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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 51.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 415.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	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's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.		1 40 a. m.
"	11 55 a. m.	5 20 "
"	10 00 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5 35 p. m.	5 25 a. m.
"	10 30 "	3 35 p. m.
"	8 55 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1 30 a. m.	12 00 m.
"	7 20 "	6 00 a. m.
"	3 25 p. m.	10 15 p. m.
"	7 40 "	

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4.	No. 2.	No. 3.
a. m.	a. m.	p. m.
9 25	12 20	Muskegon,
8 25	11 47	Ferrysburg,
7 55	11 42	Grand Haven,
7 05	11 12	Piccon,
5 55	10 44	Holland,
5 25	10 25	Pillmore,
4 00	9 35	Allagan,

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allagan with G. R. & R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fifth streets, Holland, Mich. 17

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 Patten's bank 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. 14-ly

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 & Fifth streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

MEENGS, 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 Bess'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, &c.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Croceries, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, &c.; 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.

Meat Market.

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

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.

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

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

Notary Public.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accoucher. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

VANPELL, 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, &c.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANREMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Books and Stationery.

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

H. D. POST.

KANSAS.

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

J. C. POST.

Agent for Ottawa County, Mich.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$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 1 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

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

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

For the Holland City News.

ANSWER TO REV. DANIEL VAN PELT.

MR. EDITOR:—According to my promise of last week, I now take up the subject in regard to the Masonic address of Rev. J. W. Beardslee. My remarks about that address were founded on the following which I read in the *Christian Cynosure*, of Oct. 9th, 1879: "Rev. J. W. Beardslee, of the Reformed Church (American branch) at Constantine, Mich., not long since made an address at a Masonic picnic in which the lodges of that place and White Pigeon joined. The address was a glorification of Masonry as the great system by which men may attain a 'higher life.' Yet the whole work he assigns to it, Christ teaches us can be done only by the means which Himself has appointed. This professed teacher of the Gospel of Christ, thus denies his Master, puts him aside, and assigns His work to the idolatrous rites of the lodge."

After reading the criticism of Rev. Van Pelt, I was led to suppose that the *Cynosure* might have been mistaken, and so I obtained a copy of the St. Joseph County *Advertiser* and *Constantine Weekly Mercury* of August 28th, 1879. Which is said to contain a "correct report" of Rev. Beardslee's address, and read it, thinking that it would be some satisfaction to learn that a Minister of the Gospel laboring in our church had not uttered the sentiments attributed to him. But I find that the facts have not been too highly colored, as some extracts may serve to show. Mr. Beardslee states the purpose of Freemasonry as follows:*

"It is still the great purpose of our Order to teach men how to take the rough block upon the quarry and reducing it to its perfect proportions, and carving upon its face, it may be, a beautiful angel, lay it safely and securely in its place in the great temple of humanity, where it shall remain for ages, a blessing to man, and mostly of the great Master above."

"We seek to build a temple in the heart made beautiful by pure thoughts and secured by right principles, a spiritual temple that may become of use to man, and an honor to God."

"And Salem Towne, one of our own writers on Masonry says: 'Speculative Masonry, according to its present acceptation, has an ultimate reference to the spiritual building erected by virtue in the heart, and summarily implies the arrangement and perfection of those holy and sublime principles by which the soul is fitted for a sweet temple of God, in a world of immortality.'"

Now, bear in mind that the man who thus sets forth the design of Freemasonry, is a Minister of some years experience, in our church—that he has been solemnly set apart to preach the Gospel as the only way of life, the Lord Jesus as the only Saviour, the Holy Spirit as the only Sanctifier. And what would we expect him to say still farther? We would expect him to go on and tell the people that this purpose of Freemasonry is a snare and a delusion—that this work of building a spiritual temple in the heart, can never be even begun by Freemasonry. We would expect him to take up the words of the "Master" whom he professes to serve, and say: "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." We would expect him to declare that the theory of Freemasonry is at best a wild dream, for it purposes to do everything without Christ, whereas Jesus said: "Without me, ye can do nothing." It accepts men of all kinds of religious professions, whether Jews, or Mohammedans, or Pagans, and says, if you will only take the universal religion of Masonry—you being a Christian, or not, is simply a matter of personal opinion.

And here was a grand opportunity for an ambassador of Christ to speak the truth effectually. He was addressing hundreds of Freemasons who needed the very light which he, by profession was bound to give. Many or most of them were laboring under the impression that Masonry could really help their spiritual wants, and the speaker might have corrected their error. But instead of that, instead of telling them it was utterly impossible for Freemasonry to carry out its purpose, Mr. B. actually confirmed them in their false ideas. For he continues:

"This seems to me the true way in which to justify one existence and show the world that we are a vital, useful and necessary institution in society."

"If you would convince men that your Order is really useful to society, then begin your work of temple-building in your own heart."

"Humanity as a whole is a grand temple, which in all its parts needs to be fitted up in a manner worthy of God; and the true master-mason while laboring faithfully to prepare himself for a place in that great temple, will never forget that he must help others also."

*In the foregoing, the italicizing of words quoted from the address of Rev. J. W. Beardslee is the work of the writer.

Thus it is Freemasonry which is to do this great work of temple-building in the heart, of fitting up the grand temple of humanity in a manner worthy of God, and of preparing the true master-mason for a place in that great temple. In that way the speaker was understood by his hearers, and that was the way in which he intended and expected to be understood. This appears still plainer where we attend to a few more extracts from his address as follows:

"Our Order is essentially a working Order."

"We work upon thoughts and principles; and while Operative-Masons 'used merely the hand,' Speculative-Masons 'prefer to use the brain and the heart.'"

"Masonry has put away that which was merely manual and material, and given itself to that which is spiritual and intellectual."

"We have before us the obligation of showing the world that as master-masons we are competent to drop stone cutting and give ourselves to the cultivation of the head and the heart."

"We (Masons) claim to know how to mould human hearts for good, and fashion human lives into grander beauty."

"Every master mason professes to have, and certainly ought to have received 'light' in many questions which were once dark and mysterious to him. He claims to be a workman able to handle the most delicate tools, one who understands how to work upon the most delicate of all materials, the human heart. He has been taught how to check the tide of passion, how to be generous to his fellows, how to find pleasure in seeing and helping to make others happy. Why has he received that superior light, and been trained to that superior work? Manifestly that he may be the better able to serve the world. Our highest ideal of true manhood finds expression here. The man who has learned how to serve the world, who has conquered himself, that he may assist others in getting the victory, who stands always ready to show kindness to the unfortunate, and relieve the deserving poor, who has a heart able through its own struggles to lead others through the heat of battle, and help them get the victory over passion and self, that man stands on an eminence among his fellows, higher than any king ever occupied, grander than any general ever walked. And the grand principles of Masonry, drawn as they are from the fountain of Divine inspiration are intended to make such men. It is no fancy my friends, when our Order insists so long and earnestly on the thought that the highest style of man is 'the workman', and teaches that building up the temple of virtue and honor and regard for others is the very highest form of labor to which a man can devote his life."

"The world is making desperate efforts to find a higher life; and we must be able to show that men are better, that they have higher principles, that they are more considerate and useful to their fellows, after they come under our influence and feel the force of our teachings."

Thus we are told that Freemasonry is "a working Order," that its "superior work" is "spiritual," and consists in "the cultivation of the head and the heart"—that it is "the very highest form of labor to which a man can devote his life"—that its objects is to give expression to "the highest ideal of true manhood"—that "every master-mason claims to be a workman who understands how to work upon the human heart"—that for such purpose he has received "superior lights"—that the Masonic Workman is "the highest style of man"—that "the grand principles of Masonry are interceded to make such men"—and that Masonry ought to attract the world to its own way of finding "a higher life."

If this be so, then it is just as I said, that Mr. Beardslee represents Masonry as 'the greatest system through which we can reach a higher life.' And besides, Christianity is shown to be entirely unnecessary. On the one hand, the Gospel teaches that before any true temple can be begun in the human heart, that heart must experience renewing grace, that which it is "enmity against God," it is "dead in trespasses and sins." And the mere system of the Gospel can do nothing; the letter of the Bible alone can do nothing; the principles of Christianity, of themselves can do nothing; but the great sanctifying work of the spirit of God, is necessary. On the other hand, Freemasonry teaches that without any godly sorrow for sin, without any recognition of Jesus Christ, without any quickening spirit, its "principles" can prepare a man for this life, and for the life to come. A Mohammedan or a Jew, or a Pagan, or an Infidel, if he be only a master-mason can reach "the highest ideal of true manhood," is engaged in "the very highest form of labor to which a man can devote his life," and his "soul is fitted for a sweet temple of God in a world of immortality." Thus Masonry is a much easier way than the Gospel for the same end, while the sacrifice of the Son of God is seen to be a piece of cruelty, and the mission of the Spirit an idle waste.

So far as Rev. Beardslee is concerned, the question is not what he professes to believe as a minister of the gospel, but what does he publicly teach as a master mason. He claims for masonry unaided a work in behalf of human nature than which Christianity can do no greater, while at the same time he carefully avoids all evangelical doctrine. The most direct religious allusion which he makes, is when he says that "the idea of religion has advanced from its old Jewish ceremonies to its true, spiritual and universal form." What is meant by this? It cannot be Christianity, for not only has that never been universal, but any such assertion at such a time would not be masonic. The universal religion of masonry must be intended, as we find it in *Free-masonry Illustrated*, quoted from page 95 of *Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence*, as follows:

"The truth is that masonry is undoubtedly a religious institution; its religion being of that universal kind in which all men agree, and which handed down through a long succession of ages, from that ancient priesthood who first taught it, embraces the great tenets of the existence of God and the immortality of the soul—tenets which by its peculiar symbolic language it has preserved from its foundation, and still continues in the same beautiful way to teach. Beyond this, for its religious faith, we must not and cannot go."

That is the reason why *Webb's Monitor of Free-masonry* says, as we find it quoted in *Ronayne's Master's Carpet*:

"So broad is the religion of masonry, and so carefully are all sectarian tenets excluded from the system, that the Christian, the Jew and the Mohammedan, in all their numberless sects and divisions, may and do harmoniously combine in its moral and intellectual work with the Buddhist, the Parsee, the Confucian, and the worshipper of Deity under any form."

But, it may be asked, What is the objection to having this masonic union of many different people on a religious basis in whose tenets they are all said to agree? The objection is that they are thus taught that they have all the religion they need for salvation. Mr. Beardslee unites with Salem Towne in producing on men's minds the impression that speculative masonry comprises within itself all that is necessary to fit the soul "for a sweet temple of God in a world of immortality." And his whole address contradicts the gospel, misrepresents the denomination to which he belongs, and has a tendency to drown souls in everlasting perdition. I earnestly trust that Rev. Beardslee may be led to see this himself, and to stand up with the many Christians who have already seceded from the order, to testify against free-masonry.

Respectfully yours,

T. KEPPEL.

Holland, Mich., Jan. 27, 1880.

Special Notices.

A masquerade party is to be held in Lyceum Hall on Tuesday evening next, February 2d, which, on account of its being the first party of the kind in this city, is looked forward to with considerable interest, and an effort is being made to make it the finest party of the season. Arrangements have been made with Mmes. Baker & Borden, masquerade costumers of Grand Rapids, to be present on that afternoon and evening at the City Hotel, having a large variety of costumes, of all characters, which can be rented for the evening at reasonable prices. To accommodate those wishing to see the party, gallery tickets will be sold to spectators at 25 cents each. Quite a number of visitors from abroad are expected to participate in the masking, and a pleasant time is anticipated.

It is nothing new to announce that all males and females who are posted in regard to Sewing Machines, hold the Singer Superior to any other—it is an admitted fact. But that they are to be got on easy monthly payments, is something everybody don't know. The Company has placed Mr. C. F. Kennedy here as special agent, who keeps his headquarters at the store of L. T. Kanters, the local agent. Either of these gentlemen are authorized to sell them—for cash, on easy monthly payments, or trade them for other machines at their actual cash value. Call and be convinced. 49-1f.

Owing to the press of business I will have to abandon my office hours, as previously announced, and will henceforth keep my office at my residence on Eighth street, near Chicago railroad track.

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

51-2w.

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

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

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

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A NEW YORK paper reports that 35,000,000 bushels of grain await shipment there. Nearly 900 vessels of various kinds are willing and anxious to carry it, but nobody is ready to ship.

THE Grand Jury at Harrisburg, Pa., has found true bills against Representatives Rumberger, Clarke and Petroff, and ex-State Treasurer Kemble, E. K. Shoemaker, Christopher Long, Jesse R. Crawford, A. W. Leisenring and Ed McCune, on charges of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature.

ANOTHER case of religious fanaticism or somnambulism, involving the death of two children, has come to light in Massachusetts. At 2 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 18 last, a fire was discovered in the house of Mrs. Beard, at Andover, and her two little boys were found dead in bed in their room in an all of the house. They lay as though quietly asleep, and evidently had passed away unconscious of the touch of the flames. It now transpires that the mother of the little innocents killed them while laboring under an insane hallucination.

DANIEL SEARLES, a negro, was executed at Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., on the 21st inst., for the murder last summer of an old miser in Newark valley.

TWO HEAVY freight trains collided between Cameron and Sterling, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. Engineer Dean, of the train going west, the fireman, and the head brakeman on the train going east were killed, and three tri-in-hands were so badly injured that they cannot live.

AFTER two trials on the charge of murdering Mary Stannard, the Rev. Mr. Hayden has been released on \$5,000 bail. It is hardly to be expected that he will again be tried unless new and positive evidence against him should hereafter be discovered. A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says that a party of boys playing on the ice on Randall's pond, near North Providence line, broke through and were drowned.

THE WEST.

ADVICES from New Mexico report another engagement between Maj. Morrow's command and Victoria's band. After a fight of several hours' duration the Indians were finally routed. Lieut. H. P. French, of the Ninth cavalry, was killed while gallantly leading his company. The hostiles' loss could not be ascertained, the country being impenetrably rough, giving them a chance to carry the wounded off after the Indian fashion. It is stated that three different expeditions will be organized to thoroughly clean out the Indians under Victoria in Southern New Mexico, and give the country peace.

THE Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railway was sold at auction in Chicago the other day for \$6,000,000. Mr. R. C. Martin bidding in the property on behalf of the bondholders. Chicago elevators are stored with 8,541,638 bushels of wheat, 4,157,057 bushels of corn, 1,118,588 bushels of oats, 271,880 bushels of rye, and 775,048 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 14,837,231 bushels, against 11,149,205 bushels at this period last year. In addition to the above, vessels in the river contain 141,880 bushels of wheat and 1,247,900 bushels of corn.

ORVILLE GRANT, brother of the General, has been appointed a clerk in the Registry Department of the Chicago postoffice, at a salary of \$700 a year.

A CHICAGO desperado named Davis entered a private residence at midday and at the point of a pistol compelled the lady of the house to divulge where her husband's money was secreted. Within three days he was on his way to the State penitentiary under a fifteen years' sentence.

THE building occupied by the *Globe* printing office, at Cherry Vale, Kan., with sleeping-rooms on the upper floors, and a furniture store below, burned a few days ago, and E. C. Henderson, foreman, and William McCain, a printer of the *Globe* office, perished in the flames.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Las Vega, New Mexico, of a bloody battle between citizens and a party of cow-boys. The latter rode into town late at night, intending to wreak vengeance on the City Marshal, whom they found at a dance. After the exchange of a few shots the officer fell, mortally wounded. The lights were then put out, and the fight continued in the dark, the friends of the dead man taking a hand. When the combat ended, it was found that two of the attackers had been killed. The rest, some of them wounded, no doubt, made their escape.

LARGE audiences were the rule at McVicker's Chicago Theater last week, the attraction being the Boston Theater company in "Drink," an intensely realistic and exciting drama. The company giving this play could scarcely be improved upon, and the performance throughout is one of the most powerful and artistic ever seen in Chicago. The play is put upon the stage in a style rarely equaled at any theater, and which, for completeness and painstaking detail, cannot be surpassed. "Drink" is retained all the present week.

It is reported that the Atchison and Nebraska road has been leased to the Burlington and Missouri River railroad in Nebraska, and has thereby become a branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The Mississippi River Improvement Committee, after a somewhat protracted session at St. Louis, adjourned until the 14th of February, when it will reassemble in Washington, presenting its report to Congress about the 1st of March. This document will recommend the carrying out of plans made by the committee, and ask for an appropriation of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 for that purpose.

A SUMMARY of the crimes committed in Chicago during seventy-six days (says the *Times* of that city), shows that there have been eleven assaults which have resulted in death; eight which have not yet terminated fatally, but which are likely to do so, and miscellaneous stabbings, punchings, and gougings too numerous to mention.

THE SOUTH.

THERE was an extraordinary gathering, from various States, in St. Louis, last week. This gathering was made up of the heirs, or supposed heirs, of the famous Springer estate. The Springer estate is held vaguely to be worth \$30,000,000, and to consist of the sum of \$175,000 deposited in the Bank of Stockholm by Baron Charles Christensen Springer, in the year of 1670, and of the site of the present city of Wilmington, Del. There are said to be 400 of the heirs, and between 100 and 200 were present, chiefly from Illinois, California,

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Kansas, and Colorado. Among the claimants to this vast estate is Congressman Springer, of Illinois.

By a boiler explosion on a sugar plantation near New Orleans three persons were instantly killed and thirteen others seriously injured, some of whom cannot recover. Mrs. May and her daughter Kate, aged 10, were burned to death from a coal-oil lamp explosion in Pittsylvania county, Va. Mrs. Herndon tried to save Mrs. May and was fatally burned.

By the falling of a building being raised at Opelika, Ala., four colored men and one white man were crushed to death.

ISLEY and Joseph Presswood, while under the influence of whisky, quarreled about a girl at Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tenn. Joseph, during the difficulty, drew his revolver and shot Isley through the heart. The murderer then fled, and has not been found.

THERE is no abatement, but apparently a steady increase, of the negro exodus from the South. Colored immigrants arriving in St. Louis en route for Kansas report that great numbers are waiting on the banks of the Mississippi river for passage on steamboats that will take them to the North; and it is said that if they are refused transportation by the boats they will form huge caravans and make their way on foot to the land of promise. In Indiana the arrivals are on the increase, and a great deal of sickness and suffering is said to prevail among the new-comers. The steamer *Charmer*, with 2,100 bales of cotton, was totally destroyed by fire, in Red river, near Bayou Sara, La. Eight lives were lost—two chambermaids, two cooks, two cabin boys, one fireman, and one deck hand. The boat and cargo were valued at \$130,000.

GENERAL.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada: 31,309,000 bushels of wheat, 11,864,000 bushels of corn, 3,236,000 bushels of oats, 1,152,000 bushels of rye, and 4,401,000 bushels of barley, making a total of 51,019,000 bushels.

ADVICES from Panama are to the effect that De Lesseps has actually begun the work of constructing the ship canal over the route decided upon by the Paris Canal Congress. He has received the necessary authority from the Republic of the United States of Colombia.

GENS. GRANT and Sheridan arrived at Havana Jan. 22, and received a cordial welcome on the part of the authorities and people. They were given quarters in the Captain General's palace. Gen. Grant intends to visit Hayti and one or two other adjacent islands, and expects to sail for Vera Cruz on the 18th of February. De Lesseps is soon to visit New York. He is confident of his ability to raise in France twice the amount of money needed for the Panama canal, and his faith in the success of the project is evidently unbounded.

GEN. GRANT arrived in Cuba just in time to experience a shock of earthquake. Nothing of the kind ever occurred in the island before, and many of the frightened people of Havana passed the night in the public squares.

BISHOP SIMPSON, of the Methodist Church, is the last claimant of the honor of suggesting Sherman's "March to the Sea," conflicting views as to which have culminated in the libel suit of Gen. Boynton against Gen. Sherman. The Bishop narrates that just after the battle of Lookout Mountain he expressed to Gen. Grant his opinion that no effort had been made to cut the Confederacy in twain by sending a force across the mountains of Tennessee to the Atlantic coast.

THE Chicago *Times* says "it is generally believed in New York that wheat must come down. Although prices have declined of late, grain is still too high for export, and ocean freights are so low that cargoes cannot be carried except at a loss."

WASHINGTON.

THE bill introduced in the House by Mr. Warner for paying United States bonds of '80 and '81 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the public, in exchange for lawful money of the United States, certificates of deposit not exceeding \$500,000,000, in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after three years, taken by lot, and payable after fifteen years. Seth A. Terry, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association, in Washington, has defaulted in the sum of \$25,000.

THE trouble between Gen. Boynton, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Gen. Sherman, of the army, growing out of alleged libelous utterances by the latter regarding the character of the former, has culminated in a libel suit, which will probably bring out the true history of the famous march from Atlanta to the sea.

MR. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, has introduced in the Senate a very important measure in relation to the removal of suits by corporations from the State to United States courts, and in relation to suits by and against corporations. It provides that all suits by or against all home or alien corporations may be removed from the court of any State into the Circuit Courts of the United States, and that the State corporations shall be deemed citizens of the State in which their principal office is established, and where their official records shall be kept.

THERE was an important meeting at the Interior Department the other day, in which the Colorado delegation in Congress, Gen. Adams, and O'Urury, Jack, Wash and Sowerick participated. Mr. Schurz laid an injunction of secrecy upon all the members of the conference, but it is believed that the following statement gives the practical result of the conference: The land question was thoroughly discussed, and an agreement was reached which was satisfactory to all present, except, it is said, to Sona or Teller. This agreement is that the Utes of Southern Colorado shall be removed to the Grand River valley, in the western part of the State, about midway north and south, while the White River Utes are to be removed to Uintah Reservation.

THE visit of the Ute chief Ouray and his companions to Washington has apparently been satisfactory to him and Secretary Schurz, so far as promises are concerned. The present understanding is that the Utes shall abandon the greater part of their immense reservation, and be allotted land in severalty in the Grand River valley. The Colorado Senators were inclined to insist on the removal of the Indians from the State, but, as Ouray intimated that he would fight before he would leave, the suggestion was not pressed. Pledges have again been given that the murderers of Thornburgh and Meeker shall be given up.

LEEDS, ex-chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, testified before the Senate committee appointed to investigate the removal of the Cheyennes to the Indian Territory, and their outbreak, that it was a fact, as claimed by the Cheyennes, that they were starved at the agency, and that, although Commissioner Hayt knew the facts, he did not furnish the Agent with the supplies called for by the treaty. For the five weeks previous to the outbreak of the Cheyennes in September, 1878,

the amount of food they received varied from twelve to twenty ounces daily each, while the treaty specified twenty-eight ounces. Leeds pointed out serious inaccuracies in Hayt's statement of the food furnished to these Indians. Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and Speaker Randall are confident that Congress will adjourn by the 15th of April.

POLITICAL.

THE Maryland Legislature has elected Arthur Gorman to the United States Senate for the term of six years following March 3, 1881.

AFTER a somewhat protracted contest, J. Z. George has been elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. His chief opponents were E. Gens. Burdette and Walthall and Congressman Singleton. The Louisiana Legislature has chosen Congressman Randall L. Gibson to succeed Kellogg in the Senate from that State. The latter's term expires in 1883.

THE Tammany Democrats of New York held a conference at Albany a few days ago. The resolutions adopted "affirm the undoubted right of Democrats to reject the nomination, made by a party convention, of a candidate who is offensive to a considerable body of the party, but we see nothing in the past or present circumstances of the party in New York to prevent its uniting upon a candidate fairly nominated who is acceptable to all sections of the party." The working up of a Blaine boom in Ohio has been begun in Columbus by the organization of a "salvator Republican Club," having for its object the promotion of the Presidential prospects of the Maine Senator.

THE Blaine boom is a-booming in Pennsylvania. It is said the press of Western Pennsylvania is solid for him. The Boston *Transcript*, which is a sturdy opponent of Grant's re-nomination, publishes interviews with a number of leading business men of Boston, all of whom declare a third term contrary to the genius of our institutions. The delegates to the Pennsylvania Convention have been chosen in Philadelphia, and a poll shows that fourteen are for Blaine, thirteen have no choice, four are for Blaine or Grant, three are for Grant, three are for Conkling, one is for Hayes, one is for McCamee, one is for Blaine or Washburne, and six are undetermined. A New York dispatch says that some leading politicians profess to believe that Gen. Grant will have the votes of fully four-fifths of New York's delegation to the Chicago Convention, and that the remainder of the vote will be cast for Sherman. They think that Grant will be nominated by the votes of New York and Pennsylvania, and two or three smaller Northern States, as added to those of the entire South. The Nebraska editors in convention have cast their Presidential preferences as follows: Nine for Blaine, six for Grant, and one each for Sherman, Seymour, Washburne, Bayard, Butler, Gen. Hancock, Vic Woodhull, Bessie Turner and Chief Ouray.

FOREIGN.

THE appeal of the Mansion Committee (Dublin) to the people of the United States says: "It is now admitted that the distress in Ireland is of an acute and unexceptional character, certain to involve actual starvation if extraneous aid be not promptly and liberally forthcoming. The distress daily increases in area and intensity, and it seems almost impossible to avert until next harvest absolute famine in very many places." Recent deaths: Jules Favre, distinguished French statesman, aged 71; M. Bounel, a French Republican Deputy; Thomas Landseer, A. R. A., engraver, elder brother of the late Sir Edwin Landseer; a sister of the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone.

THE Royal Academy of Great Britain has resolved to admit women to membership, subject to certain disabilities, including deprivation of the right to vote at elections and attendance at the annual banquet. There is considerable distress among the laboring classes in London, caused by general depression in all industrial pursuits. An explosion in a coal mine near New Castle, England, killed between eighty and ninety miners. An attempt by the Brazilian Government to levy a tax on street car passengers in the city of Rio Janeiro was resisted by the populace. A mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the company, attacked the conductors, and stoned and fired at the troops. The latter charged on and dispersed the mob. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded. The Spanish Cortes has adopted, by a vote of 230 to 10, the bill abolishing slavery in the island of Cuba. A large Afghan army is reported ready to march on Cabul.

TWENTY-SIX Home-Rule members of Parliament, at a meeting at Dublin the other day, adopted resolutions declaring their sympathy with, and promising their legitimate support to, the tenantry struggling to retain possession of their lands. Affairs in Afghanistan are in a very muddled and critical condition. The natives are massing their forces to expel the invaders, and it is likely that they will at least make it exceedingly uncomfortable for them. French scientists have no doubt of the success of Edison's electric-light experiments. They regard him as one of the greatest inventors the world has ever produced, and predict for him a lofty pinnacle of fame when his present critics and detractors shall have been forgotten.

A LONDON dispatch says the distress in Ireland is intensifying under the influence of hard frost and biting cold.

CAPT. BOGARDUS, who is now in England, offers to wager £2,000 against £1,000 he can kill 1,000 pigeons quicker than any man in the world. An insurgent Cuban General and forty-eight men, half of them armed, have surrendered unconditionally. A Dublin dispatch says that at the Tribber-Curry Assizes thirty-one persons were convicted of participation in the recent assaults upon process-servers. There was great excitement among the populace in consequence. The troubles between the Czar of Russia and his wife have long been a matter of public notoriety, and some time ago the Czarina went to Cannes, France, ostensibly for the benefit of her health, but really because she could no longer live with her husband. An effort is now being made to patch up the difficulty between the royal pair. Fourlier, a high functionary in the French War Department, committed suicide the other day. He was evidently short in his accounts, for, being asked for a showing of his affairs, he replied by promptly blowing out his brains. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued an appeal through the London newspapers, in which he says he fears the people of England do not realize the gravity of the present crisis in Ireland, or that unless prompt assistance be given thousands of human beings must die of starvation.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has rejected Louis Blanc's motion for the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of public meeting or the formation of associations. Italy is proud to call itself the owner of the largest and most powerful war vessel in the world. It has two turrets, and, at a trial the other day, made fourteen miles an hour.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Windom presented a petition in the Senate, Jan. 20, for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Red river of the North. Mr. Logan presented petitions for the reduction of the duty on zinc and for the equalization of bounties. The House bill to admit free of duty articles for exhibition at the Millers' Convention at Cincinnati, was passed. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to provide for the erection of a public building in Denver. A resolution was adopted inquiring into the condition of the Pensacola navy yard, and the cost of restoring it. Mr. Logan, by request, presented the petition of soldiers for the passage of the Weaver bill for the payment to soldiers of the difference between greenbacks and gold when they were paid. After passing several unimportant bills the Senate took up the special order, the bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transportation, and several proposed amendments were discussed, and the bill was recommitted. Mr. Padcock introduced a bill to equalize homesteads; also a bill for the relief of settlers on school lands in Washington Territory. Two witnesses under attachment for contempt in the Illinois bribery case recovered themselves from the contempt and were discharged. In the House the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Warner, for paying United States bonds of '80 and '81 by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certificates of deposit not exceeding \$500,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, redeemable after three years, and payable in fifteen years; by Mr. Willis, disqualifying a person who practices polygamy from voting or holding office; by Mr. Culberson, for the discontinuance of the national banking system; by Mr. Craven, for the settlement of titles in the town of Hot Springs, Ark.; by Mr. Conger, a resolution of the Michigan Legislature against any increase of duty on low grades of sugar by Lansing; by Mr. McKim, a constitutional amendment "that the right of suffrage shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States." In the morning hour consideration was resumed of the bill relating to the national bank reserves, and Mr. Chittenden spoke against the legal-tender quality of greenbacks. A petition that the duty on steel rails shall be \$10 per ton was received. The balance of the day was spent in committee of the whole upon the rules.

Messrs. Edmunds and Garfield were appointed members of the Board of Visitors to the next annual examination of cadets at the West Point Military School, at the session of the Senate of Jan. 21. Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the removal of suits by corporations, and to make further provisions relating to suits by and against corporations. Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely the Senate bill in relation to army appointments, and it was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Reed then addressed the Senate in opposition to the Bayard legal-tender resolution, consuming the entire session. In the House, Mr. Sparks, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of Gen. Fitz John Porter, accompanied by a majority report thereon. Mr. McCook presented a report thereon. The bill was made a special order for the 13th of February. Mr. MacMahon, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill for the payment of fees of United States Marshals and Deputy Marshals for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880. Consideration was resumed in the morning hour of the bill relative to fractional bank reserve, and the House was addressed by Messrs. McMillan, Buckner, and Tamm. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules. The Speaker laid before the House various executive communications. Mr. Covert offered a resolution calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for information relative to the sugar beet.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution in the Senate, Jan. 22, which was adopted, calling on the Interior Department for information in regard to land grants. Mr. Teller offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners had become interested in Indian contracts. It was resolved that when the Senate adjourned to-day it be to meet Monday. The Bayard resolution was taken up, and Mr. Coke, of Texas, made a speech thereon. Mr. Ferry presented a resolution authorizing the sale or lease of the Gratiot military reservation. A bill was introduced by Mr. McMillan to protect the navigability of navigable rivers, and prevent deposits of sawdust and other materials thereon. The President withdrew the nomination of William P. Seymour as Census Supervisor of the Sixth district of Indiana. In the House Mr. Buckner's bill, requiring the national banks to keep one-half of their reserves in coin met with a defeat, the motion to engross the bill being only 79 votes to 158 in the negative. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, when considerable fun was evolved out of the dry subject by Messrs. Frye and Cox.

The House was in session on Jan. 23, not very much business being transacted, however. Bills introduced: By Mr. McLean, providing that there shall be established a sinking fund in the Treasury of only 75 cents to 100 cents of the whole of the principal of \$100,000 for the redemption of the United States Pacific Railroad bonds; by Mr. Springer, authorizing certain books and mementoes in possession of the Government to be placed in Memorial Hall of the Lincoln Monument Association, Springfield, Ill., which was passed; by Mr. McCook, a joint resolution, which passed, for the erection of a military storehouse at the Observatory of the United States; by Mr. McKim, a resolution of the following special committee on payment of bounties, pensions, and back pay: Coffroth, Geddes, Myers, McMillan, Harmer, Caswell, and Thomas. Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the obstructions in the harbor at Rock Island, Ill. A number of private bills were passed. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following special committee on payment of bounties, pensions, and back pay: Coffroth, Geddes, Myers, McMillan, Harmer, Caswell, and Thomas. Mr. Henderson, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the obstructions in the harbor at Rock Island, Ill. A number of private bills were passed. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following special committee on payment of bounties, pensions, and back pay: Coffroth, Geddes, Myers, McMillan, Harmer, Caswell, and Thomas. 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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE fact of the ex-Empress Carlotta being fat and well is considered by many very experienced physicians as eminently against her chances of recovery. Where the general health becomes strong, recovery is said to be rare.

SOME of the English slaveholders in Brazil find themselves in a bad fix. They have been holding slaves who ought, according to law, to have been long since manumitted, and the Brazilian Government decrees that they must give to each man wages for the whole period of such detention.

MAJ. GEN. WARREN and Capt. Cotten recently visited the battlefield of Five Forks, Va., to make a survey for use in the official investigation of the General's conduct in the fight there. The wife of the owner of the property thought their designs were evil and ordered them off. As they kept on working she leveled a musket at them and declared she would shoot if they didn't go. They went.

THE French are about to follow the lead of the Germans in introducing subterranean telegraph lines. M. Cochery, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, recently applied to the Government for a credit of 8,000,000 francs for the establishment of underground wires along some of the principal lines to take the place of the aerial ones, in case the latter should be interrupted by the weather or other causes.

NO LESS than sixty-five railroads representing a nominal investment of \$243,000,000, were sold under foreclosure during 1879. Of this amount one-third represents capital stock which has been totally lost. It is a curious fact that, during four years, one-fifth of the railway mileage and capital of the United States has changed hands by forced sale. During this year several railroads will be or have been sold. Among these is the Atlantic and Great Western, representing not less than \$105,000,000.

AN indication of the augmentation at an early date of the volume of European immigration to the United States is the increase in the amount of money transmitted from this country to Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany through the international money-order system. The amount sent to Great Britain and Ireland during the last quarter of 1879 was nearly double that during the same period of 1878. To Germany the increase was not quite so proportionately large, but during the last month of the quarter it was very great. These remittances are made by the very poorest classes, as no order can exceed \$50, and the average does not exceed \$25.

SENATOR SHARON built a magnificent residence in San Francisco five years ago, but upon the death of his wife, shortly after he had established his family in it, he sold the building and all its furniture to W. S. O'Brien. Now the appraisers of the personal portion of that millionaire's estate have been making estimates of the value of the furniture. Senator Sharon paid \$125,000 for the furniture, and, though many of the rooms have not been used a single day, the appraisers value the whole lot at \$26,000. For instance, the furniture of the library, which cost \$17,000, is valued at \$2,700; that of the "pink room" cost \$7,680 and is valued at \$1,186; that of the "drab room," \$5,000; value, \$1,168; and that of the "green room," \$4,000; value, \$800.

THE abuses of the franking system in England at first were so great that we find a witness employed by the post-office giving evidence before a Parliamentary committee that, among other ridiculous articles which had been sent through the postoffice free, were: "Fifteen couple of hounds to the King of the Romans;" "Two maid servants, going out as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen;" "Dr. O'Riotion, carrying out with him a cow and divers other necessaries;" "A box of medicine for my Lord Galway, in Portugal;" "A deal case with fitches of bacon for Mrs. Pennington, of Rotterdam;" and "Two bales of stockings for the Ambassador to the Court of Portugal." These, however, were all Government franks; but, as at that early period no limit was put to the size or weight of Parliamentary franks, there is no reason for doubting the assertion that live

deer, haunches of venison, pianos, etc., had been sent free through the post by members of both houses.

THE present Irish agitation reminds a correspondent of the plan proposed by Sir John Hawkshaw, years ago, to Lord Palmerston for improving the condition of Ireland. Sir John had visited Ireland as chief of a commission to report if any engineering project could be devised which would be beneficial to Ireland, and would give profitable employment to those in need. He reported against any such scheme, but proposed to Lord Palmerston that Parliament should guarantee a bounty of £50 to every Irishman who should marry an English or Scotch woman, and the same amount to every Englishman or Scotchman who should marry an Irish woman. This proposition to breed out the difficulties was seriously entertained by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but, owing to his Lordship's death soon afterward, was never brought to any determination.

CONGRESSMAN BELFORD, of Colorado, has been looking up statistics in reference to Indians in the United States, and, as the results of his investigation, he finds that since the organization of the Government 929 treaties have been made with 327 tribes or bands of Indians. The total number of Indians on reservations, according to later census returns, is about 240,000, and the extent of their reservations is 236,559 square miles, or 151,397,768 acres. This would give every Indian, young and old, nearly one square mile of ground. These figures include the Indian Territory, the population of which is placed at 75,000 and its area at over 41,000,000 acres. In Dakota 27,000 Indians have nearly 35,000,000 acres, or over two square miles for each Indian. The 22,000 Indians in Montana have over 34,000 acres, while the 3,000 in Colorado have nearly 12,000,000 acres, or about six square miles for every Indian.

Gov. WESTCOTT, a somewhat singular character, died recently in Montreal, Canada. He had at one time been a gentleman of wealth and position in the South, but was driven from his native State, Florida, when the War of the Rebellion closed with the downfall of the Confederacy. From first to last he maintained the most undying contempt for what he called "Yankee institutions," and notwithstanding that his relatives were enjoying wealth and position in Florida, the Governor never would return to his native land. He was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1802, but was a scion of a well-known New Jersey family. He was a Democrat, and served, politically and in the army, under President and Gen. Jackson, and was a Judge and a Governor of Florida before its admission to the Union. He died as he had lived, in a most eccentric fashion, having said a few hours before his death, to a gentleman who attended him in his illness: "I am going to die at 2 o'clock; close my eyes and cross my arms." He, singularly enough, died accordingly. His body was embalmed, and sent to the South to his friends.

He Would Write to Their Parents.

The Richmond (Va.) *Herald* tells this good story: Col. X., of John Morgan's cavalry, was not a martinet, but, bearded like the pard, he had a military air. Discipline was his hobby. The soldiers of his regiment were young men from 18 to 25 years old—all of them blue-blooded. To restrain these hotspurs required tact, skill and firmness. It was no easy task to curb this "jeunesse doree." But the Colonel did it, and this was the way he did it:

An inspection having been ordered, the Brigadier and his staff visited the Colonel's camp for the purpose of conducting it. While the regiment was in line, undergoing inspection, two privates, who had been ranging the night before in search of buttermilk, and had endeavored to sneak into camp unobserved, were detected by the outpost sentinels and brought under arrest to Col. X. at the head of his regiment. The Colonel, cocking his hat on three grains, sternly ordered them to histen to await his coming after inspection, remarking to Gen. D. that he would make an example of these rovers. Arrived at the tent with the General and staff, after ranks were broken, the Colonel arraigned the culprits before him.

"Young gentlemen," said he, severely, "you are aware that you have been guilty of a serious offense against the discipline of my camp?"

"Yes, Colonel," was the meek reply. "Well, sirs," thundered the Rhadamanthus, "I desire you distinctly to understand that if this offense is repeated I will write to your parents about it. Go to your company."

Turning to the surprised officers looking on, he said:

"You see how severe I must be with these young fellows. Discipline must be preserved."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THE State Pioneer Society holds its annual meeting at Lansing, Feb. 4.

Dr. S. P. PHELPS, a leading physician and ex-Mayor of Big Rapids, died last week.

THE exact defalcation of Greenville's late City Treasurer is determined at \$5,804.89.

THE Northwestern Grand Trunk railway has nearly completed its new depot at Lansing.

THERE is now less lumber on the docks of the Saginaw river than at any previous time since 1872.

THERE are 115 streets laid out and named in the city of Lansing, and their total length is seventy miles.

THE 9-year-old son of James Blissly, residing on the Kawkawlin river, at Indian town, was drowned at that place while skating.

TILDEN came out ahead in four of his suits in the Marquette Circuit last week, and had a judgment of \$389 scored up against him in a fifth.

It rather discourages the lumbermen to hear, in January, that pansies are in bloom up at Alpena, and roses are budding at Houghton lake.

WILL F. GOLDIE, the bank teller who left East Saginaw a few years ago, and his bank account short, has returned and made entire restitution.

SECRETARY BAIRD, of the Michigan Agricultural College, delivered a pleasing address on "Farm Life," at the recent Farmers' Institute in Rockford Ill.

THE entire expenditures of the State military department for the year ending Sept. 30, 1879, were \$36,885.71, of which sum \$19,819.60 was for expenses of the three regimental encampments.

DURING the past year the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company have sold 17,000 acres of pine and 14,200 acres of farming lands, receiving therefor \$360,805, an average of nearly \$15 per acre.

DURING 1879 the land department of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad disposed of 38,642 acres of land at an average per acre of \$19.23, the total amount received on sales account being \$743,830.70. The operations were larger than during any year since 1871.

MORGAN BALDWIN, the first settler in the town of Mundy, Genesee county, died recently at the age of 84. He had a host of friends, and was a very active member of the Pioneer Society. He, with George Judson, settled in Mundy in 1836.

THE Jackson *Patriot* tells a very incredible story of a haunted blacksmith shop in Columbia township, Jackson county, where a phantom blacksmith pounds phantom iron on a phantom anvil with a phantom hammer, every blow resounding with a clear, metallic ring.

THE prosecution of the Supervisor of Lexington, Sanilac county, for perjury in returning the assessment of his township as its true cash value, when it was less than one-half as much, involves an important construction of the law, and sets many other Supervisors on the ragged edge.

A TUSCOLA county swain was sued for a board bill of \$7.40, said to have been incurred while sparking a girl—the eating having been done at her father's table. The young man settled for 50 cents, but said he would have paid the whole amount of the bill if it hadn't "been presented in such a—unfeelin' way."

BYRON BARTHOLOMEW, employed in the mill of R. J. Briscoe, at West Bay City, attempted to adjust a belt in the machinery, when his foot was caught, and he was wound around a shaft making 172 revolutions per minute. He was shockingly mangled, and death was instantaneous.

If the logs cut on Saginaw river the past year, which average only 143 feet to the piece, had been equal to those cut in 1870, the average of which was 229 feet, the lumber product of 1879 would have been little short of 1,150,000,000 feet. The average log of to-day was scarcely taken into account in the estimates of timber made fifteen years ago, and there is little wonder that the general estimates of pines at that date fall far below the realization of this time.

F. M. ROUSE, Charles Odell, wife and two children started a few days ago from Beaver island in a sail boat to go to their home in Little Traverse. At night they attempted to land at Middle Village, but were prevented by the ice. During the night they were caught between two bodies of ice several miles in extent, and drifted with it into the lake. The boat sprung a leak and the men were kept busy the next day and night bailing. The following morning they were in the vicinity of Waughoshance light and Grape island, when they abandoned the boat and started on foot over the ice-field for Grape island. After traveling for miles they were stopped by a wide crack in the ice, and Rouse went back to the boat for an ax with which to cut a cake of ice to float them across the fissure, but when he returned found that it could not be done, owing to the amount of slush ice intervening. They then turned about and started for Waughoshance, Rouse leading and Odell and family following. After going about a mile, Rouse came to a fissure about six feet wide, which he leaped over; but by the time the rest of the party came up it had enlarged so much that they could not get across. Rouse was powerless to render them any assistance, and, after exchanging farewells, Odell and family turned back toward the boat

and Rouse went toward Waughoshance, light, which he reached after many hair-breadth escapes in and out of the water, and one foot badly frozen. Here he found fuel and matches, but no food. In the morning he took a skiff belonging to the light-house and started for the main land, arriving at Cross Village in the evening, when he obtained the first food he had tasted for two days. Next day he reached home. The last he saw of the Odells they were at the break with several miles of ice on each side of them. They undoubtedly perished, as they were without fuel, food or dry clothing, and the boat was fast filling with water when first abandoned.

Report of the Land Commissioner.

The annual report of the State Land Commissioner, Hon. Jas. M. Neasmith, for the fiscal year ending Sept 30, 1879, has just been issued. It clearly sets forth the business of the department, the amount of lands sold, and the number of acres of lands still belonging to the State. The number of acres of land held by the State on Sept. 30, 1878, was 2,864,168. During the year 6,535 acres were forfeited to the State, making a total of 2,870,703 acres. The sales during the year were 69,044, leaving 2,801,659 acres on hand Sept. 30, 1879. These lands are divided as follows: Agricultural College, 155,525; received for conveyances, \$7,369.82; on last year's adjustments, \$1,748.82, making a total of \$15,878.89. The bills of expense incurred on account of trespass allowed by the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year were \$3,075.31, leaving a balance in favor of the State of \$12,803.58. During the year 397 homestead licenses were issued, covering 27,327 acres. The Commission says that the sales of land for the year have been mostly in small plots, and to parties who will, in most instances, become actual settlers. The sales of Agricultural College land show a large increase over former years. There is now a large inquiry for State lands from the older portions of the State, from the Middle States, and from the Canadas. The working force of the office has been reduced from fifteen to nine clerks.

Prevention of the Cattle Disease.

All our cattle-raisers and cattle-dealers are deeply concerned with the cattle plague, and are naturally very anxious to prevent a disease which has caused them so great losses. The exact nature of the disorder, the means of communication and best method of treatment are not yet understood, and many contradictory opinions are held on these points. The best authorities describe it as a contagious, eruptive fever, affecting the bovine species, but which sheep, goats, deer and cognate animals may catch. The plague is indigenous to the plains of Western Russia, whence it has, at different times, extended over most parts of the Eastern hemisphere. The actual virus from infected cattle is believed to be the sole source of the disease, as no amount of filth, overcrowding or poor food has, so far as known, ever produced it. An incubative stage, varying from two to twenty days, intervenes between the introduction of the virus, either by inoculation or contagion, into the system, and the manifestation of the customary symptoms. The distemper runs a definite course, which cannot be materially altered by any remedies yet discovered. It is not at all modern, as many suppose. It has been known more than 1,200 years, having destroyed, it is thought, the herds of the fierce tribes that overran the Roman empire during the fourth and fifth centuries. About 810 it marched with the armies of Charlemagne into France, and also broke out in Britain. It has spread several times each century since from the Russian steppes over Western Europe. In 1744 it destroyed in Holland 200,000 cattle; later, in Denmark, some 300,000, and in Piedmont alone, during one year, more than 400,000 head. It has extended to Egypt, China, Japan, and other lands of the far East, has everywhere proved a dreadful scourge and has always been traced to Russia, the home of the infection, where the dreadful virus would seem to be spontaneously generated. This abounds in the blood of every stricken beast, in the discharge from the mouth, eyes, nostrils, bowels, and probably even in the breath. A little blood or mucous discharge, from an infected animal, put under the skin of a healthy beast, will develop the plague in a few days. The poison may be carried to a considerable distance in the air, for the particles, though very minute, have potent vitality. There is reason to believe that it may get into the blood by the air passages, by absorption through the mucous surfaces, or even through the skin. The only effective way to deal with infected animals is to kill them. The plague is always imported into this country, and there is great danger, unless we guard successfully against it, that it may become chronic here.

Rescued by Cows.

A man living near Glen Mills, Pa., was attacked by one of his cows, knocked down and gored. He caught the beast by the nose and roared for help, but none came, the cow meantime stamping upon him and manifesting a determination to kill him. Soon the other cows in the field saw what was going on and rushed to the spot, when, to the surprise of the man, instead of assisting their companion, they violently assailed her, knocking her down, and finally driving her away. The cow died on the following day with every symptom of brain disease.

THERE are thirteen stage lines running in and out of Tucson, Nev.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

The Republican Legislature, at its session on the 20th, adopted a resolution denouncing the Fusion body as bogus, and acting in violation of the constitution and laws of the State, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to punish them. It was ordered that the Secretary of State be directed to procure a suitable seal, which shall be acknowledged as the seal of the State. Four Fusionists went over to the Republicans during the day. The Fusionists met in Union Hall. The committee appointed to report upon a plan of procedure recommended submitting a series of questions to the Supreme Court. After a good deal of talk an adjournment was voted without action on the report. The Republicans forced open the safe of the Secretary of State's office; there were no valuable papers in it, nor the seal of the State, or official election returns. It is conjectured that the returns have been destroyed.

Matters were a quiet look at Augusta on the 21st. The Republican Legislature showed a disposition to conciliate the Fusionists by giving them places on the most important committees appointed, but the latter held severely aloof. Samuel A. Holbrook was elected State Treasurer. The Fusion Legislature met at Union Hall, and voted to draw up a statement of facts and a series of questions, to be submitted to the members, who will decide whether to send them to the Supreme Court or not. The Fusionists established a State Department in a business block, and the Secretary of State issued the following: "We have returned to first principles. We have a pine table and chairs. The great seal of the State is in possession of the only legally elected and qualified Secretary of State. The Capital Guards and other companies have been ordered to their armory as a precautionary measure." A Republican mass meeting was held in the evening at which Senator Blaine was the chief speaker.

Nothing of interest transpired at the Maine State capital, on the 23d. The Fusionist Legislature discussed the propriety of removing to Biddeford, the Mayor of that city having offered to protect the Legislature, should it hold its sessions there. In the Republican House resolutions were introduced and referred providing for the election of a Governor, beginning with this year, by a plurality instead of a majority vote. The Fusionists were still in possession of the Treasury Department, and the Republicans were counseling together regarding what course they should pursue to get possession of the money-bags. Nearly all the available State funds being deposited in a Boston bank, subject to the order of the Fusion Treasurer, it would require the signature of that functionary to draw any of them out.

The Republicans at the Maine capital were somewhat excited on the 23d by reports that the Fusionists intended to forcibly seize and occupy the State House, and Gov. Davis called out three companies of militia, with which he garrisoned the Capitol. The Republican Legislature adopted the resolutions providing for an amendment to the constitution making a plurality sufficient to elect in gubernatorial contests. The Fusion Legislature tabled the proposition to submit questions to the Supreme Court. The Republicans were concentrating a large militia force at the Capitol, and there were reports that the Fusionists were to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

The situation at Augusta, Me., as outlined in the dispatches of Jan. 24 and 25, was about as follows: Republican Gov. Davis had garrisoned the State Capitol thoroughly, and had a Gatling gun commanding the entrance. The Republicans claimed that the Fusionists were organizing a force for capturing the State House, and were drilling in secret. The Republican Legislature adopted measures looking toward the repression of the Fusionists. The Fusionists claimed that all these preparations were made without ground, and that the scare was caused by a lot of boys pasting up three-cornered pieces of paper as a practical joke. Fusionist Gov. Smith issued a proclamation stating that his supporters contemplated no violence, and stating that the placing of troops and artillery in the State House was but another act in the military usurpation under which the State was languishing. He claimed that he was the legal Governor, and expressed the belief that his authority would soon be recognized by all good citizens. Both houses of the Fusion Legislature voted to send a series of questions to the Supreme Court.

THE UTE INVESTIGATION.

Resume of the Testimony Taken by the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

The testimony of Lient. Cherry, who was with Maj. Thornburgh's command in the Milk creek fight, refuted most of the statements of the Ute savages respecting that affair. He was present at the conference between the Major and Jack, and says that the former made it very clear that the troops would halt some distance from the agency, and not go nearer unless called on by Meeker. The first shot was fired by the Indians, and was aimed at Cherry, but it missed him and killed a soldier who stood beside him. The Lieutenant declared that Thornburgh was confident from the first that the Utes meant to attack him, and was tempted at one time to hold several of them then in his camp as hostages, but was afraid to assume the responsibility of such action.

Definition of Poetry.

Poetry is the product of earnest thought. Thought cherished in the mind becomes earnest; then expressed in words it becomes poetry. The feelings move inwardly, and are embodied in words. When words are insufficient for them, recourse is had to sighs and exclamations. When sighs and exclamations are insufficient for them, recourse is had to the prolonged utterance of song. When this, again, is insufficient, unconsciously the hands begin to move and the feet to dance. To set forth correctly the successes and failures (of Government) to affect heaven and earth, and to move spiritual beings, there is no readier instrument than poetry.—*Sacred Books of China.*

Save the Rags.

The price of paper has been advanced from 6 1/2 to 10 cents all over the country. If this price is maintained, the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Many daily papers have already increased their price from 20 cents to 30 cents per week, and weekly papers from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth 3 to 3 1/2 cents per pound.

Every newspaper in the land should appeal to the people in this matter. And they should also economize in the consumption as much as possible.

THE Leadville mines produced nearly \$12,000,000 worth of bullion during the past year.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1880.

THE BOERS IN OPEN REBELLION.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 16.—The position of affairs in the Transvaal has reached a most critical point, and the Boers in mass-meeting assembled to the number of sixty-three hundred armed men have unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

As it has been shown that her majesty's high commissioners are deaf to justice and right, and it thus becomes clear that we will never get back our independence (so cunningly robbed from us) by petitions and supplications, now, therefore, it is our decided and earnest demand:

1. That the vice president shall at once come forward as state president, and take up his position as such.
2. That the president shall at once convene the Volksraad, according to the Grondwet.
3. We hereby proclaim that we will never submit to the British government, and that we continue emphatically to protest against all proclamations.
4. We desire nothing else than our independence, and solemnly declare to be prepared to sacrifice our lives and shed our blood for it.
5. We demand to have our government reinstated as soon as possible, according to the Grondwet of the South African Republic.
6. It is therefore the humble but earnest wish of the people that our national committee shall, as soon as possible, take the requisite steps for the recovery of our independence.
7. Should, however, the committee know of a better method, it is our humble but earnest wish that the committee should at once submit such method to the people.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is now in the Transvaal with a force of four thousand regulars, and it remains to be seen whether he will be able to overcome the Boers and induce them to return peacefully to their homes. The meeting of the outraged Boers took place on the 10th inst., and has not dispersed yet, as the people declare they will not leave the meeting before means were devised of regaining their independence. The situation is really very critical and a collision may take place at any moment, as the bearing of the king's dragon guards is intolerant and overbearing toward the Dutch republicans. Should war ensue between the Transvaalers and the imperial troops it is important to understand that the colonial forces could not be depended upon to fight against the Boers, as the major part of the colonists are related by ties of consanguinity to the Boers and furthermore sympathize deeply with them in the loss of their independence.

The white population of the Transvaal may be estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000.

CHICAGO HARBOR.

We notice a dispatch from Washington to the Chicago Times, which will undoubtedly greatly interest all our sailors along the coast, as follows: "A telegram was received from Washington stating that Congressman Davis, of this city, was confident that the appropriation of \$250,000—which Capt. Lydecker, United States engineer, had asked for in his report, for the improvement of the harbor here,—will be made, and it is now before the congressional committee on commerce. A Times reporter spoke to Capt. Lydecker about the matter, and learned that the money—if appropriated—will be expended in making an exterior breakwater about five thousand feet long, near the waterworks-crib, and extending in a southeasterly to a northeasterly point. This breakwater is designed to give additional anchorage and provide shelter for the lake craft during the prevalence of stormy nor'easters, as well as to furnish better protection for the entrance to the inner harbor. Capt. Lydecker presented the scheme to a board of United States engineers last year, and it was recommended as a good one to the engineers' department at Washington, and that bureau indorsed it and requested the necessary appropriation of \$250,000 now under consideration by the congressional committee above mentioned.

If the appropriation is made the exact location of the new breakwater will be determined upon by a board of engineers at an early day and the work begun as soon thereafter as possible. Vessel-men who have been consulted say the plan is a good one, and its consummation will add immensely to the protection of the inner harbor and give all the anchorage that may be required. It is proposed to make the work very strong and substantial."

For the Holland City News.

RONAYNE THE FANATIC.

GRAND RAPIDS, Jan. 29, 1880.

MR. EDITOR.—On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings we had the exposure of Masonry in our city. Of course, he had quite a crowd, mostly Hollanders of the True Dutch Reformed Church, whose students had engaged him. Although I believe that he exposes Masonry, nevertheless he is a fanatic in a great many assertions. For instance, he says "that all

the officers from the head of the Government down to the little petty offices, are all Masons, and ought to be put out, as they are not to be trusted," and he advised everybody to vote for anti-masons in the future. But the best thing was on Thursday evening, which somewhat demoralized the crowd, especially the Dutch, when he commenced to say "that no man could be a child of God or a church member, who did not despise and forsake that dirty, poisonous and sinful use of tobacco, either in smoking or chewing," and the use of drinking beer, etc. Of course that beat the Dutch; and he was called by the audience a fanatic, and others said, we came here to hear you speak on Masonry, but not on tobacco, etc. Of course, he made lots of fun; and although I knew a great deal about Masonry, enjoyed the initiation of the third degree hugely. Besides receiving his contracted price, he sold a great many books.

ANTI-MASON.

[Just so. To make money, that is what Ronayne wants. That's where the *Cynosure* is got up for; and that is where his books are published for—to make money. When he came here several months ago to expose, he smoked considerable, like all his countrymen. Now he is opposed to it. Now if we apply his own language to him, above quoted, he must have been a fraud then, or now. We think, both.—Ed.]

SCRIBNER FOR FEBRUARY.

The Midwinter (February) *Scribner* (of which 125,000 copies have been printed, to supply the growing demand in England and America), is as unique in points as in the size of the edition.

The most prominent feature, perhaps, is the paper on Edison's Electric Light, by his mathematician, Mr. Francis R. Upton, which is endorsed as the "first correct and authoritative" account in a letter from Mr. Edison, printed in fac-simile, in this issue of *Scribner*. The inventor has been so often and so greatly misrepresented as holding theories most opposite to his own that it will be of interest to see just what he is willing to put himself on record as claiming for the new invention. Fifteen drawings accompany the paper, including one of the lamps at its exact size.

The first of Mr. Eugene Schuyler's illustrated papers, on the life of Peter the Great, given in this number, covers a wide range of interest, placing a most fascinating historical era before the reader. Mrs. Burnett's new story in four parts, entitled "Louisiana," is also begun in this number. The scene is laid in the North Carolina mountains, the characters being chiefly some "literary people" from New York, and the ingenious young lady from whom the story takes its name.

Mr. Cable's "Grandissimes" is full of action and character, and continues to reveal a strong basis for the high claims which are made for it. As an exposition of Creole life, in the beginning of the century, it seems likely to go at once into the common fund of historical novels.

A biographical sketch of John Bright is made timely by his recent speech on America, and by the revival of political interest in Great Britain.

In "Topics of the Time," Dr. Holland says "A Word on Politics" (favoring Civil Service Reform), and discusses "Temperance Education" and "Familiarity."

Altogether, this number of *Scribner* is one of great variety and interest. The March *Scribner* will contain the long looked-for paper on "The Tile Club Affair," which is said to be even better, both in text and pictures, than "The Tile Club at Play," which was acknowledged to be the "magazine hit" of the last season.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR FEBRUARY.

It opens with two child-songs by Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate of England. One of these is reprinted near the end of the number with its music, which also was by Mr. Tennyson.

The frontispiece, a full-page picture on fine gray paper, represents the "Princess the Tower," and was engraved on wood by G. Krull, after a mezzotint engraving by Samuel Cousins of the painting by J. E. Millais.

Besides the installments of the two serials—"Jack and Jill," by Louisa M. Alcott, with pictures by Frederick Dielman; and "Among the Lakes," by William O. Stoddard, with illustrations by W. Taber,—there are six complete short stories.

There is a humorous rhymed alphabet for little readers, and illustrated with twenty-six pictures by T. Hopkins; and Aunt Fanny describes the audiphone and its wonderful effects, in an article entitled "Hearing Without Ears."

The poetry of the number—besides Mr. Tennyson's two songs—comprises contributions from S. W. Hallock (with a picture by Mary Hallock Foote), Celia Thaxter, E. McKean Ely, and Arlo Bates; and among the jingles is one illustrated by Kate Greenaway.

Several comic pictures by Frank Beard, L. Hopkins, J. G. Francis, and others, appear in the number. The "Letter-Box," in addition to funny bits and letters from the boys and girls, contains an item telling the story of the frontispiece, accompanied by an engraving after a painting

by Delaroche; and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" and the "Riddle-Box" are full of novelty and interest.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned hereby tender their sincere thanks for the aid and assistance rendered at the death and funeral of our late husband and father, by the Odd-fellows of the City of Holland, and attending friends. The order and decorum which pervaded the whole ceremony forces from us nothing but respect and gratitude.

MRS. C. BLOM AND CHILDREN.

Card of Thanks.

The undersigned hereby tenders his heartfelt thanks to the fire department of the City of Holland, and the citizens at large, for their herculean and determined efforts in saving my property from the destruction of the fire-flood, on Thursday afternoon.

Respectfully,

OTTO BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Jan. 30, 1880.

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

Deaths.

DIEKEMA.—On the 12th inst., at his residence in North Holland, Cornelis Diekema, at the age of 66 years. (Deceased was father-in-law of A. P. Stegenga, Esq.)

BLOM.—On the 25th inst., at his residence, Zeeland, Mich., Cornelis Blom, sr., at the age of 64 years.

New Advertisements.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spasmodic, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, as Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEERES. 51-17.



MUSIC.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE, SUCH AS Steinway Pianos, Hazeltin Bros. Pianos, Chickering Pianos, Gabler Pianos, And many other makes of excellent quality. Among the

ORGANS

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

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

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

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880. 30-3m.

WANTED!

2,000 CORDS OF WOOD!

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

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

VEENKLAASEN & SONS, Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich.

BAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE The BEST THING OUT. Will SAW any size logs in any position. Thousands in use. Weight of the operator does all the work. Send for Circulars and Prices. AGENTS WANTED.



DRAIVING!

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

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

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

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

Ed. J. HARRINGTON, JR. Holland, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-3mo.

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated November 26, 1879. HENRY RAUM, and ELIZA J. STEWART, T. Stewart, mortgagee, deceased. J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage. 48-13w.

SEE HERE! \$5 in GOODS for 50 cts. Satisfaction Guaranteed. DON'T MISS this Chance. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Pictures; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber-Stamp; 12 fine Envelopes; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny Poem, and Chinese Secret for glowing pictures (the money selling secret). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamp taken. Address, [Etc.] UNION BOOK CO., Bordenstown, New Jersey.

MEAT MARKET

FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store. W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery!

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers, 19-17

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4586

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE RUCKEYES, of which I can make Buckeye Pile Ointment, Warranted to cure Cuts, Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, writes: I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, in doses of 5 drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use. Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N.Y., writes: Your Electric Oil cured a badly Swelled Neck and Sore Throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured. Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes: I was completely prostrated with Asthma, but hearing of your Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wildfire, and makes cures wherever it is used. Orpha M. Hodge, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes, May 16, 1878: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand, inflicting a very severe scald. I applied your Electric Oil, and take great pleasure in announcing to you that the effect was to allay pain and prevent blistering. I was cured in three days. We prize it very highly as a family medicine. M. A. St. Mark, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: Your Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 50 cents and \$1.

Go to D. R. MEERES for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

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

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS, FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS.

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

J. VAN DER VEEN. HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879. 38-6mo.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached COTTONS, All kinds of Underwear, Woolen Yarns, Horse Blankets, all kinds, Flannels of all Colors, Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES, CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

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

Jottings.

SEVENTY-FOUR streets were added to London last year.

We are at present experiencing quite a mortality among our old people. Three died on Sunday last.

It is claimed that the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior have each turned out more gold and silver during the year 1879 than the entire district of Leadville.

THE weather has turned decidedly colder, and our butchers and brewer feel encouraged about procuring ice, but Black Lake remains open with an unwonted tenacity.

PUBLIC meetings are held at Oberlin, Ohio, for the purpose of driving the tobacco dealers out of town. Liquor sellers and billiard saloon keepers have already been expelled.

WORK at the enlargement of Cappon & Bertch's tannery is being pushed with vigor. A large number of men and teams are busy with excavation, and the carpenters are hard to work preparing timbers and lumber.

MR. Bartel Van Dijk, one of our old settlers, died of cancer in the face, on Sunday last, at his residence, about two miles east of this city, at the age of seventy-four years. The suffering which this man had to endure during the last few months can more easily be imagined than described.

WHILE Mr. H. Vinkemulder of North Holland was operating his feed cutter on Thursday of last week, he accidentally got his left hand in the cutter and had it badly mangled. Dr. W. Van den Berg, at present residing in North Holland, was immediately summoned, patched it up, and reports his patient doing well.

OUR popular organ and piano man—Mr. G. Rankans—is having quite a success in selling instruments; last week he sold five, and the first part of this week two. The exceedingly low price for which he sells first-class instruments is his best advertisement, and anybody who knows anything about musical instruments will recognize this fact instantly.

OUR readers will please bear with us this week in giving up a large part of our space to afford Mr. Keppel an opportunity to reply to Rev. Van Pelt. The article is too long for this paper, and right here we want to give notice that we will not publish any more articles which make more than one and a half columns, at the outside. There is no necessity for it.

MR. L. Schaddelee, of whose illness we made previous mention, died on Sunday last at his residence in this city, at the age of seventy-four years. He was buried from the First Reformed church on Tuesday last. Rev. H. Uiterwyk preached the funeral sermon. Deceased came to this country in 1849 with his family; he was a very prominent merchant in this city at one time. He enjoyed very good health until stricken down in a fit three weeks ago.

INVITATIONS are out for a masquerade party at Lyceum Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 2d. Costumes can be rented on that evening at the City Hotel, at reasonable prices, of Mmes. Baker & Borden, masquerade costumers of Grand Rapids. Parties not wishing to costume can join the party after the unmasking. The music will be furnished by the Holland City Quadrille band. Bill, 75 cents per couple. Tickets to gallery for spectators, 25 cents. Supper will be served by Mr. John Pesink, at 50 cents per couple.

ALTHOUGH everything seemed to combine to thwart the Second Regiment Band concert, it came off at the appointed time, and quite an audience was present. When the curtain rose the band, in their handsome uniform of the regiment, was ready for action and struck up a march, composed by Prof. Hennig, entitled "Salute to Holland." We were at once satisfied that the leader had them under perfect control. Their third selection, the "Nightingale Waltz," was a brilliant performance. But at the close of the first part of the program the professor played some fine Italian selections on the violin, and was accompanied on the piano by Miss Mary Post. Great credit is due Miss Post in displaying sufficient nerve to play for a professional violinist, and we doubt if anybody else could be found in this city who would volunteer to take her place. The professor displayed a skill on the violin which surpasses anything we have heard in this city. He was encored and played another selection, was again called back and played without accompaniment. It was a musical treat. The rest of the program was faithfully performed, and was closed by the Second Regiment Band March, a spirited piece, which was executed finely. All the playing and their actions showed thorough training. In the afternoon the drum major put the band, while playing, through a series of intricate evolutions, to the delight of the public.

The Holland City Quadrille Band will furnish music for the masquerade party on Tuesday evening next, and will appear in full uniform.

MR. Adam Pree, of the Grand Rapids brewing firm of Frey Brothers, was on a visit to his customers in the village of Zeeland this week.

TURKEY's territorial loss is estimated by a German authority as a territory almost as large as Prussia proper, with a population of eleven millions.

Mrs. Capt. B. Van Rij died on Wednesday evening, after a lingering illness of five weeks, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn her death.

MR. D. C. De Pree, of Zeeland, has been adjudged insane by the Judge of Probate on Tuesday last, and was taken to the asylum for the insane, at Kalamazoo, on that day. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the stricken family.

OUR iron export trade with Europe is fast becoming an item of great importance. Competing most favorably with the foreign markets, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is justly becoming popular, for when once used it becomes a standard medicine. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

THE *Montague Lumberman* says a considerable portion of the sand hill at the mouth of White lake, on the north side, sunk on Sunday, carrying with it a portion of the pier, to which the steamer Snook was tied up. Where there formerly was a hill is now fifteen to eighteen feet of water—a subject for the scientists.

PART of the interest of the Butter Tub Company, (exactly how much, we don't know) has again changed hands. Mr. G. Van Putten has sold his interest in the same to Mr. J. Van Putten, who purchased the same for his two sons, Jacob and Adrian. The new firm will henceforth be known as J. Van Putten & Co.

CAPT. C. Dok, has bought the interest of Mr. J. Lisman in the meat market of L. Kraker & Co. We have noticed several sailors, from time to time, both here and in Grand Haven, who quit the Lake, and tied on an apron in a butcher's shop. Now, we would like one of our sailors to explain, what it is, that turns their mind from sailing to butchering.

MR. C. Blom, Sr., died on Sunday last at his residence, Zeeland, Mich., at the age of sixty-four years. He was buried on last Tuesday by Holland City Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., of which Order he was a member. Rev. Shumate, of this city, preached the funeral sermon, and made some very eloquent and appropriate remarks. The funeral was largely attended.

A LATE application of Electricity is an attachment to street letter boxes, which sounds an alarm at the nearest police station, in case an attempt is made to rob the box. If you wish to apply an Electric application to a cough, cold, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, or catarrh, purchase a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and you will find it money well invested. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

ON Tuesday evening we could distinctly hear the pleasing sound of the new church bell at Graafschap, Mich. This village lying three miles south of us and on a gradual rise of ground, more than a hundred feet above the level of the city, gives an opportunity for the sound to travel unhindered. This new bell, we are told, weighs eight hundred pounds, and is placed in the tower of the True Dutch Reformed Church.

ABOUT half past three, on Thursday, a fire broke out in the old Union School building, on Eleventh street, on the second floor, near the chimney. The children were dismissed instantly, who fled in dismay—many bareheaded; some carrying shawls, cloaks, school-books, etc., in their arms. The alarm was first given by the untimely ringing of the school bell, which being recognized in our office, the alarm was given on Eighth street immediately thereafter. Very soon thereafter the other bells and steam-whistles were brought into use, and our two hand engines were brought out and into use by voluntary action. It was soon apparent that the school buildings could not be saved, and then the fight was made to save a dwelling-house, in close proximity, belonging to Mr. O. Breyman. For once our wells did not give out, and both engines kept pouring a stream of water on the points to be protected. Although it was terrible hard work to keep at the brakes so long, the people pumped with an admirable determination, so as to prevent the spreading of the flames to other buildings. The Board of Education held enough insurance on the buildings to cover their loss. The main loss of the buildings falls on Messrs. Toren and W. H. Finch, who virtually owned them, since they were removed from their old place. Whether other buildings will be rented for temporary school rooms, or not, we have not yet learned.

MR. A. Van Vuren, who was sent to Jackson in October, 1876, for grand larceny, has returned home, having served his sentence.

MR. Regenmorter, our lighthouse keeper, informed us that the outer crib of the South pier has settled down westward and southward about three feet.

MRS. TENNYSON has composed the music for the song which her husband has written for *St. Nicholas*, and both will appear in the March number of that magazine.

THE *Literary Magazine* of select foreign literary is to be increased to 192 pages monthly, and the type enlarged, for the year 1880. American Book Exchange, New York. \$1 a year.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 29, 1880: Mrs. H. Atwood, A. Moser, Adelia Hughes, Wm. Naman, John Brown, Carolene Goedirk, Miss Ann Spencer, H. Solamoni, Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

A CALL. For some one to enlighten the public as to what has become of the National Greenback Party. If you would be enlightened in regard to the merits of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, read advertisement. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. When you are in pain, you want prompt relief. Have you tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil? If not, it is time you did. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and never fails to cure in cases of diphtheria, burns, bruises, rheumatism, &c. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

AN Illinois woman has named her baby "Pinafore." Probably because she never—What? Well, comparatively seldom was without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is the only remedy that has such wonderful cures for whooping cough, diphtheria, colds, burns, wounds, sores, hurts, &c. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

THERE is a general complaint that while prices of commodities have increased in some cases fifty per cent., wages have not advanced anywhere near in the same proportion. We know of no complaint in the shape of a cough, cold, sore throat, rheumatism or neuralgia that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will not immediately relieve. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

MAN KEEPS A COUGHIN'.—A man on Temple street keeps a coughin' and still he does not expect to die very soon. We advise him to buy a bottle of the American Cough Cure and stop his coughin'. It is an effectual cure for coughs, colds, croup, and all throat affections. Has the leading sales in this vicinity. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is an old saying and a true one. It is much better to prevent a lamp accident than risk its fearful consequences. There is really no cure for a person burned with kerosene. Even if life is saved, they are disfigured and disabled. The Harris & Smith Safety lamp should be used by all. For sale by P. & A. Steckete.

WATERLOO, IOWA, Jan. 25, 1879.—I was taken with an acute attack of rheumatism last fall, and confined to bed. At first employed a physician, without benefit; then sent to Wangler Bros.' drug store, and obtained a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, the use of which soon gave me relief, and cured me of the attack. I can safely recommend it to all suffering with rheumatism.

Respectfully,
MATT. McDERMOTT, I. C. R.R. shops.

THE Lake Shore Commercial says that the Douglas folks have subscribed \$10,000 towards the building of a plug road from Fennville to Douglas. The company agrees to build it to that point if \$12,000 be subscribed. It further says it is now Saugatuck's put in. After Saugatuck and Douglas have made the connection at Fennville, Allegan we hope will come forward with the support for a line to Fennville also, thus making that village the Indianapolis of Allegan county and putting the county seat in direct connection with the west side.

ABOUT half past nine o'clock, on Wednesday evening, when Dr. Wm. Van Putten's clerk entered the barn to feed his horses and colts down for the night, his large dog entered with the clerk, and forthwith proceeded to attack the colts, as if he wanted to devour them. The colts yelled in anguish, which aroused their mother—two fine black blooded mares—to the sense of danger their colts were in, and the ensuing consternation aroused the neighborhood. By this time the doctor entered the arena and grappled with his vicious dog, which seemed mad to him, and after getting bit himself in two places managed to secure the dog and killed it. The valuable colts are still in a precarious condition. But the wonder is what induced the dog to attack the colts. It is certainly a very strange freak.

I have a small quantity of ice on hand which I want to soon dispose of. Parties using ice during the summer can make contracts now and have it put in their houses the first cold day. I will hold this offer open for one week.

A. M. KANTERS.

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

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

CLOAKS

AT COST!

Beaver Shawls

AT COST!

F::U::R::S

AT COST!

BLANKETS

AT COST!

Beaver Cloths

Cloakings

AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR

AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AT COST!

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

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

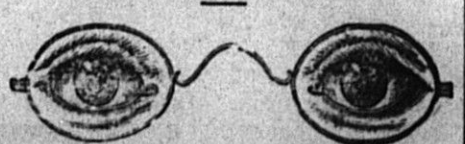
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HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

6-17.

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Manufacturers of

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And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St. GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

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

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT,

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This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season, and every effort will be made to make you feel AT HOME, and to minister to your wants with kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

I have opened a branch place in the basement formerly occupied by the well-known firm of Crosby Brothers, on the corner of Monroe and Iowa sts. 34-17

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. 35-17

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BOOTS & SHOES

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

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CALL AND SEE US.

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Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

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Re-Sawing Done.

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DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

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\$60 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-17.

BIRTHDAY OF ROBERT BURNS.

JAN. 25, 1889.

o the Scotch population of the world these lines are respectfully inscribed.]

Again our hearts' quick pulses beat
And warm with tender power,
While all our finer fancies blend,
Congenial to the hour;
Old fads are laid aside to-day—
We meet as brother men—
For songs of love, from Scotland's bae,
Now rate the air again.

Just six-score years ago and one
Creation's womb was torn,
When God a genius gave the world,
The earth a man to mourn
Whose eyes had filled our hearts with joy,
Whose manhood made him ours;
Song's tender vein his faults blot out—
Mary o'chill, bae and flowers.

Again we hear, or seem to hear,
"Oh dear, departed shade,"
"To you I sing in Scottish lays,"
"Adown the hawthorn glade,"
"Oh Thro'! wha in the heavens dost dwell,"
"Pale orbs that silent shine,"
"Is there for honest poverty?"
"Sin days o' auld lang syne."

The measures and the words come back
With ten-fold power to-day;
Suggestive of a similar lot
Seems every hall-ward lay.
Oh! faithful to his memory still
Our willing hearts doth prove,
And souls unborn, years hence to be,
Burns' name shall learn to love.

His was the true poetic gift
From Muse's sweetest lyre;
His gurgling streams and warbling birds
Our spirits never tire.
Love's tender, golden charm he wove
In every homely line,
And draped the common things of life
In raiment bright and fine.

Who brand a man because of faults,
And will not own his worth,
Have ice-bound heart and narrow minds
Abnormal from their birth.
For greater bard than I hath sung,
In realms I ne'er have trod,
That he who sings the love of man
Hath sung the love of God.

UNCLE LUTR.

JUDGE AND EXECUTIONER.

About the beginning of November in the year 18—, in the middle of the day, a sledge drawn by a horse dashed through a small village in Russia, and stopped in the courtyard of one of the largest houses. The horse had evidently run away, and the sole occupant of the sledge was clearly unable to guide it in the least.

In less than a minute a great many of the villagers, who had been attracted by the clattering of the inhabitants of the house, roused by the appearance of the sledge in the courtyard, surrounded the young woman. It was evident she was powerless to distinguish any one around her. There was just a faint sign of life, and that was all; but to the majority of the bystanders she looked far more dead than alive.

She was carried into the house and restoratives were administered. She had hardly recovered her consciousness when questions of every sort and kind were put to her from all sides. She was asked who she was, where she came from, where she was going to, who was pursuing her, and how the horse had run away. The room in which she was placed was full of villagers, who had come in to satisfy their very natural curiosity.

Among the most excited of the questioners was a young serf about 20 years old, who held in his hands the hatchet with which he had been felling wood when the sledge dashed through the quiet village. The beauty and painful grief of the woman seemed to have made rather an effect upon this young serf. He was certainly more anxious than the rest to hear her story, and was very prominent in his attentions, and put himself forward in endeavoring to offer her consolation.

At last the object of all this excitement had so far recovered as to be enabled to yield to the entreaties of those who surrounded her, and, in a broken voice and amid very general silence, she spoke as follows:

"I had heard that an old relation of mine, who lives in a neighboring village, was dangerously ill, and I determined to set out and see if I could be of any assistance. Early this morning I harnessed our horse to the little sledge and set out."

"Alone?" asked the young serf pointedly, still swinging the hatchet in his hand.

The bystanders well understood the meaning of the question, and the same word seemed involuntarily to escape their lips.

"Alone?"

It may be as well here to give a short explanation, which will account in some way for the exclamation.

When the Russian troops which had conquered Finland under the command of Gen. Buxoyden were returning home again, they were followed by countless troops of bears and wolves, who raged and quarreled over the bodies of those who, from time to time, died of cold or fatigue, and howled for the scraps of food left behind by the conquering army. The province which the army passed through was infested by these fierce animals long after its departure, and they soon became the terror of the humble peasantry who lived in that district. They were not content with devouring the various domestic dogs and cats that came in their way, but fiercely attacked any human creature that crossed their path. It became impossible to travel in safety at any hour of the day upon even a frequented road without a very strong escort. Any one who neglected these necessary precautions paid the penalty of his carelessness by a hideous death. In the course of the preceding winter forty human beings in this particular district had fallen a prey either to wolves or bears.

"Alone!" answered the young woman in a strange, unnatural voice, half choked with sobs; "unhappily for me, I was not alone! Why, in Heaven's name, did I risk such a journey? Don't compel me, I beg of you, to relate the horrors I have gone through and all the miseries of that awful morning."

"What has happened to you? Who went with you?" still asked many of those who surrounded the woman, and whose attention and curiosity were now thoroughly roused.

"Miserable woman that I am," answered she, "I took with me my three little children, the eldest of whom was about 5 years old, the youngest a little darling only 6 months and still at the breast."

An exclamation of horror ran through the circle of bystanders, and each one at last seemed to guess the hideous truth. And then, amid a more awful silence than before, the young woman went on with her story.

"It was a lovely morning, the road in tolerably good order, and the old horse trotted merrily along. My two little boys played at my feet, and the little one slept in my bosom. I was in high spirits, and happy at the thought that I was able to get away, and so, perhaps, be of service to my poor old relative. My happiness, however, was not of very long duration. About an hour after our departure from the village, the thought struck me how daring and venturesome it was to travel alone with my little ones through a vast desert of snow, cut off from aid and far away from any human habitation. Then, for the first time, I began to remember all the dreadful accidents that had befallen lonely travelers in our neighborhood, and almost made up my mind to turn back again. This fear grew upon me, and it increased more than ever when I perceived that the track in the snow had become so narrow that all chance of turning back in safety was cut off. On I was obliged to go, whether I would or not. My terror still kept increasing; but I dared not let the children know that I apprehended any danger. I listened anxiously, and magnified the slightest sound I heard. The track got narrower and narrower, and, at last, as we were passing a little bunch of fir trees, I heard distinctly behind me an awful sound. I knew well what it was. In an instant I turned around and saw that we were being pursued by a pack of hungry wolves. Now that the danger was so imminent my courage seemed to grow stronger. I madly lashed the horse, and he set off at wild, excited gallop. It was too late. Two of the largest wolves, with red, glaring eyes and hideous, open jaws, were already at the horse's flanks, and raced with him along the snow-covered track. On the horse's life depended my life and that of my children. If he died we were all lost. Cost what it might, the horse's life might be saved, I thought. A horrible thought flashed across me, and, instead of repelling it, I accepted it as an inspiration from heaven. In cold blood I made up my mind, and in cold blood I calculated the awful consequences of my plan. At this very instant, my second boy, a child about 3 years old, clung to me and cried piteously. The boy's sobs seemed to excite the demoniac animals more than ever, and they gained on the galloping horse. Without knowing what I was doing, and with almost an involuntary movement, I seized the shrieking child by the hair, and dropped him behind the sledge. I saw him sink into the soft snow; there was one wild cry, and then the wolves stopped short where the boy had fallen. All this passed in less than an instant. For a minute I thought we were saved; but it was not so. The little one's cries had hardly died away in the distance when two more wolves appeared at the side of the sledge. The awful sacrifice I had made had been useless, and we were in as much danger as ever. The same fiendish thought took possession of me, and again my mind was made up. I looked first to the little darling nestling closely to my breast, and then I turned to my eldest boy, who was pale with fear and clutched nervously to the folds of my dress.

"Oh, mother," he whispered, "I will be good! I won't cry; really I won't cry! Oh, mother, don't throw me into the snow!" There was a heavy mist before my eyes, and I hardly recollect what I did. Will God have mercy on me? If you could only know what I suffered then! My little daughter nestled closer than ever to my breast. She must be saved, I thought. Must I say what happened? You can guess. My eldest boy died as his brother had died before him.

"Must you hear the rest? I was almost mad now; the howling of the wolves, the horse, the last cries of my children, the awful thought of seeing my baby torn from my arms, the dread of death—all mingled into a terrible nightmare. I could not move hand or foot; my eyes were fixed, and still I clasped my babe to my bosom. I dared not look behind me; but at last I heard a terrible howl in my ear, and for a second I felt something on my shoulder. Why did I not faint? Mechanically I turned my head. I saw a wolf with open jaws clinging by his claws to the back of the sledge. He made a half spring at me, missed his hold, and fell back into the snow. Three times he made a fresh spring, and three times he missed his hold. The fourth time he got his claws on the sledge again, and there for a few seconds he hung. There was only one chance, to dash him back before he could get firm hold. His claws stuck deep into my fingers, and by main force I tried to wrench them from the sledge. It was a desperate struggle, and I had almost succeeded, when my baby fell from my arms. From that moment to the time when I first heard the sound of human voices I can remember nothing. The reins had long fallen from my hands; I knew the horse was galloping on, but I can recollect no more. I have

no conception where we have been or how I got here."

The young woman again covered her face with her hands and burst into a passionate flood of tears. There was an awful silence in the room, broken every now and then by the hysterical sobs of many of the women and girls who stood round. The men trembled, too, and looked steadily on the ground, but did not speak a word. At last a white-haired woman began to speak some words of consolation in a low, trembling voice. Immediately the young serf, who had his hatchet still in his hands, strode toward the miserable woman. He was deadly pale and trembled in every limb; the expression in his face had changed suddenly. He glared fiercely at the young woman and at the old peasant, who was still trying to console her.

"Be still, mother!" he thundered out; "the wretched woman deserves none of your pity."

And then he turned to her. "Unhappy and most miserable woman; is it possible that you have done all that you have related? You are a mother, you tell us, and yet you have killed your children one by one. Not one would you spare, not even the boy who prayed to you on his knees, or the baby child who smiled upon your breast. To save your own life you have sacrificed theirs, for you had not the courage to die with them. Woman! you do not deserve the name. You are unworthy to live. Prepare—"

There was a wild shriek in the room, and the woman fell at his feet. In an instant the peasants guessed the mad purpose of the young serf. Two of the strongest rushed forward to stop his hand. They were too late. A wild, awful light glittered in the young man's eyes; with almost supernatural strength he dashed the peasants back. The hatchet whistled through the air, and in an instant the unhappy woman was dead at his feet.

Three months after the terrible scene related above the young serf was brought up before the highest criminal court and charged with wilful murder.

There was no need to prolong the trial. The young serf was found guilty of murder and condemned to die.

But eventually, by the direct command of the Emperor, the sentence of the court was reversed, and the young serf was committed to ten years' servitude in Siberia.

Neglect of the Eye.

Whatever an ounce of prevention may be to other members of the body, it certainly is worth many pounds of cure to the eye. Like a chronometer watch, this delicate organ will stand any amount of use, not to say abuse, but when once thrown off its balance it very rarely can be brought back to its original perfection of action, or, if it is, it becomes ever after liable to a return of disability of function, or the seat of actual disease. One would have supposed from this fact, and from the fact that modern civilization has imposed upon the eye an ever-increasing amount of strain, both as to the actual amount of work done, and the constantly increasing brilliancy and duration of the illumination under which it is performed, that the greatest pains would have been exercised in maintaining the organ in a condition of health, and the greatest care and solicitude used in its treatment when diseased. And yet it is safe to say there is no organ in the body the welfare of which is so persistently neglected as the eye.

I have known fond and doting mothers take their children of 4 and 5 years of age to have their first teeth filled, instead of having them extracted, so that the jaw might not suffer in its due development, and become in later years contracted, while the eye, the most intellectual, the most apprehensive, and the most discriminating of all our organs, receives not even a passing thought, much less an examination. It never seems to occur to the parents that the principal agent in a child's education is the eye; that through it it gains not only its sense of the methods and ways of existence of others, but even the means for the maintenance of its own; nor does it occur to the parents for an instant that many of the mental as well as bodily attributes of a growing child are fashioned, even if they are not created, by the condition of the eye alone.

A child is put to school without the slightest inquiry on the part of the parent, and much less on the part of the teacher, whether it has the normal amount of sight; whether it sees objects sharply and well defined, or indistinctly and distorted; whether it be near-sighted or far-sighted; whether it sees with one or two eyes; or finally, if it does see clearly and distinctly, whether it is not using a quantity of nervous force sufficient after a time not only to exhaust the energy of the visual organ, but the nervous system at large.

A Term of Years.

In some European countries it is customary to hire graves for a term of years. When the first lease expires the term is renewed if possible; but if there are no means of renewing the lease, or the relatives are forgetful, or the family extinct, the remains are taken up and buried again in a common trench, or relegated to a catacomb, as the case may be. In some of the burial grounds of Paris the condition of things is really frightful. Here the ground has been used over and over again, till it has lost not only all its original antiseptic properties, but has become a distinct source of corruption. It is no uncommon thing for the grave-diggers, whose

unpleasant duty it is to exhume the bodies which have been buried for a longer or shorter time, to suffer from the miasma arising from the graves they are opening, and it has been more than once suggested to the Municipal Council of the city that these men be supplied with pure air while working, as divers are supplied.

Phillips and Ingersoll.

Rep.—Now, then, what have you to say about Phillips as an orator? How does he compare with Ingersoll?

J. R.—They don't compare, they contrast. When I was in Boston last year with Col. Ingersoll we took a walk in the Common. A young lawyer, a friend of mine, came up, and I introduced him to the Colonel. He was quite enthusiastic over Ingersoll's lecture, delivered the night before, and he said:

"Col. Ingersoll, I must say I never heard an orator equal to you, except Wendell Phillips."

That was considered, of course, the very highest eulogy that a Boston man could make on an orator.

"Well," said Ingersoll, taking the cigar out of his mouth, "I don't consider that any compliment at all. Wendell Phillips is no more an orator than a mathematician is a poet."

That young man was like the rich man in the parable in one respect—he went away sorrowing. I would not mention this incident, but it was too good to keep, and it spread over Boston, although it never got into the papers; for afterward, when Ingersoll, in Boston, ridiculed the belief that Milton and Dante were poets, nothing seemed to the "literary fellows" too absurd for him to say. Ingersoll, as I understand him, regards all true oratory and true poetry as an exalted expression of the passions and emotions of human nature; outside of that range you may have able arguers, or able narrators in speech, or able historians, and able painters in verse, but because they are outside of that sacred circle they are not orators or poets in any true sense of the word. He spoke contemptuously of Milton as a word carpenter. After all, you see, Ingersoll's apparent absurdity is simply a question of definition. Now, Mr. Phillips never appeals to the emotions. To him the public in a democracy is the supreme court of opinion, and he addresses its intellect only. He is never moved, and he never moves, but he is convinced and he converts. He talks as quietly on the platform as if he were speaking in a parlor. He rarely moves more than a foot from the spot where he first stood, and his gestures are as quiet as his elocution. He never raises his voice loudly, although it is easily heard in the largest hall.—Interview with James Redpath.

Have an Object in View.

There is nothing which tends more to render pleasant the lives of young people than the pursuit of some settled object. Making collections of autographs, minerals, coins, pictures, plants, insects, sea-shells, or postage stamps will furnish occupation to idle hands and secure future supplies of gratification. There was once a very wealthy hunchback in Paris whose life became almost unbearable from the fact that he could not make a presentable appearance in society. He had houses, servants, and equipages, but moped away his time in a dark and lonesome home. One day he began reading a book on the subject of human deformity, and, becoming interested in the theme, he conceived the idea of preparing a history of all the hunchbacks of the world who had done anything worth mentioning. In order that his own name might reasonably appear on the roll of honor, he immediately founded a hospital for indigent deformed persons. After several years the book was finished, and its author, coming soon afterward to die, declared that he had not known an unhappy day since he undertook the task. We firmly believe that any boy or girl whose time now drags heavily will find immediate relief and positive enjoyment by setting about the collection of materials for a scrap-book or any one of the collections indicated above.

Sunday a Holiday.

In Germany, Sunday is a recognized holiday. Work is forbidden, but all are free to enjoy themselves after their own fashion. The shops are open between church services. The postal service is limited to shorter hours; letters and parcels are not delivered as often as on other days, and there are similar restrictions on the telegraph service. On the other hand, the railway traffic is left quite free, and not only do trains run as on other days, but by almost every line there are also extra trains for the convenience of the holiday-makers. Indeed, in many places, especially in Austria, companies choose Sundays and holidays for their great excursions; extra trains are put on, especially in the morning, and arrangements for dancing for the people, popular concerts, etc., are fixed almost exclusively for these days. This is especially the case in places where the population is chiefly Catholic. The inns and taverns do most of their business on Sunday, because the people are at leisure.

A LARGE elm tree stood on the spot where a man at Lewistown, N. Y., decided to build a residence. He did not cut it down, but built around it. The odd sight is presented of a tree top growing out of the roof of a handsome residence.

ANTHRACITE coal has been found within three miles of Boise City, Idaho.

MEUM ET TUUM.

Go forth, O soul, and cast thy wing
Upon the deep of space and time,
And bring to me—worn voyager—
In dreams, some glimpse of the sublime.

Haste thee, O soul, for lo! the day
Is now far sped—'tis the night is here;
I dare not rest—my aching heart
Is sad. O soul, with all its fear,

Go thee along the airy waste,
Nor stop, nor count the starry train,
For lo! I wait thee here on earth
With weary heart and anxious brain.

Ah, do not wait, for time is dear
While losing of the fruits of bliss;
I ask thee not, nor do I care,
From where thou bringest all of this.

ask, O soul, haste thee, stay not,
But fearless tread thy course along.
For time shortens while the days speed,
And the hours will not be long.

When thou shalt come my ear shall list
To catch the faintest breath or sigh
Which telleth me of all that's lost,
Or of all that's gained to die.

GATESVILLE, TEX.

ENIGMA.

PITH AND POINT.

CONFIDENCE game—Decoy ducks.

How to make crockery ware—Don't use it.

WHICH is the most ancient of trees? The elder.

THE board of education—The school master's shingle.

GOOD doctors are liable to be rapped up in their business.

WHAT relation does the spur of the moment bear to the point of time?

AUNTIE—"Ceil, don't you be so rude! You should not kiss gentlemen!" Ceil—"Why not, auntie? You do!"

ON a dark night, with four clothes-lines stretched across the back yard, the most sensitive part of a man is his high hat.

YOUNG man, a diamond pin looks real nice and glistens brightly, but when \$4 a week supports a man and pin both, one or the other is not genuine.

"A SENSES taker," said the old lady. "Oh! wail; there's me an' Jeremiah an' Sarah Ann, an' that's all, 'cept Jim, an' he's a fool an' ain't got no senses to take."

How is it, in fashionable weddings, that we always have a catalogue of the bride's wearing apparel, while we never hear of the groom having so much as a new pair of socks.

A PROPER conclusion for the marriage ceremony in many of our fashionable "society" weddings would be, "what commercial interests have joined together let not ill-temper put asunder?"

A NOTICE in a Western newspaper of a steamboat explosion ends as follows: "The Captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for \$15,000, and loaded with iron."

A LONG housewife article has been written on "How to Make a Rag Rug." It is a long process. The quickest way to make a rag rug is to knock "a" letter out of the rag and put "u" in the middle.

AS A PEOPLE, we work entirely too hard. As witness the fine young fellows, in the first flush of manhood, unloading twenty or thirty schooners of beer in a day without any assistance whatever.

A LAZY man having a wife named Hope, whose custom it was to pull off her husband's boots every evening, was wont to exclaim on such occasions: "How truly it is said that 'Hope is the yauker of the sole.'"

A SHIRT has two arms, just as pantaloons have two legs. Yet one is called a pair and the other's only one. Isn't it time that we let up on astronomy and paid more attention to the every-day trifles that vex the clearest mind?

ARABELLA (on her toes in a chair, clutching convulsively at her skirts)—"Oh, Bridget! A mouse! a mouse! Come and catch it, quick!" Bridget—"Sure, mum, there's no hurry. It this one gets away, I can catch plenty more for yer, mum."

A BOY once took it in his head that he would exercise his sled. He took that sled into the road. And, lo! a mouse! how he slide. And as he slide, he laughing cried. "What fun upon my sled to slide." And as he laughed, before he knewed, He from that sliding sled was slued. Upon the slab where he was laid They carved this line: "This boy was slaid."—Kansas City Times.

A MEMBER of a debating club down in the country was soaring in the flights of spread-eagle eloquence. He flew his kite over republics and their institutions, and then began to mention Dukes, Emperors, Kings and Queens. As he came down to Queens some unregenerate heathen parenthetically adding, "And ten-spots," broke the orator all to pieces, paralyzed the society, and the ayes had on a resolution to adjourn.—Des Moines Register.

"Oh, give me, Mary," said young Fred, "the while the maid was stily laughing; He said no more, so great his dread 'Of the fair maiden's merry chaffing. He stroked his infantile mustache, While Mary tenderly was sighing; Again he made the venture 'r sh—'" "Oh, dearest Mary, I am dying—" "For what?" she asked, with smothered fear. "Her foolish heart now mudily beating." "Oh," stammered Fred, "I'm dying, dear. To taste those peanuts you are eating."

Ambition on a Downward Grade.

I met a man to-day who is a type of the persevering office-seeker. To my knowledge he has been looking for "something" from the "party" ever since 1872. "What are you after now?" I asked. "Well," said he, "two years ago I tried to get nominated for the Assembly, but I failed. Last year I went for an Aldermanic nomination in New York, but I missed it. In 1876 I came mighty near going to Congress, but didn't get the nomination after all, and now I'm waiting to take anything. What do you think they'd pay a boss carpenter on the Capitol?"—Albany letter to Syracuse Courier.

Farmer's Column.

A Chapter About Flowers.

In arranging flowers do not crowd them. Flowers have their individualities and affinities, which we must recognize and respect. A few choice flowers placed in a delicate vase or glass are to me more beautiful than 50 different varieties crowded together. When stemless flowers are used, like a tuberose or a single flower from a geranium, stems can be made by using a wire or splint from a broom, using a little cotton batting about the stem to conduct the moisture.

Roses.—Tender roses should be carefully wrapped with straw; then knock the top and bottom from a box or keg, set it over the plant and fill up with dry leaves and light boughs on the top to keep them in place; or they may be wrapped, laid down on the ground and protected with leaves and boughs.

Plants that have blossomed in the garden all summer cannot be expected to flower during the winter. It is, therefore, better to start slips early in the season. By fall these will have grown into nice thrifty plants. Keep the buds pinched back in August, and during the month place them in the pots in which they are to remain, and in early winter they will commence their blooming.

Geraniums.—Cuttings of geraniums and many other plants will be found to start with more certainty if wrapped in slightly damp moss for a few days before inserting in sand. This will allow the cut end to partly heal or become calloused, and thus not be so liable to rot or damp off. The propagator must be the judge as to the time the cuttings ought to be so kept. Verbenas and similar wooded cuttings can be kept but a day or two, while some hard-wooded cuttings may be kept for two weeks to advantage. Never allow cuttings to become wilted before insertion, and always allow several leaves to remain on each, to elaborate the sap and assist in forming roots. You will often find sickly-looking plants in the parlor and healthy ones in the kitchen. The reason is the moist air in the kitchen, which is caused by the evaporation of water while cooking.

Window Gardens.—Plants suitable for window gardening are numerous, and I subjoin a few with brief directions as their culture.

Holland bulbs, including hyacinths, tulips, etc., make splendid plants for this purpose. I have already given hints on their cultivation in these letters. The lily of the valley is one of the most beautiful flowers for window gardening. Any time after the first of November, you may take three pips or buds with roots attached which I will supply you with, and put them in a four inch pot. Cover them to the depth of an inch, water, then put in the dark for a couple of weeks. Afterward bring to the light; in three or four weeks you will be rewarded with the sweet white bell flowers and glossy green leaves. Cyclamens are fine for bay windows. From a tuft of heart shaped leaves, long stems are thrown up which are surmounted by graceful white blossoms sometimes tipped with pink. Pot them in November in rich soil, with powdered charcoal and soot mixed in it; keep cool and near the surface of the glass, till the leaves appear, then bring into a sunny window.—*Western Rural.*

Whitewashing Trees.

It certainly has a tendency to close the pores of the trunks, as well as that it has an unnatural appearance. So far as it is declared that the whitewash causes the old bark to scale off and hiding-places of the insects to be disturbed—and this is about all that is claimed for it—how much better for every farmer having an orchard to scrape the trees once a year, or only every other year, and follow it with a washing of whale-oil soap or carbolic soap and water, applied with a short broom. This would be sure to dislodge the insects, open the pores of the trees, and give them a natural, healthy appearance. This would do the work effectually, and leave no room for doubt or discussion. Whatever aid the whitewashing of trees may be to their health and productiveness, the best orchards we ever saw, which bore full crops for a generation, were not whitewashed but scraped and washed with soft soap.

When you see a cow scratching against a tree be sure that she needs currying. She will stand the operation as kindly as a kitten will stand stroking. A cow needs as much currying and cleaning as a horse does, and the result will be found in the milk pail.

A POUND of pure milk is equal in food-value to a pound of rice or oatmeal or fish, while it is worth four times, as much as a pound of potatoes and a little more than baker's bread.

If you want eggs in winter never keep old hens. When a hen is three years old put her into the soup-pot.

"When the swallows homeward fly," is the time when Coughs and Colds begin to appear. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures every case.—Price 25 cts.

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It **NEVER FAILS** to make light bread when used.
It is **COMMENDED** by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial.
It is an **entirely NEW INVENTION**, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders.
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