.

The Great American Tea Company, 31 and 33 Vesey Street, New York. P. O. Box 4223.

CURED FREE! An infallible and unexcelled remedy for Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. Warranted to cure, and PERMANENT cure. "A free bottle" of my renowned Specific and a valuable "Treatise" sent to any uniform sending me his Postoffice and Express address.

Rising Sun STOVE POLISH. For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability & Cheapness, Unequaled. MORSE BROS., Prop'rs, Canton, Mass.

THE SMITH ORGAN CO. First Established! Most Successful!

THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the

LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD! Everywhere recognized as the FINEST IN TONE.

OVER 80,000 Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.

Send for a Catalogue. Tremont St. opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH. Rheumatism, Burns and Scalds, Stings and Bites, Cuts and Bruises, Sprains & Stitches, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Old Ulcers, Gout, Neuralgia, Eruptions, Frost Bites, Hip Disease, and all external diseases.

OF ANIMALS. Scratches, Sores, Galls, Sprains, Cuts, Ringbone, Screw Worm, Grub, Foot Rot, Hoof All, Hollow Horn, Lameness, Swinny, Founders, Farcy, Poll Evil, Sprains, Strains, String Hail, Sore Feet, Stiffness, and every hurt or accident.

For general use in family, stable and

Farmers' Column.

Study Your Markets.

The question of success or failure with most farmers, depends upon their knowledge of the markets. Many industrious and skillful farmers fail just at this point. They know how to cultivate crops, but are poor salesmen. They keep in the beaten track, and never vary the relative proportion of meadow, pasture and tillage, seldom try a new crop, or seek to improve their breeds of cattle, swine, or poultry. They do not read much, and seem not to be aware that farming, like other pursuits, is in a transition state, and that they must meet new demands or fail in business. The change is so great from the age of homespun, which closed some fifty years ago, to the present time, that our younger readers can hardly appreciate it. Then, almost every thing consumed in a farmer's family in the Northern States, was produced on his own farm, or manufactured under his own roof. Nearly all table supplies, except sugar, molasses, tea, and coffee, were of his own raising. The housewife spun and wove all her table and bed linen, about all the clothing for her household. She made the cotton and tow wicks and dipped them in tallow, for the lights in the dwelling. Traveling shoemakers made the annual supply of boots and shoes. The trade which a farmer had with the outside world was of a very limited character. All this is changed now. No cloth is made in the home. The spinning-wheel and loom have long since gone into kindling wood, and only the small linen wheel and distaff is preserved occasionally as a memento to the thrifty habits of our grandmothers. The farmer has become a purchaser—buys all that he wears, buys much that he eats, buys often, times his fuel and lights. To meet these new demands, he has occasion to study the markets, to find out what people want in exchange for the things he must purchase. Especially does the eastern farmer need to study the home markets. Tillers of the low-priced lands of the new states, by aid of cheap transportation, are able to compete with him in wheat, corn, and other grain, so that he can not afford to raise them to sell, by the old method at least, though possible he can for his own use. Hay, potatoes, and some other articles are so bulky, that he has little competition and can sell them at a profit. In perishable articles, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, vegetables, fruit, he can compete with the prairies. With a knowledge of the markets, and the capacities of the soil, it is not a very difficult matter to ascertain what crops will pay, and what will not. Those who do not study these conditions of success, and can not tell what any given crop costs, do not know whether it pays or not. We want this knowledge and must have it, if we are to succeed in business. We must give up some of the old crops as unsuited to present circumstances, and cultivate those for which we know there is a profitable demand. Or an enterprising man can often create a demand for a first rate article and thus have a speciality that will return him a handsome profit, and win him the reputation of being an enterprising man. He will at the same time set an example to other farmers, that may benefit the agricultural interests of a whole neighborhood or even of a county.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Orchard in February.

If one is to set out small fruits, whether for home use or market, the sooner the preliminary work of selecting the kinds, and ordering the plants is done, the better. The present is one of those periods, that every one now and then occur in fruit culture. There are a number of new varieties of great promise, but that have not been sufficiently tested, to warrant planting them largely. The grower for market feels much like the hunter who wished to so aim at an animal, that he would miss it if a calf, but hit it if a deer. The safe way for those who grow fruit for sale, is to plant out trial-beds of the promising kinds, and thus test their adaptability to the soil, and if the result is satisfactory, you have a stock of plants for setting a plantation.

The Market and the Neighborhood have both to be considered. If the market is a distant one, the fruit whatever other quality it may have, must be firm enough to reach its destination in good order. If there is a local or neighborhood trade—a matter quite too often overlooked by growers, then a very different class of fruits may be grown.

Pruning Omitted Last Fall, should be attended to now as soon as the weather will allow. Grape-vines need the first care, and should be pruned long before the buds begin to swell. Currants and Gooseberries start early, and should be pruned early.

Preparatory Work in the way of trellises and other supports may be attended to and the materials got ready. In the family garden, the best support for raspberries, is a single wire strained between posts at the ends of the row, and we think that the best grape vine trellis, is that with horizontal slats 4 feet apart, with upright wires where needed.—*American Agriculturist.*

R. E. Werkman,

Manufacturer of

DOORS, SASH,

Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.

Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts.

138-y

SPECIAL Announcement!

The Chicago Weekly News AND THE Holland City News

At \$2.50 a year for new subscriptions.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with the publisher of the *Chicago Weekly News* which enables us to club that paper with the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* at the very low price of \$2.50 per year, a trifle over the regular price of the *HOLLAND CITY NEWS* alone. This is beyond question the first time that a metropolitan weekly has been brought within the reach of new subscribers at so small an additional price.

For this comparatively small amount our readers can place themselves in command of the whole situation. All events of interest, local, national and foreign, will be presented completely and promptly by one or the other of these publications. The single feature of full and trustworthy Chicago market quotations will be worth, to many of our readers, more than the additional amount involved in the clubbing arrangement. To those who are not familiar with the character of the *Chicago News*, we would say it is the best representative of independent journalism in the West.

The *Chicago Weekly News* is a large eight column folio, "crum full" of telegraph and general news, short and pithy editorials on the topics of the day written in a familiar yet incisive style, and in all its departments evidently aims to give facts in few words, without the verbiage and fine writing which render so many of the metropolitan journals "wearisome to the flesh." Facts, not words, appears to be its motto.

We trust that many new subscribers will avail themselves of this unusual opportunity of securing a Chicago weekly paper at so trifling a cost.

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

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent sale gave \$8 42-100 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the *Turbine Reporter*. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdensburg N.Y.

ERRORS OF THE ROMAN Catholic Church.

Marvin and Bowman, and Portraits of the other contributors. We being the Publishers, and employing no middle men are able to give direct to canvassers the largest commissions. Sell Rapidly. For terms and circulars. Address, J. H. CHAMBERS & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BOOKWALTER ENGINE.

Compact, Substantial, Economical and easily managed. Guaranteed to work well and give full power claimed. The Engine and boiler complete, including governor, pump, etc. (and boxing) at the low price of \$3 Horse Power \$242.00 4 " 285.00 6 " 343.50 JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. McGehee, at Holland, at whose store on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work. A. CLOETINGH. MUSKEGON, Sept. 3, 1875.

THE BEST CHANCE.

THE Fine Residence of Mr. J. Van Landegond, on the corner of Tenth and Cedar streets, is for sale cheap. 42-41

YOU OUGHT TO TAKE

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS AND THE

Holland City News

FOR \$2.50 A YEAR, POSTAGE INCLUDED.

Send your subscription to this office. 43-41

GET THE STANDARD.

"The best authority. * * It ought to be in every Library also in every Academy and in every School."—*Hon. Chas. Sumner.* "The best existing English Lexicon."—*London Athenaeum.*

WORCESTER'S ILLUSTRATED QUARTO DICTIONARY

A large, handsome volume of 1854 pages, containing considerably more than a 100,000 words in its vocabulary, with the correct Pronunciation, Definition, and Etymology.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED AND UNABRIDGED. WITH FOUR FULL-PAGE ILLUMINATED PLATES. LIBRARY-SHEEP, MARBLED EDGES. \$20.00

"WORCESTER"

is now regarded as the STANDARD AUTHORITY, and is so recommended by Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Sumner, Holmes, Irving, Winthrop, Agassiz, Marsh, Henry, Everett, Mann, Stephens, Quincy, Felton, Hilliard, Memminger, and the majority of our most distinguished scholars, and is, besides, recognized as authority by the Departments of our National Government. It is also adopted by many of the Boards of Public Instruction.

"The volumes before us show a vast amount of diligence; but with Webster it is diligence in combination with fancifulness. With Worcester, in combination with good sense and judgment. WORCESTER'S is the soberer and safer book, and may be pronounced the best existing English Lexicon."—*London Athenaeum.*

"The best English writers and the most particular American writers use WORCESTER as their authority."—*New York Herald.*

"After our recent strike we made the change to WORCESTER as our authority in spelling, chiefly to bring ourselves into conformity with the accepted usage, as well as to gratify the desire of most of our staff, including such gentlemen as Mr. Bayard Taylor, Mr. George W. Smalley, and Mr. John R. C. Lissard."—*New York Tribune.*

The Complete Series of WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES.

QUARTO DICTIONARY. Profusely Illustrated. Library sheep. \$10.00.

UNIVERSAL AND CRITICAL DICTIONARY. 8vo. Library sheep. \$4.25.

ACADEMIC DICTIONARY. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Half roan. \$1.85.

COMPREHENSIVE DICTIONARY. Illustrated. 12mo. Half roan. \$1.75.

SCHOOL (Elementary) DICTIONARY. Illustrated. 12mo. Half roan. \$1.00.

PRIMARY DICTIONARY. Illustrated. 16mo. Half roan. 60 cents.

POCKET DICTIONARY. Illustrated. 24mo. Cloth, 63 cts.; roan, flexible, 85 cts.; roan, tucks, gilt edges, \$1.00.

Many special aids to students, in addition to a very full pronouncing and defining vocabulary, make Worcester's in the opinion of our most distinguished educators, the most complete, as well as by far the cheapest Dictionaries of our language.

* * For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent, carriage free, on receipt of the price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Booksellers, & Stationers. 715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia. 49-3m

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER, HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office. 9-1y JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

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

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

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

"HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated.

FALCONBERG, a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar." "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement.

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1808-4-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

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

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

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

Term, \$4 a year in advance; 35 cents a number. Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers, should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Densmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 630, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Densmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 24, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (\$25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 323, on the 26th day of August, 1871, and which said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Milton F. Marsh on the 12th day of May, 1873, to Benton E. Green, which said last assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made, and provided the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the northwest quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 2, 1879. BENTON E. GREEN.

Assignee of said Mortgages. LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee. 48-13w

LAND WANTED.

IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland. 51-1f Inquire at this Office.

St. Nicholas,

SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE

For Girls and Boys.

An Ideal Children's Magazine.

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

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

ALONE IN THE WORLD OF BOOKS:

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

Good Things for 1878-9.

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

Terms, \$3.00 a year; 25 cents a Number.

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

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

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Mich.

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

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

A Full line of Winter Cloaks and Shawls.

The largest and finest variety of Worsteds Goods.

Gloves and Hosiery of all colors and sizes, double

Satin Ribbon, something entirely new, etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Holland Marble Works.

CORNER EIGHTH & MARKET STREETS.

H. R. LUCE,

Manufacturer of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

—IN STONE—

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

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., October 4, 1877.

TANARSOLD

CURES CURES Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Colic, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Impurity of Blood, Scrofula, Boils, Piles, &c.

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

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

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

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no

trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

Insurance Notice.

Home of New York,

British America,

Underwriters of N. Y.

Fireman's Fund of Cal.

Orient of Hartford, Conn.

Roger Williams, R. I.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., August 7th, 1878.

Howard & McBride.

26-1f

MAMMOOT: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ES-SAY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatitis or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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

Address The Publishers,

The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4598.