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Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 52: February 9, 1878

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 312.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

NOT PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil) 75 cents

for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-

quent insertion for any period under three

months.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three

changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three

lines, \$3.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-

lished without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote

the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's sig-

nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1878.

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

* Mixed trains.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

‡ Daily except Saturday.

§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago

time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus

time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	No. 2	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1
8.00 a. m.	1	Muskegon	8.00 a. m.	1
7.45 p. m.	1	Ferryburg	7.45 p. m.	1
7.15 p. m.	1	Grand Haven	7.15 p. m.	1
6.40 p. m.	1	Pigeon	6.40 p. m.	1
5.35 p. m.	1	Holland	5.35 p. m.	1
5.07 p. m.	1	Fillmore	5.07 p. m.	1
3.55 p. m.	1	Albion	3.55 p. m.	1

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. & H.

I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo,

St. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and

Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at

Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11,

River street.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney

at Law and Notary Public. Special attention

given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections.

Office in the Village of Zeeland at the store of A.

Bolke & Bros.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting

Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor,

River street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting,

Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving,

shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-

sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City

Hotel.

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.;

Eighth street.

Dentists.

GEE D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office

on Eighth Street, opposite Sakker &

Van Raalte.

FERGUSON, B. H., Dental Surgeon, Performs

all operations pertaining to Dentistry in

the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next

door to Post Office.

Drugs and Apothecaries.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Phy-

sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MERGENS, D. E., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-

cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-

fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.

General Dealers.

TR ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods,

Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and convey-

ancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,

Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONS & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable.

Office and barn on Market street. Everything

first-class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;

Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th

street, near Market.

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors,

Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keep-

ers of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA, J., & C. Wagon and Blacksmith

Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-

ing done. Eighth Street, a few doors west of River.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer

in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish-

ing Goods.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-

ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All

kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and

vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VANDERHAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,

and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper

and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By

improved machinery is enabled to sell the

regular Kalamazoo, Plow and warrant them,

at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow

points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Agricultural Implements; commission agent

for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors

of Plaster Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour

Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

VERBEEK, H. W. & CO., Proprietors of the

Phoenix Planing Mill. All kinds of build-

ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance

Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-

lections made in Holland and vicinity.

ROOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Com-

mon Council Room, Van Landegends block,

Eighth street.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,

and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug

Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite

S. W. cor. Public Square.

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians.

Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon; Office

corner Eleventh and River street opposite

public square.

LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon;

office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chil-

dren's S. R. R. crossing.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office,

at residence, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's

Drug Store.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D.

R. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographers.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer, Gal-

lery opposite this office.

Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;

Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TR ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,

Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,

and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-

ket and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd

Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening

of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

A. WELTON, N. G.

N. W. BACON, 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.

13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BENTLEY, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having

settled in the Holland colony, offers his

services as a Physician, Surgeon and Ac-

couchneur to the public at large, and

whereas he pays particular attention to

chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has

concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the

City of Holland, on Saturday of each week,

where he can be consulted from 9 a. m.

until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERSEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @	40
Bacon, bushel	1 50 @	1
Butter, lb.	16 @	16
Clover seed, lb.	12 @	12
Eggs, dozen	15 @	15
Honey, lb.	15 @	15
Hay, ton	8 00 @	100
Onions, bushel	1 00 @	100
Potatoes, bushel	35 @	35
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 00 @	100
Wool, lb.	1 00 @	100

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$ 1 00	
Corn, shelled bushel	35	
Oats, bushel	25 @	25
Buckwheat, bushel	50 @	50
Brass, lb.	16 00	
Feed, lb.	15 00	
" 100 lb.	1 00	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 15	
Widdling, 100 lb.	2 88	
Flour, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @	5
Pork, "	4 @	4 1/2
Lard, "	10 @	20
Smoked Meat	10 @	20
" Ham	10 @	20
" Shoulders	10 @	20
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	6
Turkeys, "	9 @	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	7

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that *Dr. King's New Discovery* will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that *Dr. King's New Discovery* will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at W. Van Putten's Drug Store we will give you a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1.00.

German Syrup.

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10c. Regular size 75c. Three doses will relieve any case. 48-4m

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Let bygones be bygones; If bygones were clouded By aught that occasioned a pang of regret, Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded; 'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted From ill over which it is folly to fret; The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted— The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer The thought that the sun of Affection has set; Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger, If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter, When kindness of yours with reception has met; The flame of your love will be purer and brighter If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the leaven Of malice, and try an example to set To others, who craving the mercy of heaven, Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply To heaven's forbearance we all are in debt; They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply Who heed not the precept, "Forgive and forget." —Chamber's Journal.

The Inner History of the Peninsula Campaign—How McClellan's Campaign was Forced Into Disaster.

Major-General Franklin, in Philadelphia Weekly Times.

On the 8th of March I was ordered to repair to headquarters. Assembled there were the general-in-chief, the chief engineer of the army of the Potomac, and all of the division commanders except General Hooker, who was represented by General Naglee. General McClellan submitted to us his plan for the movement of the army, and then left us to ourselves. Upon the question of approval of his plan, the vote was, I think, nine for approval to three against it, although it has been reported as eight to four. The numbers are not material, as the main object of the meeting was to obtain a condemnation of the plan by the subordinate generals. Immediately after

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE METROPOLIS DISASTER.

The story of the loss of the steamer Metropolis is thus related by James F. Alcorn, formerly an officer in the navy, and temporarily attached to the ill-starred vessel:

On Wednesday night at 9 o'clock I was called by the mate to assist the carpenter in stopping a leak around the rudder trunk. Found the stern-post loose, and so reported. Remained at the post, using all possible exertions to stop the leak or prevent its increase, until about 5:30 a. m., when I was called on deck, and found the ship a partial wreck. One of the port boats was hanging over the side by her bow-tackle to the davit, the smoke-stack gone, and the ship heading for the beach. Reached the fore cutter and, in obedience to an order from the Captain, commenced to start the water in the casks stowed forward to lighten the ship; was assisted in so doing by the carpenter and one of the quarter-masters, who was afterwards drowned. The mate suggested that sail should be made by setting the foresail, and, on getting his consent, went aloft and, assisted by Charles Seaman, loosed the foresail and succeeded in setting the sail, which remained but a few minutes until carried away, and it was necessary to clew up the port wing of the sail. The ship struck heavily amidships, evidently breaking her back, but she continued to drive on the beach. The admirable management of the helm, assisted by the foresail, maintained the ship's position head on until fairly beached. Soon after this the main-mast went, and she began to break up rapidly, the first seas that boarded her having destroyed or crippled all the remaining boats but the dingy, which was attached to the starboard forward davits. Upon that boat I placed my chief hope of safety, provided I could maintain possession of the boat for sending a line ashore at low water. But while my attention was otherwise engaged the boat was lowered and my purpose defeated, while she, without any management save the providence of God, was borne to the beach—a perfect "ark of safety" for the six or seven poor fellows who had the courage to secure the opportunity. During the trying hours of the day several of the ill-fated passengers, bravely trusting themselves to the tide, evidently lost heart with the passage of the first breaker over their heads, and, abandoning all hope, sank without a struggle. Others, either washed or leaping off the wreck, would almost seem to have committed suicide, so deliberately did they bury their heads beneath the waves and meet their doom. The foremost falling aft, and the foresail being still partially spread, several were either killed by its fall or buried beneath the mass of the sail in such a way as made death certain. At about 4:30 or perhaps 5 p. m., the midship body of the hull, the fore body being already gone, began to break up rapidly, while I urged all who would listen to me to trust themselves to Providence, the waves and their life-preservers. Many did so, and the majority with success. At length the closing scene was upon us. The lower deck beams gave way and the starboard broadside, giving a few more heavy shocks from the surf, sank slowly beneath the waves.

THE EAST.

The project to build a free pipe-line from the oil regions to the seaboard has been defeated in the Pennsylvania Legislature, after a fierce contest. The defeat was brought about by the combined influence of the Standard Oil Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Philadelphia interests.

PHILADELPHIA has just had the most destructive fire that has visited the city in three years. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. H. P. & W. P. Smith, dry-goods commission merchants, were the heaviest losers. Boston, on the same day, had quite a costly blaze. The large furniture factory of F. W. Holmes & Co. was burned, involving a loss of \$200,000, and throwing 500 people out of employment.

Mr. Thomas Lord, the aged New York millionaire, whose marriage to the dashing widow Hicks created such a rumour among the relatives of the bridegroom, has emerged from his retirement, and will hotly contest the legal proceedings brought against him by his sons. The old gentleman says it was on account of his children's threats that he and his wife kept secluded. New York city reports 129 commercial failures during January, the largest number of any one month since the panic of 1873.

The gale that swept along the North Atlantic coast on the night of the 1st inst., exceeded in violence anything of the kind experienced on that coast for many years, and was attended with serious loss of life and property. There was wreck and ruin in the track of the gale for hundreds of miles along the shore. Vessels were beached, houses demolished, telegraph poles prostrated, and houses, bridges, and railroad tracks swept away by the heavy sea. A schooner was driven ashore on Plum Island, and all on board lost. Three sailors belonging to a disabled brig were drowned in Chesapeake bay while attempting to reach the shore in a small boat. On Coney Island, N. Y., several houses were swept away by the angry waves, and two women and five children were drowned. Numerous disasters at other points are reported. The wind at times assumed the velocity of a tropical hurricane, and was accompanied by a furious fall of snow, which in some places reached a depth of two feet on the level.

Three recently arrived at Baltimore, in a vessel from Demerara, a boy answering in some respects the description of Charley Ross. It was firmly believed by the Baltimoreans that the long-lost boy had at last been found, and there was great excitement for a little while. To settle the matter Mr. Christian K. Ross visited that city and took a look at the boy. He at once declared that it was not Charley. The good people of Mauch Chunk, Pa., have a genuine sensation in the shape of an alleged miraculous cure. One Amelia Greth was taken sick and apparently died. Father Heinen, a Catholic priest, was called in, and by some means, it is claimed, restored the dead to life. Amelia, at the call of the priest, was instantly transformed from a cold corpse to a living, breathing, talkative woman. She immediately arose, dressed herself, walked a long distance to church, and declared herself as well and strong as ever. Whether or not it is a real miracle, it has certainly produced a great sensation among the Mauch Chunkers and all the people round about that region.

THE WEST.

CHICAGO has had a criminal trial of unusual interest. A constable, while in the act of levying upon the household goods of Miss Alvina McKee to satisfy a judgment for rent, was shot and killed by the woman. An indictment for murder followed, and, after a trial lasting six days, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. It was proved on the trial that the woman had been subject to unusual annoyance and persecution from constables, that the one who met his death at her hands gained admission to the premises by false representations, that he demeaned himself in a rough and unseemly manner, and, finally, that the warrant with

which he was armed was illegal in form, and therefore void. Popular feeling ran strongly in favor of the accused, and few criminal trials in that city have excited such deep interest. Gen. Miles reports that his forces have set out from the post on Tongue river to look after the hostile Sioux, of whom so many rumors have lately been heard.

The Academy of Music, a theater hall located in the West Division of Chicago, has been destroyed by fire.

There is stored in Chicago elevators 1,380,916 bushels of wheat; 679,767 bushels of corn; 213,394 bushels of oats; 183,417 bushels of rye, and 758,892 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,216,386 bushels, against 8,040,106 bushels at this period a year ago.

THE SOUTH.

J. MADISON WELLS was arrested, last week, by the Sheriff of Orleans parish, at a station on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, where he had been sojourning since his departure from New Orleans.

The revenue officers who are engaged in the detection and arrest of illicit distillers in Winston county, Ala., have been resisted by overpowering numbers of armed men, and prevented from enforcing the Revenue laws. The Treasurer of Lee county, Miss., is missing. About \$40,000 of the county's funds are also missing.

GENERAL.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the lower house of Congress have agreed to favorably report the bill for the Texas indemnity. This is a bill granting \$100,000 to the State of Texas. After the State came into the Union it owned considerable public land outside of the present limits of the State, in what are now Arizona and New Mexico. The United States purchased this for \$1,000,000, and out of this transaction a claim remained due to the State of \$100,000, which the sub-committee now awards to it.

We are called upon to chronicle another terrible marine disaster on the North Carolina coast. The steamer Metropolis, bound from Philadelphia to Para, Brazil, was wrecked at Carratuck inlet, not far from the scene of the foundering of the United States war steamer Huron. There were 250 persons on board, about 100 of whom were lost. The vessel had encountered heavy weather for twenty-four hours, and at the time of going down a furious hurricane was blowing from the southeast. Nearly all the people lost were railroad laborers bound for Brazil.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS: Althof, Bergman & Co., toy importers, New York, liabilities \$150,000; the Topeka Bank and Savings Institute, Topeka, Kan., deposits \$140,000, nominal assets \$290,000; Eli Parsons, hats and clothing, Toledo, Ohio; Cooley, Palmer & Co., dry-goods jobbers, Dubuque, Iowa; Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kansas; First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; James Watson, coal dealer, Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities \$100,000; George Park, manufacturer of edge tools, Buffalo, N. Y., liabilities \$60,000, assets \$11,000; Peoria Furniture Company, Peoria, Ill., liabilities \$22,000; Young, Smith & Co., sugar importers, New York, liabilities \$200,000; Howard, Snelling & Co., coal dealers, Boston, liabilities \$130,000; the Casement Savings Bank, Union City, Pa., liabilities \$40,000; James H. Batchelder, lumber dealer, Middlebury, Vt., liabilities \$60,000, assets \$25,000; Henry McCulloch, stock dealer, Wells county, Ind., liabilities \$100,000; Donovan, Williams & Shannon, boots and shoes, Montreal, liabilities \$200,000; G. F. Seebold, china and queensware, St. Louis; the Providence County Savings Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.

WILLIAM WIENER was hanged at St. Louis, on Friday, the 1st inst., for the murder, in January last, of A. V. Lawrence, a barkeeper in a low theater. A tremendous effort was made to save the condemned man from the gallows, but the Governor of Missouri was inexorable. On the same day Joseph Woods was hanged at Malone, N. Y., and Philip Watson (colored) was similarly disposed of at Cincinnati. The crimes for which this trio of culprits suffered death were all of a peculiarly atrocious nature.

EDMUND JUESSEN, of Chicago, brother-in-law of Carl Schurz, and attorney for the Chicago whisky crooks, has written a letter in which he sharply attacks the administration for refusing to pardon his clients.

The members of the Louisiana Returning Board appealed to Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, to issue a writ of certiorari ordering a transfer of the cases from the State to the United States Court. Judge Bradley, in a decision of some length, refused the application. The decision sets forth that the Returning Board made application on the ground of prejudice and inability to secure their rights and the fact that the Jury law of 1877 is hostile to colored citizens. Justice Bradley says the application raises three questions: First, was the presentation of the petition sufficient to amend the jurisdiction of the State court, or had that court the right to examine into that sufficiency? Second, if the State court had the right to examine, had the Circuit Court the right to re-examine and issue a certiorari or other writ? Third, if the Circuit Court had such rights, did the petition show sufficient ground to the first two questions? Justice Bradley answers that, in the Jury law of 1877, there is nothing open to constitutional objections, and also the prejudice is not such a cause as warrants a transfer. Neither the Fourteenth amendment nor the Civil-Rights bill was violated. There is no State legislation hostile to either.

It is charged, and the facts appear to prove, that the lost steamer Metropolis was sadly unseaworthy and as rotten as punk. An eye-witness describing the wreck says: "In the immediate vicinity of the scene was a true realization of the terrible word 'wreck,' and, to the shame of humanity and civilization, there was vandalism, evidences of which were hard to believe. It was ghoulism almost incredible, committed mostly by negro residents of the beach close by, and aided by a number of whites. They took all the valuables and even the clothing from the dead that washed ashore. The sacred person of a female was not a bar to the worst sort of barbarism. There was a very large South American mail on board. The bags were cut open and rifled of their contents. The letters, after being opened, were strewn along the beach."

TWO VESSELS are to sail from this country on the 26th inst., with goods for the World's Exposition at Paris next summer. Commissioner McCormick reports that the American exhibit will be creditable, but would have been better had longer time for preparation been given.

WASHINGTON.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of additional circulation issued during the month of January, \$1,041,690; total amount issued since the passage of the act, July 14, 1875, \$41,111,970. The total amount of legal-tender notes retired to date under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is \$32,829,576; amount retired the present month, \$333,352, leaving the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding Feb. 1, \$49,110,424. Amount of national bank notes outstanding Feb. 1, \$320,629,690, together with \$1,432,

120 national gold bank notes. The annual report of the Commissioner of Patents has just been submitted to Congress. This report shows that the cash received this year is \$732,342.85, against \$757,987.65 last year, while the cash expended is \$613,152.62, against \$652,642.60 last year. The number of patents issued was 1,316 against 1,702 last year. An effort is being made in Congress to discontinue the issue of the 20-cent silver coin.

A BILL has been agreed upon in the House committee extending the time of the land grant on the main line of the Northern Pacific for ten years, and on the branch from Seattle across the mountains for five years. If the terms of this extension are not complied with, the lands will revert to the Government.

THE Third Assistant Postmaster General has telegraphed and written to the Postmaster at New York as follows: "Trade dollars not being a legal tender, you are not obliged to receive them. A joint resolution of Congress, approved July 22, 1876, is the authority upon which the above decision is based. The second section of the law referred to contains the following explicit provision: 'The trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender.'"

COL. BOB INGERSOLL is said to have the most extensive Congressional practice of any man in Washington. It is rumored that the President will shortly tender Gen. Bristow a high office. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has prepared a statement of imports into and exports from each customs district of the United States during the calendar year 1877. The aggregate value of merchandise exported was \$620,000,000; imports, \$480,000,000; excess in value of exports, \$140,000,000. The rejection by the House of Representatives of a joint resolution introduced by the Ways and Means Committee extending the time for the withdrawal of spirits from bond, and the passage in its stead, by an emphatic majority, of a resolution declaring it inexpedient to change the tax on distilled spirits, is in the nature of a peremptory instruction to the Ways and Means Committee, and may be regarded as settling all attempts to raise the tax on whisky for this session at least.

It has been determined by the Secretary of the Treasury that trade dollars shall not be coined at the Philadelphia mint.

VARIOUS reports that have reached the Government with reference to the whereabouts of Sitting Bull and his band have not been disregarded at the War Department. There is a settled determination, says a Washington dispatch, to make a thorough war upon that party wherever and whenever found in our dominion. The President sent the following nomination to the Senate: Joseph W. Huston, United States Attorney for the Territory of Idaho; Thomas Adamson, of Pennsylvania, Consul General for Rio de Janeiro; Ernest L. Oppenheim, of New York, United States Consul at Gtuttenburg; Edward Wheeler, Collector of Internal Revenue for Arkansas.

A SIGNIFICANT vote, showing the existence in the House of a very strong majority in favor of restoring the income tax, was taken last week upon a motion to suspend the rules and instruct the Ways and Means Committee to report such a bill. The motion received 165 affirmative and 88 negative votes, or only 11 less than the two-thirds requisite to its passage. The New England States gave for this proposition 6 votes to 18 noes; New York cast 8 votes against to 3 for it; New Jersey 1 yeas and 3 noes, and Pennsylvania 5 yeas and 14 noes. The Southern States cast 89 votes in its favor to but 6 yeas. The vote of the Western States was as follows: Ohio, 11 yeas and 10 noes; Indiana, 11 yeas and 1 nay; Illinois, 11 yeas and 7 noes; Michigan, 8 yeas and 1 nay; Iowa, 9 yeas; Wisconsin, 5 yeas and 2 noes; Minnesota, 3 yeas; Kansas, 3 yeas; Nebraska, 1 nay. The Pacific people voted 2 yeas and 3 noes. This indicates a certainty of the passage by the House at least of an income tax of some kind.

POLITICAL.

In the Western States the only members of the House who voted against the Matthews resolution declaring the bonds payable in silver at the option of the Government were:

Michigan.....2
Missouri.....1
Minnesota.....1
Ohio.....1

Total.....5

At length Judge Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, has consented to revise his judgment on the Presidential question and recognize Mr. Hayes. At the last "State dinner" given by the President the Judge visited the White House for the first time. Senator Blaine was also among the guests.

The Washington Post publishes an interview with Charles Foster, of Ohio, on the subject of the alleged bargaining which preceded the final declaration of the electoral count. Some of the points made are these: The Wormley conference was not called to make a bargain. The conferees were Ellis, of Louisiana, Henry Watterson, John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, Gen. Demmon, Gen. Garfield, Maj. Burke and some others. Foster did not represent anybody. He got there by accident. The letter from Hayes to Foster had been received long before. That letter simply favored withdrawing the troops from the South. It made no contingent promise. Maj. Burke read a paper at that conference. It was a document pledging the Nicholls Government, if it were sustained, to protect the Republicans of Louisiana, and to insure them peace and happiness in that State. It was not an agreement. There was no bargain. The paper simply set forth what Nicholls was willing to do, and was not signed by anybody.

THE Republican Congressmen who visited Louisiana pending the electoral count, and were present at the canvass of the votes, generally known as the visiting statesmen, held a conference one evening last week. The object of the meeting, says a Washington telegram, is understood to have been carefully to consider the present situation in Louisiana, and the duty which the visiting statesmen owe to the Returning Board. The interchange of views was informal, and the definite plan has been determined upon. These gentlemen, and most of the Republicans in Congress, think that nothing should be omitted that can be done to sustain the Returning Board in their present trouble.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

An Adrianople dispatch of the 1st inst. says: "The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas arrived on the 26th by railway from Hermann and took up his quarters in the Governor's palace. The Russian vanguard has occupied Boboski, Haskioi, Demetio and Kirk Kilias. The Czarowitch's army has crossed the Lom in force. The Turks are everywhere retreating upon the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. Ten thousand Russians are advancing on Radosta and Keshan." An anti-war meeting in London was broken up and dispersed by a mob, which took possession of the hall, cheered the Government and sang patriotic songs.

THE war situation on the 4th inst., as gleaned from the cable dispatches of that date, was about as follows: Russia had granted an armistice, and the preliminary conditions of peace had been signed by the representatives of the belligerent powers; the lines of demarcation had been fixed, the Russians provisionally to occupy Erzeroum and Silistria; Russia had accepted Austria's proposal for a conference for settling the questions resulting from the war; there were rumors of an alliance between

England, France, Austria and Italy for the purpose of opposing Russian aggrandizement, Gambetta, the French statesman, giving color to these rumors by publicly declaring that the Russian conditions were a flagrant violation of the treaty of 1856, and intimating that a peace based upon those conditions will not be tolerated by the French nation.

The preliminary peace conditions signed at Adrianople are as follows. They differ very little from those proposed by the conquering power, and heretofore printed in this column: 1. The erection of Bulgaria into a principality. 2. A war indemnity or territory in compensation. 3. The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each. 4. Reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 5. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and Czar regarding the Dardanelles. 6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Erzeroum. The closing action of the war took place on the 1st of February, the Servians having stormed and taken Vranja pass with about 1,900 prisoners, and great quantities of stores.

THE Czar, in an address to the troops the other day, spoke as follows: "I congratulate you upon the armistice, the satisfactory conditions of which are due to our brave troops, who proved that for them nothing is impossible of accomplishment. We are still, however, far from the end, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace, worthy of Russia."

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ITALY is reported to be ready to join England and Austria in opposing the aggrandizement of Russia. Greece has concluded to strike for freedom from Ottoman subjection, and orders have been given by the Hellenic Government for the occupation of Thessaly, Epirus and Macedonia by an army of 12,000 men.

AUSTRIA has taken the initiative in calling a European conference to take cognizance of points in the pending treaty between Russia and Turkey which trench upon the rights or interests of other powers. Her recent intimation to the Czar that, while Russia and Turkey might freely enter into stipulations affecting their own interests, no contracts for the modification of European treaties could be recognized without the concurrence of the signatories, has been answered in a friendly spirit. Russia in effect admits all that Austria demands, and no objection seems to be made in any quarter to the proposed congress.

THE cable brings the intelligence of the death of George Cruikshank, the English caricaturist of world-wide fame. He was born in London in 1792, and was consequently in his 86th year.

THE Greeks have entered Thessaly, and captured Domoco at the point of the bayonet. Thirteen hundred Turkish prisoners were taken. Nine millions of people are reported destitute in Northern China. The Foreign Relief Committee appeal to England and America for aid. At Calais, France, during the performance at the circus, there was a false alarm of fire, which caused a great rush of the audience. Ten persons were suffocated or trampled to death, and several others were hurt. Advice from Shanghai, China, state that an asylum for women and children at Tien-Tsin has been burned, and over 2,000 persons perished in the fire. It is reported from Paris that Marshal MacMahon meditates resigning the Presidency of the French republic.

THE Prince of Montenegro has accepted the armistice and ordered a cessation of hostilities. A Constantinople dispatch makes the important announcement that the office of Grand Vizier has been abolished and a new Ministry formed, at the head of which figures the name of Ahmed Vefik Effendi as President of the Cabinet and Minister of the Interior. This constitution of the new Ministry under European forms and designations seems to indicate a further step in the promised reforms. A general war is threatened among the little republics of Central America. A Russian paper estimates that about 40,000 bushels of wheat will be ready for shipment from Black sea ports as soon as there is absolute assurance of peace. There has been great excitement in St. Petersburg, owing to a vicious attempt to assassinate the Prefect (Mayor) of the city. He was shot and dangerously wounded by a woman, for some cause as yet unrevealed. Austria is represented as ready and willing to join England in the movement to oppose the designs of Russia as indicated in the armistice conditions. In the course of a discussion in the British House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not find herself in an isolated position at the conference.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30.—SENATE.—Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate a statement as to how many acres of land in the Indian Territory have been surveyed into sections and quarter sections, for what purpose said survey has been made, and how much land remains in said Territory not surveyed; also, what amount of lands were owned by the several tribes of Indians previous to the treaties of 1866, and whether the Indian title to any such land has been extinguished since said treaties were made, and, if so, to what extent and for what consideration. Agreed to. Mr. Christianby made a speech in opposition to the Silver bill. He claimed that the depreciation of silver was not due to its demonetization, but to other causes, and that its re-monetization would not restore it to a par with gold. He proposed to amend the pending bill, by providing for the coinage of a silver dollar of 484 grains, to be a full legal tender, except where otherwise provided by law, or by contract, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month for coinage—the act to remain in force for one year.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hays introduced a bill prohibiting any further destruction of legal-tender notes, and making such notes a legal tender for customs duties. Referred. Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, introduced a bill repealing section 4716 of the Revised Statutes, forbidding the payment of pensions to any person, or to the widow, children, or heirs of any deceased person, who in any manner voluntarily engaged in or aided or abetted the late rebellion. The House went into committee of the whole to consider the bill extending the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits now in bond until July 1, 1878. Mr. Butler's amendment, providing that when spirits are withdrawn from bond the tax shall be collected at the rate required by law, at the time of its entry into bond, was adopted—108 yeas to 51. Mr. Foster's substitute for the original proposition, declaring a reduction of the tax on whisky inexpedient, was adopted by a vote of 134 to 95. The House sustained the action of the committee in adopting the substitute by a vote of 145 yeas to 112, and the title was changed accordingly.

THURSDAY, JAN. 31.—SENATE.—It was an exceedingly dull day in the Senate. A few bills of a private character were passed, some petitions presented, after which the Silver bill was taken up. Mr. Morgan submitted an amendment to allow the free coinage of silver, by permitting any holder of bullion to deposit it in the assay office or mint in sums not less than \$100 in a single deposit nor to exceed \$100,000 during a calendar month by the same depositor. This bullion is to be valued at its market price for legal tenders at the date of deposit, certificates to be given to the owner, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, in not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, in legal-tender notes, or silver dollars, at the option of the Government. After one year the coinage of silver to be on the same footing in all respects with the coinage of gold. Ordered printed. Mr. Booth submitted an amendment to allow the owner of silver dollars to deposit them with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and receive certificates of not less than \$10 each, the certificates to be agreed as money, and to circulate in place of silver. The design is to obviate the inconvenience of silver in commercial transactions. Ordered

printed.—Mr. Oglesby spoke in favor of the bill, and urged immediate action....Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—There was a wrangle over the West Point Appropriation bill. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, from the Committee on Elections, reported to the California case against Pacheco, the sitting member, and in favor of Wigginton, the contestant. Mr. Wait presented a minority report taking opposite grounds. Mr. Springer presented a separate report on his own account, although concurring in the resolution of the majority. The reports were ordered printed. Mr. Harris gave notice that he would call up the case next Tuesday.

FRIDAY, FEB. 1.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Phillips introduced a bill to provide for the funding of the national debt in home bonds convertible into currency. Referred. There was an animated debate in the House over the charges against the Doorkeeper, Polk, of Missouri, and the incidents connected with them. Mr. Baker, of Indiana, called the attention of the House to numerous rumors which have been about the Capitol for a long time, and which were fully stated in an affidavit that Mr. Baker made a part of his speech. After a sharp discussion the investigation asked for was ordered, and the matter committed to the Civil-Service Committee. After investigation had been ordered, Mr. Ellsworth, of Michigan, moved that the affidavits against Polk, on the ground that they were ex parte, be eliminated from the public records of the proceedings. The motion was in fact to expunge a portion of Mr. Baker's speech. Baker was absent from the hall and arrived just as the House had voted to mutilate the records. Baker immediately moved a reconsideration, and, after an impassioned speech, in which he demanded that his rights as a member be protected, succeeded in carrying the point....Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, FEB. 4.—SENATE.—A large number of petitions were presented from all parts of the country, most of them remonstrating against changes in the present tariff duties, and the restoration of the tax on tea and coffee, all of which were referred. Other petitions, favoring the organization of a Department of Industry, the head thereof to be a Cabinet officer, were presented and referred. The following bills were introduced: Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a substitute for the bill to prevent abuses in respect to mileage of District Attorneys of the United States; by Mr. Dawes, a bill regarding the authentication and use of proxies in the meetings of shareholders of national banking associations; by Mr. Spencer, to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company; by Mr. Saunders, supplementary to the joint resolution in relation to the Paris Exposition. It authorized the President to appoint eighteen additional Commissioners....Mr. Hayard addressed the Senate in opposition to the passage of the Silver bill.

HOUSE.—A resolution ordering the preparation of a graduated income tax was offered in the House, and received 165 yeas, the nays numbering only 88. As it required a two-thirds vote, the resolution did not pass. The affirmative votes came chiefly from the Democrats, and the negatives from the Republicans. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Southard, authorizing the payment of customs in legal-tender notes; by Mr. Mills, providing that all bonds hereafter issued by the Government shall be payable in legal-tender notes, in gold, silver, or legal-tender notes; by Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, to reduce the tax on brandy made from apples, peaches or grapes, 35 cents; by Mr. Kiddle, for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President by the direct vote of the people; by Mr. Sexton, making the receivers of railroad corporations amenable to process and judgments of the courts of the several States through which said railroads are run....Mr. Ellsworth presented an affidavit from the Doorkeeper denying as utterly without foundation the charges against his official integrity, and earnestly requesting an investigation on the part of the House. Referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented the petitions of a large number of citizens of many counties of New York in favor of the remonetization of silver....Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with an amendment, the bill introduced by him some time ago to authorize a long bond for investment for savings, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at the following day. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$100,000,000 coupon bonds of the denominations of \$25, \$50 and \$100, and of equal sums of each of said denominations, redeemable in coin after fifty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually in coin, at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum....Mr. Eaton continued the discussion of the Silver bill, taking ground against it. He was followed by Mr. Howe, who spoke in favor of the measure....Mr. Conkling presented a petition from citizens of New York setting forth the appalling famine raging in Northern China, and suggested the appointment of a commission from the residents of China to act in connection with the United States Minister in procuring and distributing relief....Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported, with amendments, the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters and for other purposes.

HOUSE.—The bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad ten years was reported and recommitted....Mr. Hewitt, of New York, presented two petitions, one from New York and one from Boston, asking Congress to adopt appropriate measures to mitigate the hardships of the famine now raging in China....The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis was taken up, briefly discussed, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union....The Military Academy Appropriation bill was discussed and amended.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$9 00	@ 11 25	
HOGS.....	4 25	@ 5 00	
COTTON.....	11	@ 11 1/2	
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 00	@ 4 60	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 25	@ 1 26	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	47	@ 55	
OATS—Mixed.....	38	@ 39	
RYE—Western.....	70	@ 72	
PORK—New Mess.....	11 62 1/2	@ 11 87 1/2	
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 15	@ 5 55	
Choice Natives.....	4 50	@ 5 00	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 50	
Butcher's Steers.....	3 25	@ 3 50	
Medium to Fair.....	3 80	@ 3 85	
HOGS—Live.....	2 50	@ 3 80	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 25	@ 6 75	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@ 5 50	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 04	@ 1 05	
No. 3 Spring.....	99	@ 1 00	
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 26	
RYE—No. 2.....	50	@ 51	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	40	@ 40	
Eggs—Fresh.....	13	@ 14	
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@ 10 70	
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 08	@ 1 09 1/2	
No. 2.....	1 04	@ 1 05	
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 26	
RYE—No. 2.....	50	@ 51	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	56	@ 57	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 15	@ 1 16	
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	40	@ 41	
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26	
RYE.....	49	@ 50	
PORK—Mess.....	10 80	@ 11 00	
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4	
HOGS.....	3 45	@ 4 05	
CATTLE.....	2 50	@ 5 00	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	1 12	@ 1 13	
CORN—Mixed.....	39	@ 40	
OATS.....	24	@ 26	
RYE.....	50	@ 51	
PORK—Mess.....	10 80	@ 11 00	
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 Red Winter.....	1 21	@ 1 22	
No. 2 Red.....	1 18	@ 1 17	
CORN.....	46	@ 47	
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26	
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White.....	5 75	@ 6 20	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 24	@ 1 25	
No. 1 Amber.....	1 21	@ 1 22	
CORN—No. 1.....	41	@ 47 1/2	
OATS—Mixed.....	27	@ 28	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 05	@ 1 10	
PORK—Mess.....	11 50	@ 11 75	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 50	@ 5 75	
Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 50	
Common.....	3 00	@ 4 00	
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 4 00	

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Interview of a Chicago Tribune Correspondent with Maj. E. A. Burke, of New Orleans.

Correspondent—"The charge has been made by Northern Democrats that the Southern Congressman did not act in good faith with their party at that time."

Maj. Burke (warmly)—"Well, that is all nonsense. The people of Louisiana had expressed no favor for the Electoral bill; they regarded it as a means of letting Mr. Tilden down easy. They had been led to expect that Mr. Tilden and the Democratic party North would claim their rights, and, if needs be, enforce them. Mr. Pelton and the Tilden managers besought Louisiana Congressmen and myself to urge Nicholls, the Legislature, and our people to work up a public sentiment in favor of the Electoral bill, under the belief that Mr. Tilden's rights were secured by it; and we did so at their solicitation and upon their representations; therefore, Mr. Tilden's declaration on the eve of his departure for Europe, that 'He had always disapproved the Electoral bill,' came with bad grace. As to the charge of bad faith, it is contemptible."

Correspondent—"Did the Democratic party have no definite plan for the inauguration of Tilden?"

Maj. Burke—"None that I could discover, other than the votes in Congress disclose. The Tilden managers in Washington had schemes for defeating the count in the Senate, and for holding a new election under Conkling; but the party had never authorized them."

Correspondent—"Do you mean to say that there was an understanding between Senator Conkling and the friends of Mr. Tilden with the object of defeating Mr. Hayes?"

Maj. Burke (smiling)—"Well, I am surprised to hear a newspaper man ask that question. I supposed they all knew that; it has been kept wonderfully quiet, to be sure, but I thought every newspaper man in Washington last winter knew about it. I know positively that Senator Conkling had a speech all prepared in favor of throwing out the vote of Louisiana, in which event he was to have been elected President of the Senate, and would have become President of the United States pending the new election, which would have taken place a year afterward. Mr. Tilden's friends were satisfied with this arrangement, because they thought that, with his wounds fresh bleeding, he would have no trouble in securing the Democratic nomination; and Senator Conkling doubtless thought that, with the control of the patronage, he could easily shelve Mr. Hayes and become the Republican candidate. The cause which prevented an attempt at carrying this programme out was the distrust felt by Mr. Conkling's adherents on the Republican side—the carpet-bag Senators from the Southern States. They were all ready enough to slaughter Hayes, because they had become alarmed at some of his utterances and at Grant's declarations. But it was feared that, instead of supporting Conkling, they might vote for Morton, as they probably would have done."

Correspondent—"Major, the statement has frequently been made that there was, about that time, an agreement made in writing between the President, represented by Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster and others, and leading Southern men, prominent among whom have been named Gen. Gordon, Mr. Lamar, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Gibson, of which you were the custodian. May I ask whether you have now, or ever have had, such a document in your possession?"

Maj. Burke (after considerable hesitation)—"You may say that no true statement on that subject has ever been published; that I have no agreement signed by Stanley Matthews, Charles Foster, or anybody else for Mr. Hayes, and never had. As to the methods by which Southern Congressmen and myself were convinced that Hayes would be allowed by his party to carry out Grant's declarations about withdrawing troops from interfering with the local affairs of our State, I do not care to speak at present."

Telegram from William E. Chandler to Maj. Burke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

To Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans:

Referring to denials in a recently-published interview of yours, I have the honor respectfully to ask you this question: Were you, as representative of the Nicholls Government, with other Southern men and Messrs. Stanley Matthews, John Sherman, Charles Foster and James A. Garfield, all or any of them, and other Northern men, present at a conference or conferences, at Wormley's Hotel, in Washington, about Feb. 26 last, concerning Louisiana affairs? If so, was any written paper, whether signed or unsigned, and whether with or without names affixed as witnesses of its correctness, made then or subsequently, embodying or purporting to state the whole or any part of any agreement, understanding, or intention, resulting from such conference or conferences concerning Louisiana affairs or concerning the Packard or Nicholls Government, or the Federal troops in New Orleans? If so, have you now, or have you ever had, that paper or a copy thereof? Is it in existence? If so, where is it now? If not, when, where, and by whom was it destroyed, and will you or not make it or a copy of it public if you have it? (Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

Burke to Chandler.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

To W. E. Chandler, Washington:

Before considering the subject matter of a telegram received this day, signed "W. E. Chandler," I desire to ask if the author is the Chandler who, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury traveling in the South in 1865, corruptly participated in the spoils gathered by supervising Treasury Agents engaged in robbing their Government, and in defrauding the distressed people of this and adjacent States.

Is it the Chandler who, as Secretary of the Republican National Committee, with certain Republicans from Louisiana, at a conference or conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, concerning Louisiana affairs, about October, 1872, secretly and corruptly conspired to take advantage of the absence from Louisiana of the Governor thereof to assemble secretly the Legislature, impeach the Governor, seize the Government, and use its machinery to carry the election of 1873?

Is it the Chandler who carried and received a fee from Kellogg of \$3,000 in 1873, and the enormous, "You have done more for him than anyone except Attorney General Williams, in maintaining his foul and impious usurpation of the office of Governor of this State?"

Is it the Chandler who encouraged, abetted and conspired with infamous allies in this city to rob 12,000 citizens of New Orleans of their franchises and drag them before the Federal courts on or about the day of the late election; who, in November, 1876, by telegraph, guaranteed Kellogg that the whole power of the Government would sustain the Returning Board, counting the vote of Louisiana for the Republican candidate, and then hastened to Florida to manipulate the frauds of that State?

Is it the Chandler who has of late been seeking to stir up the hell-broth of sectional hate, and to foment his political nest to the disgust of decent citizens North and South? If yes, permit me to say that the inquisitorial powers of political tramps terminated in March last. If nay, the impertinent telegram shall have such consideration as it deserves. (Signed) E. A. BURKE.

To Burke.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

charges

against me leave no doubt about your identity, and I therefore repeat my inquiry about Wormley's Hotel conference. Were you present, was a memorandum made, and will you make it public? (Signed) W. E. CHANDLER.

Statement of Burke to a New Orleans Press Reporter.

Referring to the question asked Maj. E. A. Burke by W. E. Chandler in the telegram from Washington, Maj. Burke disclaims knowledge of any corrupt or disreputable bargains on the part of Hayes or Southern Congressmen last winter, or that Southern men did anything to prejudice Tilden's chances in the electoral count. He claims that whatever assurances were given or derived were openly submitted to the Nicholls Legislature, generally discussed and approved, and, having been voted and acted upon by eighty members, the subject could not be regarded as secret. He has contemplated the preparation of a statement of all the facts coming under his observation, to be published if any good purpose can be served, but thinks the country has had enough of the whole business, and has other more important subjects to consider. If any publication is made by him, however, he indicates a determination to use other channels of communication than Mr. Chandler.

Statement of Chandler to a Washington Press Reporter.

It has never been charged that the written memorandum authenticating the alleged bargain made at the Wormley's Hotel conference of Feb. 26 was signed by Stanley Matthews, or Charles Foster, or any other Republicans, but that a written memorandum was drawn up showing the understanding that had been reached by the conference; that this was read over and agreed to as substantially correct; and that at the same time the Southern Democrats, or some of them, affixed their names to the paper as witnesses of its correctness, and the paper was then deposited with Maj. Burke. I have been informed that Gen. Garfield was not quite satisfied with the way the bargain was expressed in the Burke memorandum, and so he made a memorandum of his own, which he says he shall publish if Burke's paper is made public.

Burke to Chandler.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 30.

W. E. Chandler, Washington, D. C.:

The statements in my telegram are true, and can be established, and, having admitted their application to yourself, it is evident that your past connection with Louisiana affairs has been such as to justify me in declining any further correspondence with you upon that subject. (Signed) E. A. BURKE.

Chandler to Burke.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

Maj. E. A. Burke, New Orleans:

Please make public immediately all proofs of your charges against me, together with the memorandum you have of the Wormley's Hotel conference. W. E. CHANDLER.

The Matthews Silver Resolution.

The full text of Stanley Matthews' resolution for the payment of Government bonds in 412½-grains silver dollars, which has passed both houses of Congress by large majorities, is as follows:

WHEREAS, By an act entitled "An act to improve the public credit," and approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to pay in coin or its equivalent all interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money, or currency other than gold and silver; and

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

WHEREAS, All bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved Jan. 14, 1875, are required to be descriptive of the bonds of the United States described in said act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

WHEREAS, At the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of the standard value of that date included the silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains each, as declared by an act approved July 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating coins of the United States,' to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), that all bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coin as legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

Commissioners to Paris.

Among the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the United States at the World's Exposition at Paris, are the following:

Massachusetts—Probably W. W. Story, the sculptor.

Connecticut—The position was tendered to Francis A. Walker, who, it is understood, has declined. Another selection will be made.

New York—Dr. White, President of Cornell University.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, of the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morrell, President of the Cambria Iron Works.

Maryland—T. F. Ferguson, expert in plecticulture.

Virginia—William A. Anderson, of Bookbridge, to report on commerce and agriculture.

Georgia—C. M. B. Young, on cotton.

Louisiana—Col. Garrard.

Kentucky—Thomas A. Jenkins, chemist.

Kansas—Alfred Gray, President of the State Agricultural Society.

Illinois—Samuel Dysart, of Franklin Grove, agriculture.

Michigan—Prof. Watson, astronomer.

Tennessee—Prof. Safford, President of the University.

Other appointments are still to be made.

The mother-in-law finds a defender in the San Francisco Mail, which says: "If old Adam had had a mother-in-law to look after him and his wife it is more probable that to this very day we might have been able to caper about in the light and airy costume of our first parents."

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Nation's Cash Account.

The Public Debt.—The national debt was decreased \$1,668,076 during the month of January. The official statement of the United States Treasurer, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	\$ 748,667,100
Five per cent. bonds	798,266,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	75,000,000
Total coin bonds	\$1,721,933,750

Lawful money debt	\$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	\$ 11,599,820
Legal tenders	\$49,173,921
Certificates of deposit	\$1,115,000
Fractional currency	17,471,919
Coin certificates	42,733,800
Total without interest	\$ 440,494,641

Total debt	\$2,193,928,011
Total interest	22,427,834
Cash in treasury—coin	\$ 126,882,989
Cash in treasury—currency	3,170,490
Uncurrent held for redemption of fractional currency	1,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	\$1,115,000
Total in treasury	\$ 171,168,479

Debt less cash in treasury \$2,044,287,366
Decrease since June 30, 1877 1,668,076
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid 323,117
Interest paid by United States 87,896,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc. 9,006,862
Balance of interest paid by the United States 28,889,472

Comparative Treasury Statement.—Appendix is a comparison of the condition of the treasury Feb. 1, 1877, and Feb. 1, 1878:

	1877.	1878.
Currency	\$ 949,626,682	\$3,170,490
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000	
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,745,000	\$1,115,000
Coin	86,477,680	126,882,989
Coin certificates	53,313,700	42,733,800
Coin, less coin certificates	33,163,980	84,149,189
Outstanding called bonds	10,106,580	10,836,100
Other outstanding liabilities	9,881,950	6,623,665
Outstanding legal tenders	364,984,812	349,110,424
Outstanding fractional currency	25,454,567	17,471,919
Outstanding silver coin	27,096,306	38,254,356
In treasury, less cash	2,090,851,572	2,044,287,366
Reduction of debt for January	2,069,069	1,668,076
Reduction of debt since July 1	8,887,772	15,870,857
Market value of gold	105.37	101.87
Imports (12 months ending Dec. 31)	427,347,165	480,224,876
Exports (12 months ending Dec. 31)	590,666,629	620,268,222

The Redemption Agency.—The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month and seven months ending Jan. 31, 1878, as compared with the corresponding periods last year:

	One Mo.	Seven Mo.
National bank notes disposed of, notes fit for circulation secured and returned to bank of issue	\$15,867,000	\$2,125,800
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	4,332,500	28,254,700
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks deposited in treasury	829,250	6,602,650
Totals for 1878	\$20,228,750	\$126,983,150
Totals for 1877	19,636,200	128,401,800
Increase for month	\$ 592,550	
Decrease in seven months	\$ 1,418,650	

Coinage.—The coinage executed at the United States Mint during January was as follows:

	Value.
Double eagles	122,300
Trade dollars	1,391,300
Half dollars	931,000
Quarter dollars	1,403,400
Twenty cents	265
Dimes	14,200
Total, silver	4,640,100
Five cent	400
Three cent	400
One cent	1,130,400
Total, minor	1,530,200
Recapitulation	\$ 6,170,300
Gold coinage	122,300
Trade dollar	1,391,300
Fractional silver	3,248,800
Minor	1,131,200
Total	\$5,893,600

The Proposed Tariff.

The bill prepared by the sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives for the revision of the tariff has been published. Following are some of the leading provisions of the bill:

Books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter; engravings, bound or unbound; illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts, 20 per centum ad valorem. Type, plain book and newspaper, 15 cents per pound. Type, jobbing and ornamental, 30 cents per pound. Cotton, plain goods, are classified under three heads, and are taxed, unbleached, 2 cents; if colored or printed, 3 cents. These are now taxed at a rate equivalent to 35, 33, and 42 per cent. The new average rate is about 35 per cent. The finer goods are taxed about 35 per cent, as against an average of 50 per cent at present. The present tax on jeans, denim, drillings, ginghams, cottonades, etc., bleached, printed, or colored, are now taxed from 40 to 65 per cent, and the duties are reduced to an average of 35 per cent. The bulk of cotton goods imported is made up of hosiery, laces, braids and cotton yarn; the hosiery and laces now pay 35 per cent, and are reduced to 25, while the duty on the kind of yarn principally imported is raised from 60 to 80 cents per pound. The duty on spool-thread is reduced from 9 to 7 cents per dozen spools of 100 yards. The duties on glass are somewhat increased, and are generally specific, being computed by the square inch or foot, the rate of duty increasing as the size increases—the average rate aimed at being 40 per cent, which is higher than the present rate. Earthenware, china, porcelain, are taxed 40 per cent, which is no reduction. Undressed flax is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent; dressed flax from 20 to 10 per cent. Hemp and jute and manufactures of them remain, with little or no change, at about 30 per cent. Spirits and brandy are to pay \$2 per gallon—no change; champagne to pay \$6 per dozen quarts; still-wines in casks to pay about 60 per cent; other wines in bottles, 60 per cent—no change. The duties on iron manufactures are made specific on a basis of 35 per cent—a very slight reduction. Pig-iron is reduced from \$7 to \$5 per ton. Sheet-iron is reduced from 1½ to ¾ cents per pound. Steel railway bars from 1½ to 1 cent per pound. Copper is reduced from 5 to 2 cents per pound. In regulating the duties on wheat, barley, rye, oats, etc., the duty is fixed per bushel, instead of by the 100 pounds, and the duty on coal is levied by the ton of 2,240 pounds, instead of by the round ton. The classification of sugar is amended, and the duty

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

MANISTEE'S new \$4,000 Court House is ready for occupancy.

THERE is a Mormon society consisting of twelve members in Westville, Montcalm county.

THE law for closing saloons on Sunday was never enforced in Houghton county till last week.

THE Ionia Sentinel says several flocks of wild turkeys have recently been seen feeding within the city limits.

A new secret society, recently organized in Ohio, called the "Knights of Labor," is reaching over into Michigan.

THE Governor and Railroad Commissioner are on a tour of inspection of the Menominee railroad, in the Upper Peninsula, which is to receive a land-grant.

LA FAYETTE McMURRAY died at Hastings a few days ago from lockjaw, resulting from the loss of a finger mutilated in the machinery of J. L. Wilkins' croquet works. He left a family.

A LARGE green-house at Brady Hill Cemetery, East Saginaw, owned by Wm. T. Arnold, the sexton, and filled with valuable plants, was totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss, \$850; no insurance.

ONE of the farmers' institutes, conducted under the auspices of the State Agricultural College, held a four days' session at Saginaw City last week, a large number of people being in attendance.

DR. VAN DEUSEN has resigned from the medical superintendency of the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, and will leave it March 1. Dr. Geo. C. Palmer will succeed him.

THE fourth of the Farmers' Institutes for this season was held at St. Johns last week, the Court House being well filled with farmers from the surrounding country.

THE dead body of Mrs. Deborah Green was recently found in her house, seven miles south of Jackson, with her head split open. She had evidently been murdered for her money. The old lady lived alone.

A SON of Mrs. Terney, of Carrollton, a young lad about 12 years of age, while skating on the river recently, broke through the ice and was drowned. This is the second son Mrs. Terney has lost within a year in the same manner.

A LARGE dwelling house, at East Saginaw, owned by H. P. Smith and occupied by two widow ladies, Mrs. Burdick and Mrs. Paul Brown, was nearly destroyed by fire the other morning. Loss on building, \$2,000; on furniture, \$1,200. Insurance, \$1,400.

THE wife of D. M. Howard, of Dover, ended her life recently by jumping into a well. She had been subject to spells of insanity, and, a few days before, was returned convalescent from the Wayne County Asylum, where she was sent for treatment last September.

CONGRESSMAN HUBBELL writes the school authorities of Houghton that the high-school cadets of that place will probably be permitted to retain their muskets, and that another army officer will possibly be detailed to take the place of Lieut. Ingalls.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the construction of a railroad between Saginaw and Vassar, to be completed within a year. The road will be twenty miles long, will connect at Vassar with the Detroit and Bay City road, and at Saginaw with the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis, and Jackson and Lansing Division of the Michigan Central. Work is to commence at once.

THE Circuit Court Commissioner has filed his report in the university chancery case under the decretal order of Oct. 26, 1877, referring it to him for accounting. The summary is as follows:

AGAINST ROBE.	
Delinquent red-lined accounts or missing tickets	\$1,892.70
Sub payments on forfeited accounts	342.50
Stubless accounts	1,231.05
Total	\$3,466.25
AGAINST DOUGLAS.	
Stub accounts, initialed and not reported to Regents	\$1,175.00

The Commissioner refers the vexed and disputed items \$104.25, \$66.19 and \$26.10 respectively reported in 1867-8, 1868-9 and 1869-70 to the court for decision, and gives all the facts relative thereto. He also takes up some special accounts which he has examined and reports as to them. By these the amount against Douglas will be decreased \$200.10 and the amount against Rose \$58.10.

KITTIE MALONEY, of Flint, aged 20 years, was awakened the other night by a sharp pain in her left temple. On application of her hand she received a sharp prick, and examination showed the point of a needle protruding. A common needle, rusted, was extracted. It was swallowed two years since, all of which time her health has been poor, and she has been unable to work.

MICHIGAN financial reports show that the State bonded debt has decreased \$217,000 since Jan. 1. A series of bonds amounting to \$243,000 fell due at that date; also \$29,610 interest has been paid—leaving the interest-bearing debt now at \$1,159,000. The reports of the State banks to the Treasurer show total liabilities, \$2,843,254.35; resources the same.

A BURGLAR named Robbins was arrested at Kalamazoo by the Sheriff, and escorted to the jail for safe-keeping. They had no sooner entered the jail door than the prisoner broke from the Sheriff's grasp and made a dash for liberty. The Sheriff, in company with a large crowd, started in pursuit, and he was, after a short run, overhauled and lodged in jail. The thief had broken into several houses the night previous, and obtained considerable property.

ranges from 2½ to 2½ cents per pound. Candy is protected by a duty of 40 per cent. The duty on silks is reduced from 60 to 50 per cent. Woolen carpets are fixed at 50 per cent, and woolen goods generally at the same rate. In consequence of the changes from ad valorem to specific rates, it is not practicable to state accurately the changes. There is supposed to be a general reduction of 20 per cent. in the rates, but in this reduction is included the long list of articles made free.

A Dinner of Horse-Flesh.

"I went on Saturday," writes a Paris correspondent, "to a horse-flesh dinner given by M. Ducroix, Veterinary-in-Chief to the Etat Major of Paris. It was prepared by an ordinary cook, the host wishing his guests to know that the food placed before them owed none of its palatable virtues to extraordinary culinary science. Everything except the sweets at dessert were of Chevaline extraction. I thought the soup better than bouillon made from beef. The bouilli was very toothsome; 'Cheval a la mode' was also excellent; but the crowning dish was roast flet, which was very tender and succulent. There was no flavor or odor that in the remotest way reminded one of the stable."

"The weak point of the feast was the salad, which was dressed with oil taken from the horses' feet. M. Ducroix is an enthusiast, and dreams of nothing less than cheapening meat, and rendering the lives of horses tolerable by getting people to become hippophagists. If the ultimate fate of the horse was to be sent to the butcher's shambles instead of to the slaughter-house, cabmen, he opines, would be more merciful to the beasts they drive, and the poor would be able to fall back from dear beef and mutton upon cheaper and more nutritive meat. Since hippophagy has been introduced here, more than 12,000 horses annually have fallen into the steppans and soup pots of the French capital. It appears, indeed, that the supply is scarcely equal to the demand."

"On sitting down I felt, I confess, somewhat nervous. It occurred to me that several chevaline diseases were propagated by inoculation. M. Ducroix, who suspected my misgivings, informed me that the inspection of horse-flesh for the flesh market is more close than that of beef. The living animal has to pass a veterinary surgeon, and, when it is reduced to the condition of butcher's meat, it is again subjected to a microscopic examination. Some members of the Society for the Protection of Animals have invited M. Ducroix to London to make arrangements with them

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

CHRISTIANITY TO THE REAR.

The proposal to compromise on the weight of the silver-dollar meets with but little favor. It comes from Mr. Christianity, who should never have been in the Senate, and who has no practical influence on that body. He possesses a vote which has always been against the Bland bill, and which nobody expects will go for that measure. The people of this State are really represented by the Junior Senator, Mr. Ferry, who votes as they wish, and also, undoubtedly, according to his own convictions. Mr. Christianity suggests that 434 grains of silver shall be the weight of the new coin which the passage of the silver bill will call into existence. In the first place, this proposal comes from an avowed and determined enemy of the whole silver project, and is, therefore, to be viewed with great circumspection. Its authorship is suspicious. In the next place, it is made on the false premise that it requires that much of silver to equal in the future the market value of the gold dollar. The fact is lost sight of that old standard of 412½ grains was found ample to maintain relative values, and was even too high for a time. Mr. Christianity also ignores the circumstance that the resumption law for which the country is unprepared is driving gold to an extraordinary actual value by depreciating every other kind of property. As regards greenbacks and national bank notes, of course this is not true, because they, like gold, are being forced upward in value. But a dollar of either gold or greenback to-day will purchase twice as much merchandise as either would five years ago. The merchandise has cost as great an outlay of labor and material as ever, but only sells for half the money. The introduction of silver into the coinage will equalize these matters, because it can be had in sufficient abundance for the requirements of trade, and will, therefore, reduce the practical value of gold, because it will so increase the volume of currency that everything will not be measured by the limited stock of the yellow metal.

Mr. Christianity's proposal or Mr. Anybody else's proposal to add to the weight should be voted down. The 412½ grains are plenty, and should not be added to unless experience should demand it. Our experience is all the other way, and until practical demonstration to the contrary Congress ought not to allow anything to change their purpose.

DESTRUCTION OF TURKEY.

The Turkish power in Europe is dead. The present war has shown that the Sultan, as a ruler, was the Sick Man that Nicholas described him, and that the sickness has taken a fatal turn. The terms of peace just concluded, deprive him of almost all the territory in Europe which he has heretofore possessed, except such as the Greeks now propose to take in the western portion of his dominions, which proposal he is unable to resist. While it is admitted that Turkish rule is broken, it must not be concluded that Russia will gain even all that the terms of peace indicate for her. The great powers will meet in conference, probably at Vienna, and there decide how the estate of the dead man shall be sliced up. They may quarrel about the division of it, and their quarrels may result in a fight long and desperate. But no matter what may hereafter happen in that direction, the dead power of the Turk will not revive. The existence of Mohammedanism is obnoxious to Europe, and for the last two hundred years, since she began to have any intercourse with Western nations, Turkey has had no real friends among the powers. England has sustained her at various times as an offset to Russian aggrandizement. To do this has always caused a strong feeling of opposition in certain sections of English society, and drawn from them vigorous protests. The interests of England are still hostile to Russia, and she will endeavor to maintain them by some means, if at all possible. But she cannot, and probably does not desire to, restore the broken power of the Sultan. That power was attained by the sword, and it has been exercised ruthlessly and cruelly, regarding no obligations save to the Prophet, and his followers, and it has been broken by a force equally relentless but hardly as cruel. For over four hundred years the followers of Islam have had a foothold at the most naturally important point in all Europe. They won it after terrific struggles, and now the empire which they founded has crumbled to nothing. It may be that the mutual jealousies of the powers will result in the retention of Constantinople and the straits by the Sultan, for the reason that each great neighbor will be unwilling to see the other occupy the coveted spot. But no powerful Ottoman Empire can hereafter exist. Heretofore countries lying on the south shore of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Egypt, except Algiers, have paid homage to the Sultan, who also bore sway over all of Asia Minor and Arabia. Hereafter the

minor potentates who govern in these countries will, of course, decline to do what they know cannot be exacted from them, and thus the former empire will shrink to diminutive proportions. In the interests of civilization, this is well. The Court at Constantinople has been one of unexampled luxury and profligacy. The people have been down-trodden and oppressed to sustain the palaces and harems of their rulers. Whether the fanatical believers in the Prophet will weaken in their religious faith with the downfall of the great power that represented it cannot be foretold. But at least the prudent methods of living which the Koran teaches will have a chance to rise above the wave of debauchery that has prevailed, and they will be correspondingly better off than before.

For the Holland City News.

It is not a little surprising to the readers of the News to see its approval of the bill recently introduced in Congress for the purpose of donating to the bankrupt Ohio and Michigan R. R. Co., the lands in this and adjoining counties, commonly known as "the railroad lands."

To impart any merit to such a bill—the grant if made at all, should be made to actual purchasers, who have in many cases already twice paid full value for many of these lands. First to Griswold and since to Bove's, the Trustee of the bankrupt Port Huron R. R., to whom these lands were "donated" by Governor Bagley and the generous, but not just, Board of Control of the State of Michigan.

If these lands do not belong to the State of Michigan, as is claimed under the grant, to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, who accepted and earned them by building the Road, but who for the laudable purpose of cheating their creditors and contractors, who built it. Who should be more worthy, and entitled to be the recipients of such a grant, than the poverty-stricken settlers who have reclaimed, improved, and paid taxes on them these many years. Evidently, the atmosphere of Washington is not congenial to the honesty or patriotism of Judge Stone, our worthy Representative of this District or he is being made a cat's-paw of, by interested parties in another part of this country and elsewhere, who hope to legislate and donate a little life in the way of assets, into this defunct Ohio & Michigan Railroad.

I was told some months since by our quantum friend, well known to the Harbor Board of this city, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the now or once President of the O. & M. R. R., that it was the intention of his corporation to endeavor to secure these lands, (probably as he did the Harbor Lands.) "We shall see what we shall see." I am not personally interested in the question, but to me it would seem that the settlers and purchasers of these lands are, and although I am not prepared to believe that "this little thing can be done," as proposed by Judge Stone and others, still I think it would be well for those interested in this matter to take steps to protect their interests.

The purchasers and settlers on these lands, should have the first right to preempt or purchase them at the minimum price of Government lands, and the proceeds go into the National Treasury, where they belong, as the State of Michigan has lost its right to accept them. I trust the NEWS will be able to give its readers the reason why it evidently approves this "Bill."

I do not happen to have your article referred to before me and probably should not claim your remarks as an approval of a Bill which you state "you have not yet seen."

Yours, etc.,
OTTAWA.

The March Number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine

is, like all its predecessors, filled with good things. It would require more space than we now find at our disposal in which to refer to its contents in detail, suffice it to say that it contains over 70 different articles, embracing nearly every field of select literature, both secular and religious. It has 125 pages, must be a rich frontispiece, and nearly 100 splendid engravings—even its cover is beautifully gotten up. This delightful publication has become our nation's pride. It excels in art, literature, and cheapness all other magazines published anywhere, and is worthy of high honors and a universal circulation. It has already attained a proud position as the best Family Herald, Home Companion, etc., suitable for readers of all ages and creeds. The price of single copies is but 25 cents, annual subscription, \$3, postpaid. Address, FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

The attention of Agents

Is called to The Housekeepers' Supply Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, make a business of getting up and manufacturing new and labor-saving conveniences for housekeepers, and give employment to hundreds of agents of both sexes throughout the whole United States to introduce and sell them, and offer inducements that will pay them handsomely. Many of their agents are now making from \$4 to \$6 per day, and some of them even more. Write them at once and they will send you circulars, giving you full description of each article they manufacture, and their terms to agents, and will assign you exclusive territory to sell in. Their address is The Housekeepers' Supply Company, No. 242 Elm Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 52-4w

Special Notices.

Wanted for Cash!

20,000

White Oak Headings,
To measure as follows: Length
22 inches, width 10 or 11
inches, thickness in-
side, 5-8ths inches,

all to be measured clear of sap.

Price, \$20.00 per thousand,
delivered, to

R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878. 51-3w

Holland Soldiers' Union.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union will be held on Tuesday, February 12, 1878, (Lincoln's birthday), at 7 o'clock, p. m. at Verbeek's New Hall.

JOHN KRAMER, President.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

DRESSMAKING

And all kinds of sewing done to order.

Cutting and Fitting Promptly Attended to.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

HENRIETTA LE FEBRE.

No. 84 Ninth street.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 7, 1878. 52-4f

PICTURES FOR NOTHING!

AT LEAST FOR A VERY LITTLE TROUBLE.

25 Beautiful Chromos as Pre-
miums to the

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

We have just procured a lot of beautiful chromos, which we offer as premiums, to any one who will procure for us some new subscribers at the following rates: Any one sending us three new subscribers (pay in advance) will be entitled to one large handsome chromo, valued at \$3.00, and have his choice from five different kinds. For five subscribers, one can pick out two chromos; and for seven subscribers one can pick out two chromos and have a copy of the News for one year gratis.

PICTURES!

Come and examine my specimens before you decide to go elsewhere. I am now prepared to take the finest frame photo's for a lower price than ever before.

CARDS DE VISITE

Are finished in the latest style, and everybody pronounces them charming, and without extra charge.

TIN TYPES

Taken on the shortest possible notice.

Gallery opposite Post-Office.

A. M. BURGESS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878. 51-4w

LAND WANTED.

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

Inquire at this Office.

Probate Order.

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

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Rodolphe Kerkhof, praying among other things for the probate of an instrument in writing filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jan Kerkhof, deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to Jan ter Vree, the person named therein, as executor. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday the twenty-first day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 200 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberries, Pears, Apples, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND,

HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

Wanted.

4,000 Corals of Shingle Bolts.

I sell a good No. 1 shingle at retail for \$1.00 and less at wholesale.

Custom saving done to order at short notice.

Having purchased a gumming machine, I hold myself in readiness to gum all kinds of saws.

Highest market price paid for Pine Logs, at

Holland Lumber & Shingle Mill

OF

P. PFANSTIEHL.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12th, 1878. 48-8w

Organ For Sale.

\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$250 when new.

HOLLAND, Dec. 20th, 1877.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich.

FRUIT-TREES.

WE wish to announce to the people of Holland, and all Fruitgrowers on the Lake Shore, that our stock of trees and vines for spring sales cannot be excelled in their vigorous healthy growth and sound well ripened wood; and while we are very thankful for their liberal patronage, we shall spare no effort to retain their confidence in the future.

After an experience of sixteen years in growing Fruit and Fruit Trees in Michigan, and carefully studying its wonderful variety of soil and climate, and also most of the popular varieties of Fruit grown here, we are with this experience, selecting and cultivating such varieties as we believe are best adapted for cultivation in this State.

We are also testing and have fruited most of the new varieties of Fruit that are now claiming popular favor, of which a number promise to be valuable, and we are yearly adding to our list such varieties as we believe will prove profitable to Fruitgrowers; and will furnish them to our customers at very reasonable prices.

We believe that Fruit trees grown in this State will endure transplanting better, make a better growth, and make better orchard trees, than will those brought from a distance.

And besides this, in planting out home grown stock, the expense and perils of distant transportation will be avoided. Having this faith in the real value of home grown trees and plants, we are making every effort to grow all the stock needed for our own trade.

Our growing stock now covers over forty acres and is yearly increasing, yet when an unusual demand is made for some particular variety it sometimes becomes exhausted, when we purchase to supply the deficiency so far as we can, but only from reliable nurserymen.

Mr. George Souter and his brother, F. Souter, will solicit orders for our stock, and all orders placed in their hands, we will supply to our best ability.

A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.
FROM PRICE LIST WILL BE
MADE FOR CASH ON
DELIVERY.

50 trees will be allowed at
hundred rates.

The following comprises our stock for spring, with prices; but we can furnish many other varieties in smaller quantities.

Apples.

A splendid stock of best market varieties.

Baldwin, Fallwater, Wagener, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Greening, Rambo, Peck's Pleasant, Seekonk, Grimes Golden, Keswick Codlin, Strawberry, D. Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Primrose, Harvest, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Talmat Sweet, Snow, Green Sweet.

Each. Hundred.
4 to 6 feet high, fine trees, 10c \$10 00
5 to 7 " selected, 25c 25 00

Improved Crab Apple.

Transcendent, Hyslop, Marengo, Montreal Beauty.

Each. Hundred.
4 to 5 feet, 25c \$25 00
5 to 7 " extra, 40c 40 00
Coral & Whiteys, No. 20.

Each. Hundred.
4 feet high, 40c \$40 00

Peaches.

Each. Hundred.

One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet, 10c \$10 00
4 to 5 " extra, 15c 15 00
selected trees, 25c 25 00

Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Bernard, Smock, Foster, Hills Chili, Illies Early, Stamp World, Beatrice, Old Mixon, Susquehanna, Jacques Rarecrop, Amdens June, Alexander, 20 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osbard's Summer, Madeleine, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Beurre d'Ajou, Lawrence, Vicar, Bullana, Tyson.

Each. Hundred.
5 to 6 feet high, fine 50c \$50 00
6 to 7 feet, heavy trees, 75c 75 00

Dwf. Pears.

Osbard Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Buffum, Louise Bonne, Duchesse, Bourne Del.

Each. Hundred.
2 and 3 years, 3 to 4 feet, fine, 35c \$35 00
2 " 3 " 4 to 5 " extra, 50c 50 00

Plums.

Wild Goose, Canada Egg, Washington, Lombard, Yellow Egg, Red Egg, German Prune, Jefferson, Daines Purple, Shropshire Damson, Winter Damson, Green Gage.

Each. Hundred.
4 to 6 feet, good trees, 50c \$50 00
5 to 7 " selected, 75c 75 00

Cherries.

Early Purple, Early Richmond, Gov. Wood, Eldon, Rockport, May Duke, Ohio Beauty, Yellow Spanish, Black Marrolo, Engish Marrolo.

Each. Hundred.
One year, 3 to 5 feet, 25c \$25 00
Two years, 5 to 6 feet, 40c 40 00
2 and 3 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra, 75c 75 00

Quinces.

Orange, 3½ feet, 35c each.
Angers, 3½ feet, 50c "
Reas' Mammoth, 2½ feet, 50c "

Sweet Chestnut.

Each. Hundred.
4 to 5 feet, transplanted, 50c \$50 00
5 to 6 " " " 25c 25 00
6 to 7 " " " 35c 35 00

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted.

Concord, Ives Seedlings, 25c each.

Each. Hundred.
One year, 10c \$10 00
Agawam, Salem, 10c 10 00
Delaware, Wilder, 10c 10 00

Each. Hundred.
2 years growth, 25c \$25 00
Lady, one years growth, 10c 10 00

Currants.

White, Versaillaise, 25c each.
White Dutch, White Grape, Doz. Hundred
Red Dutch, Black Naples, \$1 50 25 00

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedlings, \$1 50 \$15 00

Raspberries.

Turner, the best red raspberry, 30c \$30 00
Philadelphia, red, 25c 25 00
Mammoth cluster, black, 25c 25 00
Davison's Thornless, black, 25c 25 00
Doolittle, black, 25c 25 00

Lawton Blackberry, 25c 25 00
Kittatanna Blackberry, 25c 25 00
Wilson's Early Blackberry, 40c 40 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Each. Hundred.
Wilson, 75c \$75 00
Col. Cheney, 1 50 15 00
Kentucky, 1 50 15 00
Green Profile, 1 50 15 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE.			Each. Hundred.
12 inches transplanted	15c	\$15 00	
13 " " "	25c	25 00	
14 to 16 " " "	twice	40c	40 00
18 to 20 " " "	3 times	60c	60 00
4 to 6 " " "	3 " "	\$1 00	10 00
AUSTRIAN PINE.			
3 feet, twice transplanted	50c	50 00	
4 " " "	75c	75 00	
SCOTCH PINE.			
3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted	50c	50 00	
4 to 5 " " "	75c	75 00	
5 to 6 " " "	1 00	10 00	
18 inches, once	25c	25 00	
BALSAM FIR.			
2 feet, transplanted twice	50c	50 00	
3 " " "	75c	75 00	
12 inches	25c	25 00	
HEMLOCK SPRUCE.			
3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy	50c	50 00	
bushy and fine for Hedges	50c	50 00	
WHITE CEDAR.			
6 to 8 feet, twice transplanted	1 00	10 00	
12 to 18 inches for hedges	15c	15 00	
SAVING JUNIPER.			
15 inches high, transplanted	50c	50 00	
10 " " " rooted layers	20c	20 00	
DECIDUOUS TREES.			
European mountain ash, 6 to 8 feet	50c	50 00	
very heavy ash 8 to 10 "	1 00	10 00	
American " " " 6 to 8 "	50c	50 00	
Weeping mountain ash, fine	1 00	10 00	
4 yrs very heavy & bushy	3 00	30 00	
willow Kilmarnock	1 00	10 00	
new American	1 00	10 00	
American Elm, 6 to 8 feet	40c	40 00	
European Larch 4 to 5 feet Transplanted	50c	50 00	
European Larch 12 to 18 inches	10c	10 00	
Sweet Chestnut 5 to 8 feet, transplanted	25c to 40c	25 00 to 40 00	
Catalpa, 5 to 8 feet	50c to \$1 00	50 00 to 10 00	

Pyrus Japonica, scarlet; Weigelia, Roses and Anabalis; Spiraea, Fruticosa, Lancelata, and Ballard; Forsythia, Fortunei, and Plena; Flornia Syringa, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilac Siberian; Flornia Almond, white and red; Enox mus; Yellow Harrison Rose—all at 85 cents each. Herbaceous Perennials, fragrant varieties, 20 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber), 40 cents; Climbing Honeysuckles, 20 cents; Tree Paeonia, Banksi, \$1 to \$2 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

FINE

Coffins and Caskets

H. Meyer & Co.

SEWING MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson,

Singer, Victor,

Weed, Grover & Baker,

St. John, White,

Howe, and American.

Or any other kind, all for sale

cheap at H. MEYER & Co's

River Street, Furniture Store.

49-8w

Joslin & Breyman,

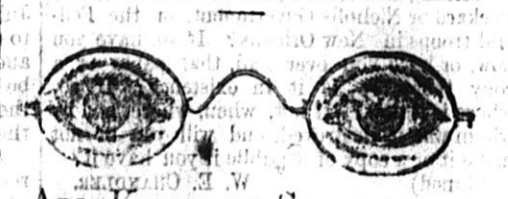


Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-17

Settings.

No snow yet.

Rev. Dr. Phelps is sojourning at the East for a short time.

Mr. Peter Schaap, oldest son of Mr. Cornelius Schaap, is home on visit from Orange City, Iowa.

SOLDIERS don't forget next Tuesday, the 12th day of February, our annual meeting. See special notice in another column.

JOHN Jacobussen arrived home from Jackson on Tuesday night last, having served a term of ten months in the State Prison.

We learn from Fremont Centre, that Mr. Nol. Nibbelink is under arrest on the charge of defrauding and old citizen to the tune of about \$200.

Miss Helen Gezon was married on Thursday last to Mr. S. W. McLellan, conductor on the regular freight train from New Buffalo to Holland.

A French paper says it has been accidentally discovered that in cases of epileptic fits, a black silk handkerchief thrown over the afflicted persons will restore them immediately.

We ask our readers to bear with us this week if the print is not as clear as usual. We had the misfortune to break our press on Monday last, and had to send to New York to replace the broken piece.

Just as we are compelled to go press we hear lots of rumors about abduction, adultery, assault, battery, bigamy, arson, conspiracy, seduction, trespass, etc., all of which we will have to defer until our next issue—awaiting developments.

Mr. Wm. Van Putten has purchased the Nibbelink building, next to the Post-office, and intends to move it to his old stand on River street. The building will then be thoroughly overhauled and transformed into a handsome drug store.

THE Common Council met in regular session, dispensed with the reading of the minutes, allowed some bills, audited the poor bills, and ordered the Firemen paid, among them the "Hooks," and adjourned in haste, in order to have an opportunity to hear Rev. Van der Meulen's lecture.

On Tuesday last Mr. C. Van Herwijnen and his sister were arrested by constable P. Koning, in the Township of Olive, on complaint made by Rev. Van Ees and Mr. R. Hyma. He is charged with the repetition of the same diabolical crime for which he served two years in the State Prison.

A LITERARY entertainment will be given by members of the temperance organizations of the city, on Friday evening, February 15th, at the M. E. Church. The program will consist of music, recitations, orations and essays. The public are cordially invited. Admission free. The exercises will begin promptly at 7:30 A. M.

A FIRE was discovered in the rear of the Trae Dutch Reformed Church by one of the neighbors on Tuesday last. Evidently hot ashes must have been thrown in a barrel which was standing against the building, and ignited. Somebody feels so ashamed of his criminal neglect with his ashes, that they immediately took the paint brush to cover it up.

We notice from the Grand Rapids papers that the quarrel between the editors of the *Enguiner* and the *Democrat* has culminated in a suit by L. E. Messmore against the editor of the *Enguiner*, for \$10,000 damages. This suit may become very interesting, if probed to the bottom, and may involve the celebrated Brick Pomeroy, who first entered the language in question against Mr. Messmore.

THE Rev. E. Christian Oggel, pastor of the 1st Reformed church of this city, has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of 1st Presbyterian church of Kankakee, Illinois, in the Presbytery of Chicago. He has not as yet announced his acceptance of the call, but the probabilities are that he will do so at an early date. Should Mr. Oggel decide to go to Kankakee, the Reformed church here will lose an able preacher and genial pastor. It will be difficult to supply his place. *Grand Rapids Herald.*

We notice in the Government report of the Engineer's department, that our sagacious citizens Messrs. H. D. Post and M. D. Howard, have furnished information about the natural advantages of Holland and Black Lake harbor to Captain S. C. Mower and Col. S. M. Mansfield, to be incorporated in the above mentioned Government report. It is exceedingly gratifying to us, and no doubt, to all enterprising citizens, that they have used their influence in thus bringing before the eyes of Congress in an official manner the "National importance of this harbor; and in behalf of all well-wishes of this locality we tender them our hearty thanks, and also to Col. S. M. Mansfield and Capt. S. C. Mower. *Holland in their effort.*

Pius IX died at 4:07 P. M. on Thursday.

THE weather is beautiful and spring like.

JOHN SHERMAN is getting ready to resume—the practice of law in Ohio.

MR. A. Westreer, seems to have passed the most dangerous stage of his sickness and is now gradually recovering.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seed of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-1y

MR. E. Bolhuis found a pocketbook, on Monday last, containing \$6.27 and a photograph, and returned it to its owner on Tuesday.

Rev. Abraham J. Smits, of Schenectady, N. Y., who died last week, at the age of 84, leaves in his last will and testament \$3,000 to Hope College.

A NEW York barber has a parrot which shouts "Next," and thus the thread of the barber's discourse is not interrupted. *Worcester Press.*

Mrs. A. T. Stewart and her niece, Miss Helen Stewart, of Philadelphia, who has been spending some months in this city, left on Thursday last to join Rev. Stewart at Clifton Springs.

WITH this number we hand you the last number of Volume 6, and refer you to a poem on the first page for an expression of our sentiments under the heading "Let Bygones be Bygones," taken from *Chamber's Journal.*

A FIRE alarm was struck on Saturday night for a fire raging about half a mile south of the city limits, consuming the premises of Mr. Strong. Mr. Strong loses all his provisions and household furniture, and the loss falls very heavy upon him.

LOOKOUT for more war news next week. The Russians have outwitted the English, and now the English talk war again. From present appearances it would be wonderful if a durable peace could come out of a conflict of such terrible monarchical jealousy.

THE winter of 1829-30 surpassed the present one in mildness. Farmers ploughed every month of the season, and no snow fell until Feb. 2. It was followed, however, by a cold, backward spring, with a snow storm in May which killed the returning swallows.

THE silver wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Schaap, in the Township of Fillmore, was celebrated in true old style, and was attended by a small army of relatives and friends. The farm was taken by storm, and some fine presents were made, and the festivity was not ended until the "the wee small hours" were reached.

AN operation was performed last week on a son of Mr. A. Arends, residing in Fillmore, who had been afflicted for some time with inflamed tonsils, and the aid was called in of Dr. L. E. Best, who sent to New York for a lately invented instrument for that purpose, and then cut them out, and has them preserved in alcohol, for the curious to see, if they wish. He performed a similar operation on a son of Rev. Nijkerk's brother, and reports both patients as doing well.

WE had the pleasure to meet Mr. H. B. Moore, of Saugatuck, the other day, who told us that he had between three and four million feet of logs on the skids, on Rabbit River, and that he was compelled, in the absence of snow, to haul the logs over ice roads, sprinkling them every night until about midnight, when with the usual frost the roads would be ready for the sleighs, and hauling would commence and continue as far into the forenoon as the warm atmosphere of the day or the rays of the sun would admit. The prospects to get out a full crop of logs are considered gloomy indeed.

At the regular annual meeting of Columbia Fire Company No. 2, on Friday evening last, the following were elected as officers of the company for the current year. Foreman—L. T. Kanters; 1st asst. Foreman—P. Kleys; 2nd asst. Foreman—G. J. Dinkeloo; Secretary—H. Gezon; Treasurer—J. ten Vree. The appointed officers are as follows: Foreman Hose—John Dinkeloo; asst. foreman Hose—Cor. Kok; Engineer J. Benkema; Pipemen—A. Dogger and L. Terbeek; Stewart—G. J. Dinkeloo. This company is in a prosperous condition and everything works harmoniously and with an ambitious intent to become more efficient.

By invitation of the Fraternal Society of Hope College Rev. Jac. Van der Meulen lectured to a very large audience on Wednesday evening. He was received with applause at the introduction, and started off with his subject "Legs, Stills & Crutches," in a very condensed manner, making numerous hard hits, but with very little elaboration, except in two or three instances, and it actually required one to be posted to follow his train of thoughts. He paid the most tribute to "stills," and drew the line (which is difficult for any human being to draw) rigidly close, and we must say in candor that he fell in the same trap he ascribed to Draper, when he assumed to climb on such high stilts as to consider himself able to give Prof. Huxley "fits."

Try Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

WHEREVER in Paris the electric light has replaced gas light, fire insurance companies have reduced their rates.

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

THE difference between Jim Blaine and chilblain is, that the former suggests a sore head, and the latter a sore foot. *Lowell Courier.*

JEFFERSON Davis is mentioned as a possible successor of Senator Bruce of Mississippi should his disabilities be removed in time.

In view of the appalling increase of murders in Kentucky, the House has passed a bill making hanging the only punishment for this crime.

"WHAT'S HONOR?" asked Falstaff. That's easy. Any woman who sits behind another woman in church can tell what's on her in two minutes. *New York Commercial.*

GOON old Peter Cooper has another benevolent scheme in his head. He is going to purchase land and establish an institution patterned after the New York Cooper Institute near Spartanburg, S. C.

THE last words which Mr. Samuel Bowles spoke to Senator Dawes of Massachusetts were: "Drop on your knees, Dawes, and thank God you have done a little good in this world, and ask His forgiveness that you have done no more."

GENERAL Joseph E. Johnston, the ex-Confederate, is likely to sit in the next House of Representatives, as he will probably be nominated by the Democrats in the Richmond (Va) district in place of Ex-Governor Walker, who declined a re-nomination.

THERE isn't a Commercial College in the country that can hold a candle to Prof. Swensberg's, at Grand Rapids, and where the terms are so low for the amount of solid instruction imparted. The young man who wants a solid business education can get it there every time. *Pontiac Weekly Bill Poster.*

MESSRS. Veeneklasen & Son are making extensive preparations to renew labors in their brick yard next spring. Their brick is gaining a wide reputation—from the South as far as from St. Joseph, and all along the line to as far north as Big Rapids orders, are steadily pouring in upon them. The highest praise, and most satisfactory contract, they have had with parties building the Muskegon Opera House, whom they furnished an immense lot of brick. We are happy to note the progress of this enterprise, and hope they will keep the lead along the whole Lake Shore.

MR. R. K. Heald has just finished quite an improvement in his planing mill. He has replaced the engine on a solid brick foundation, and put a brick floor in the engine room and built a brick partition, and has put an improvement in the fire-place which prevents sparks and cinders from coming out of the smokestack. His sign has also been taken down and repainted and on which R. E. Werkman's name now appears as a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. They are now ready again to do all manner of work, such as re-sawing, planing, matching, etc. No doubt, the neighbors will now feel more at ease, since an effectual remedy has been applied to prevent the sparks from flying, even without the bonnet on the smokestack. It is quite an improvement, which must stand to the credit of Mr. Heald's enterprise.

LEE (not Bob Lee) of the *News-Journal* is still drifting to Leeward. He says now, that our argument was drunk, whatever that may mean, but it is evident that he don't want to "peach on his pal," and give us the explanation for which we asked, and evades it again with the assertion of a falsehood—expressed either fully or from an abominable ignorance. He again claims to have the largest circulation in Ottawa county, and we will now tell you before you drift so far to Leeward that you get on the beach entirely, that there are papers published right here in Holland (that's in the county, isn't it?) that can double discount your list or circulation, i. e., if that was the necessary qualification, those papers would have had it. Your allusion to the action of the Board of Supervisors is absurd, and shows that your mind is muddled—a little less 'alf and 'alf, and you will not drift so far to Leeward. As for your kicking or whining about official pap—we will simply tell you, that we are not looking for it—if we had that inclination at all—as you seem to have so abundantly—we would have shaped our course accordingly when we started out in this business. We knew this County, and all about it many years ago, perhaps before you were born—at any rate many years before you were identified with it publicly. We have no desire to publish an "organ"—but be completely independent. Now, come, tell us what it cost you to get that "ad," and don't suppose the whole population of this county are a pack of fools, and that you can hide behind a piece of tissue paper.

Harrington Marble Works.

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

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

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

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry. HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

THE

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new

Stock of

FURNITURE

AT

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and

Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,

and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always

on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc. S. REIDSEMA. HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

Probate Order.

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

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

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

AT

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

The above firm make a specialty of custom work, Guaranteeing satisfaction. Their prices are so low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

31-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

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

Its Record for the Past Twenty-Two Years.

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

Farm, Household or Fireside.

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

Talented Regular Contributors!

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

For the current year the subscription price will remain as heretofore, viz: Two dollars per single copy, and one dollar and thirty-five cent per copy in clubs—postage prepaid by the publishers.

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

Before making up your list of papers for the ensuing year, will you send for a specimen copy, which are sent free. Address plainly,

Western Farm Journal, 116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Stoketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete

stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWEIK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

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

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.

42-1f

OUR SCHOOL DAYS.

BY T. HAGAN.

Crowded back we look upon them—
Past, yes, past—forever gone—
Sweet to gaze and look upon;
Past, yes, like a fleeting moment,
Off they constitute an age;
Budding forth from early childhood,
Soon we turn life's gayest page.

Mingling with our infant comrades
Life stamped naught upon our mind;
But when school days dawned upon us,
Footprints, then, were left behind;
Traces of a new-born era
On the way by which we trod,
Like the plow which marks its furrow,
Leaves behind the upturned sod.

Thus do we in pensive silence
Wander thoughtfully through the field,
Gathering flowers of early childhood,
Fragrant with life's morning seal;
Straight, perhaps, our course has led us,
Sweetly smells each glowing flower,
Planted well and watered duly,
Index of a happy hour.

Not alone we find we labor'd,
Manly hands came to our aid;
Cheering words, like dews of heaven,
Gave a vigor not to fade.
Helping hands and toiling comrades
Made our interests all one;
While our troubles, light and narrow,
Soon were lost in blithesome fun.

Past we now the span of boyhood,
With its memories flooding on,
As the bosom of a river
Ever bears its tide along,
Launched upon more ruffled waters,
And beset by greater fear,
Swift our bark floats down the current,
And the verdant leaf grows rare.

Pause we then—yes, stop to wonder
How our happy school days sped;
Years, old by days and long numbered—
Would we could again but wed,
Thus we look upon life's morning,
Ushering in a noonday sun;
Veering round, it shrouds leaves us—
Thus the race of life is run.

WILD AND DARING HEROES.

Thrilling Narrative of a Terribly Tragic Enterprise.

In March of 1862 the Confederate Army of the West was concentrated at Corinth, Miss., under Beauregard. This army received its supplies from the rich Georgia and Carolina fields, and its reinforcements from extensive drill camps in these States. These troops and supplies were forwarded over a single line of railroad—the Western and Atlantic—running from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., which had been, not inaptly, called "the backbone of the rebellion." The movements, present and prospective, of the Federal armies rendered it very important that Beauregard should be cut off from the camps and granaries in his rear. But as this railroad was his channel of communication ran through the very heart of the Confederate country, and was guarded by numberless soldiers on all sides, it was felt to be impossible to isolate the wily commander.

Just at this time a man named J. J. Andrews, a Kentuckian, and thoroughly devoted to the Union cause, sought an interview with Gen. Mitchell and offered with a detail of twenty men to penetrate the enemy's country in disguise, capture an engine and burn the bridges of the Western and Atlantic road. The project was considered impossible; but Andrews persisted that he could accomplish it, and at length he was empowered to make the attempt. It was agreed that if he succeeded he was to be paid \$50,000. He selected as his Lieutenant, Wm. Campbell, a Kentuckian, and was furnished with a detail of twenty men from the Second, Twenty-first, and Thirty-third Ohio regiments. Only one man was taken from each company.

On the 6th of April, at 4 o'clock, the men, in the disguise of citizens, left their camps to rendezvous at Shelbyville, the Federal camp being at Murfreesboro. At about midnight the twenty-two determined men met in the woods beyond Shelbyville, and the daring plot was for the first time unfolded to the detailed soldiers. The council over, the raiders scattered into squads of two or three and started for Chattanooga, the northern terminus of the Western and Atlantic road. To reach this they were compelled to march through 133 miles of the enemy's country, with soldiers standing guard over every road. After exciting adventures, the whole party reached Chattanooga, and, in company with hundreds of Confederates who were hurrying to the front to join Beauregard, boarded the train. They had arranged to ride to Marietta, rest there during the night, and start back toward Chattanooga the next day and burn the bridges as they came. They reached Marietta, went to the hotel, registered and turned in for a night's rest. They were in the very heart of the enemy's country, with no possible succor within two hundred miles, and were determined on the next day to burn the bridges and destroy the rails of a road that was the vital artery of the Confederacy, and that was literally lined with soldiers. Indeed, their devotion seemed fatuous, their heroism fool-hardy, their martyrdom self-chosen and foreordained.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the men were awakened and hurried on the train. Their general scheme involved the seizure of the train by some means or other. The train once captured, they were to push ahead, burn the bridges, and destroy the track. The details of this plan were not arranged. Whether the train should be captured by a trick, or by a direct assault upon the forces commanding it, was not determined upon. The whole affair was intrusted to Andrews. His men were to watch him closely, and obey his slightest sign.

The train pulled slowly out of Marietta, and after an hour or so reached Big Shanty, where it stopped for breakfast. Big Shanty was a drill camp, and about 10,000 soldiers were stationed there. The engineer, conductor, and passengers were in the hotel at breakfast. The "Yankees" had gone in with the rest, and were quietly eating their breakfast. Suddenly Andrews appeared at the door of the eating hall and said, in a leisurely way:

"Well, boys, if you are done, let us go and get our seats." Immediately his twenty-one men arose and started out of

the hall. Their hearts were bounding wildly within their breasts, and their faces must have paled with resolution, for they knew that the hour of their trial had come. And yet they walked coolly and tranquilly out of that room, conscious that they must move so leisurely as to avoid all suspicion. When they reached the door they found Andrews awaiting them. As they came out he gave each man a hurried, whispered word of instruction. Then, taking three men with him, he walked slowly, and apparently aimlessly, in the direction of the unguarded engine. In the meantime, one of his band had slipped in between the baggage and passenger cars and uncoupled them, leaving only three cars attached to the engine. The other members of the band stood by the open doors of the baggage cars, ready to leap into them at a moment's notice. Several thousand Confederate soldiers were standing around in sight, many of them almost touching the cars. As soon as Andrews and his three companions reached the engine, they leaped briskly upon it, he having first given a subtle signal with his hand that whisked the other raiders into the baggage car as if by magic. Then the throttle of the engine was opened, her lever was pulled back to its utmost stretch; the great iron monster thrilled for a moment, trembled uneasily, then flattened to the track, and went flying away toward the west. Not until the engine was fairly out of sight did the crowd begin to understand what had been done. When the truth was realized the most frantic uproar arose; the mass of soldiers, citizens and train hands huddled upon the track in pitiable confusion; yells of rage swelled into the air, and the sharp crackle of comment broke the monotone. Suddenly two men, hatless and coatless, sped from out this bewildered crowd, and, with pale, determined faces, started in pursuit of the engine. These were the conductor and engineer, Messrs. Fuller and Murphy, who, on foot, amid the sudden and uncontrolled laughter of the crowd, started out to catch the men, who were flying away at the rate of sixty miles an hour with their train.

The twenty-two men upon the engine had an almost impossible task before them. They had to burn the bridges upon their route—they had to cut the telegraph wire as they proceeded to prevent the alarm preceding them—they had to meet and pass two of the regular trains of the road—they were followed by maddened enemies—and even if they should reach Chattanooga, the terminus of the road, in safety, they would find themselves in a strongly fortified post of the enemy—a hundred miles from their own lines—and in momentary expectation of the sight of their pursuers.

And yet they went ahead, bravely and carefully. When out about one mile from the station (where there was no telegraph operator) they stopped and cut down the wire and pulled up a rail or two. Remounting their engine, they hurried on. When they reached the first station above Big Shanty they told the tank-tender that they were pulling through an extra powder train for Beauregard, and asked for a schedule. He gave them one, and they found that they would meet the down passenger train a few stations above. Having more than enough time to make the schedule, they pulled leisurely along, stopping occasionally to tear up the track. They had no tools with which to take up the rails, and had to batter them down with hammers. While engaged at this work they were astounded at hearing a short distance behind them the whistle of an engine in pursuit. With one convulsive effort they tore up the rails they were hammering at and remounted their engine. As they did so they saw the engine manned by their pursuers rush around the curve. It was stopped by the torn track, and in the meantime the raiders flew out of sight. They had to stop so frequently, however, to cut the wire that their pursuers kept in sight nearly all the way. The chase was a headlong one. Two men stood on the cow-catcher of the pursuing engine, to leap off and remove obstructions from the track and to tear up rails from behind the engine and lay them down in front. At length, just as they were nearing the station where they were to meet the down train, the raiders succeeded in tearing up the track very badly and loading their baggage car with some fifty rails. They then drew in on the siding and waited for the down train to clear the track. They told the powder-train story to the conductor of this train.

As they pulled out they saw their pursuers reach the broken track and halt their engine. Two men (the conductor and engineer of the stolen train) jumped off and ran toward the down train. They boarded it and hastily turned it back and pushed, wrong end foremost, in pursuit of the flying Yankees. Then there was an open track and a fair race. Through village after village the two trains flew like lightning. Having to stop occasionally to cut the telegraph wires, Andrews saw it was necessary to force his pursuers to halt also. Consequently he knocked the rear end of the last baggage car out, and dropped crossties and rails upon the track in front of the pursuing train. At last when he was pushed very close, he uncoupled one of the cars and left it drifting upon the track. The Confederates halted an instant, coupled it to their train, and hurried on again, pushing it ahead of them. Another car was finally dropped, and at length the last car was kindled into a blaze and left upon a high bridge, in the hope that it might burn the bridge and thus check the pursuers. But it was impossible, with the whirling at such enormous speed, to get the blaze fully started, and it went out before it enkindled the bridge. The pursuing train coupled this car and swept on.

Chattanooga was now only twenty miles distant, but the foremost engine was in a sad plight. Its brass journals were all melted down; its wood and water

ally ended. A hurried council of war was held, and a bold and brilliant plan was determined upon. It was decided to let one of the raiders pull the Yankee engine out of sight around a curve, while the others disembarked, tore up the track, and hid in the brush near the road. Then, when the train of the pursuers arrived, and the forces on it were engaged in repairing the track, the ambushed men would spring upon them, and send their train sweeping back down the road to wreck everything behind it, and give the raiders time to escape. But just as this plan was determined upon, the pursuing train rushed in sight, and bore down rapidly on the doomed engine. Seeing that they would inevitably be run down in a very few moments, Andrews ordered his men to take to the woods and save themselves, and, shaking the hands of his comrades, who were huddled upon the tender, leaped from the flying engine, and was soon lost in the woods. He was followed by his men, who jumped from one side or the other and took to the nearest shelter.

We recur to Messrs. Murphy and Fuller, who set out upon foot from Big Shanty in pursuit of the stolen engine. As absurd as that foot race appeared, it was the means of baffling the scheme of the determined raiders. Murphy and Fuller ran on foot for about three miles as fast as they could hurry, having no definite plan except to go ahead. After they had gone three miles they came upon a hand car, which was lying upon the side of the track. It was used to move the road-workers about. Putting this car upon the track, and impressing a force of negroes, they hurried on, pushing it up grade with poles, and letting it fly down grade of its own weight. They made pretty good time with this, and at last reached a station where a side road ran out to a coal mine. An engine ready fired was standing here. They impressed it, and put it through its best paces until they reached Kingston, where the engine of the Rome railroad (a branch of the Western and Atlantic railroad) was awaiting the up train. They seized this and continued their pursuit. With this engine they came in sight of the stolen train. They followed it until they came to the place where the track was so badly torn they could not replace it. They then started on foot again, and soon met the down passenger train which they at once turned backward, and pressed the runaways so close that they had to take to the woods. Thus it will be seen that three engines and a hand car were used consecutively in this wild and headlong chase after the raiders.

As an evidence of the tremendous speed made in this run, it is said that the down passenger train which was reversed went fifty-two miles in sixty-one minutes, pushing a train ahead of it for several miles, stopping frequently to remove obstructions.

Of course the Yankees who leaped from the stolen engine had very little chance to escape. They were surrounded on every side by enemies. Within a few hundred yards of where they left their engine two regiments of cavalry were encamped. It was muster-day at Ringgold, two miles away, and hundreds of farmers, armed and mounted, were collected there. The road was lined with soldiers. The alarm had been sent to Chattanooga by telegraph, and trains, loaded with troops and scouts, were hurrying to the scene. The day was dark, cloudy and rainy. The raiders were unacquainted with the country, and, with the stars and sun hidden, did not know the south from the north. They plunged into the woods, however, and struck out for the Tennessee river. In an hour the whole county was alive with scouts and hunters. There was not a by-path or cross-road that was not thoroughly explored. To add to the terrors of the situation, well-trained hounds were put upon the track of the fugitives, and trailed them down with unerring certainty. The hunt, though an exciting, was not a long one. In twenty-four hours from the time they left the engine every member of the band was captured. They were in a pitiable plight when taken. They were drenched to the skin—covered with dirt and filth—in the last stages of exhaustion, and almost starved. The story of their adventures in the Georgia forest that night is a wild and thrilling one. It was a night of horror.

At first the prisoners denied any complicity with the train-wrecking. They claimed to be citizens of Kentucky, disgusted with Lincoln, and trying to join the Confederate army. Being confronted with citizens of Kentucky, however, they were not able to carry out this fiction, and they then told a straight story—claiming that they were soldiers of the United States army, detailed for special service, and entitled to be held as prisoners of war. The Confederate authorities charged them with being spies, and ordered them to be tried by a court-martial. They were given able counsel, Judge Baxter, of Tennessee, being in charge of their case. Before the trial opened, Andrews, the leader, who was never put upon the same footing with the others, was carried before a court-martial and condemned to be hung as a spy. The witnesses against him were the men from whom he had stolen the train, though his own admissions were held to be sufficient to convict him. A scaffold was prepared for him at Chattanooga, but the near approach of the Federal troops caused his removal to Atlanta. Just before his death he made a daring attempt to escape, and succeeded in making his way nearly through the lines. He was finally discovered, naked, and nearly starved, in a tree, by some little children who were playing in the woods. They reported his presence, and he was speedily surrounded and captured. He was then hanged almost immediately. His scaffold was erected a short distance outside of Atlanta, about the center of which is now a cotton-field. He died very bravely, protesting against

the manner of his death, and claiming that he was executed in violation of law. He was a magnificent specimen of manhood, and was engaged to be married to a beautiful young Kentucky girl within a few days of the date of his hanging. There were no unusual circumstances attending his execution. He died quickly, and apparently without much suffering.

When the trial of the rest of the band had begun, it was discovered that the court-martial had determined to make a difference between the men who had been promised a share of the \$50,000, to be given at the close of the expedition, and those who were simply detailed for service without knowing the precise nature of the expedition. The prisoners relied upon the fact that the whole twenty men were detached for this service from the same brigade, and that their raid was hence a military expedition, and not the work of spies. They defended their having adopted citizens' dress by citing instances where Morgan's raiders, having been captured in squadrons in civilians' clothes, were treated by the Federals as prisoners of war. The trial was a lengthy, tedious one, and the decision was reserved for some days.

One day the men were in their prison playing checkers upon the floor and singing quite merrily, when some one called attention to the fact that a large body of horsemen had halted in front of the jail door. It was noticed that an immense mass of people was collected in the streets near the prison. The door was thrown open and an officer standing in the doorway called for William Campbell, of Kentucky; Geo. D. Wilson, Marion A. Ross, Perry G. Shadrack, Samuel Slavens, Samuel Robinson, and John Scott, of Ohio. The men arose as they were called, except Robinson, who was very ill with a fever, and had to be raised to his feet and supported while he stood. The officer commanded the men to follow him, and they left the room with him. The prisoners who were left were in a deplorable state of uncertainty. They did not know whether their comrades had been carried out for exchange or parole or death. No intimation of the decision of the court had been given. At length they returned, headed by George Wilson, who, with a face as pale as death, said: "Boys, we are to be hung immediately!"

The guards came in with the men, and tied them hand and foot. During this preparation, the condemned men took a last farewell of their comrades. Wilson, who had been for years an unbeliever, turned to Pittenger, a comrade who was quite religious, and said, "Oh, Pittenger, I know that you are right," and then, turning to his friends, he said, "Boys, when you come to die, try to be better prepared than I am now!" Shadrack, who had been the wit of the party, but a profane and reckless man, said, "If I were only prepared to meet my God I would be satisfied." He was urged by Pittenger to calm himself, and think of heaven, but he replied, "It is too late, now—but I'll try, I'll try!" Slavens, who was a man of immense stature, turned toward his friends, and said, "Oh, boys, tell my wife and children!" and then broke completely down, and could say no more. Young Scott, who was married only three days before he left for the army, never said a word from the time his sentence was announced. His lips were drawn tight across his mouth, and his hands clasped in front of him. He never spoke a word. Ross is said to have been the firmest of them all. He said: "Boys, if any of you escape, tell them I died for my country; that I died like a man, and do not regret it." Robinson, so ill that he could hardly speak, and could not stand, had to be carried from the room. Only about three minutes were consumed in the preparations. The men were then carried through the front door and placed in an open cart. The cart was surrounded by a heavy force of cavalry, and an immense throng of sight-seers accompanied it.

The place selected for the hanging was within the city limits. An enormous scaffold was erected, it being a notably low one. The scaffold was furnished with a trap-floor, which sank from beneath the feet of the men at the springing of a trigger. After the men had ascended the plank, and the nooses had been adjusted, Geo. Wilson asked to be allowed to make a statement. Permission was granted him, and, standing there, in the shadow of a violent death, with the fatal rope about his neck choking his voice down, he made a speech that went to the heart of every man that heard it. He spoke without a tremor, and with calm and distinct utterance. He said it was not the part of brave men to murmur at death when they were brought face to face with it, and that he had nothing to say against the decree of the court that had brought him to the scaffold. He declared, however, in the name of his comrades and in the name of justice, the manner of the death to which they had been brought. It was not such a death as soldiers deserved. He said that he and his comrades had been moved by nothing but an honest and patriotic love of the Union. He deplored "the wickedness of the Southern leaders" who had "misled and deluded the people into making an unholy and hopeless war." He dwelt with great enthusiasm upon the cause of the Union, and predicted that in a short time the star-spangled banner would wave over the very spot on which this scaffold then stood. He then closed his speech, and announced that he and his friends were ready. His comrades listened attentively to his words, turning so that they might face him. They seemed to be very much moved. Robinson was an exception, as he was very ill with a fever.

After Wilson had concluded, the trap was sprung, it is believed, by the Sheriff of the county. The trigger was concealed, and it was not definitely known who touched it. The men fell simultaneously, and the crowd averted their

faces for an instant. When they looked at the scaffold again only five men were hanging. Slavens and Campbell, who were very large men, had broken the ropes and fallen upon the ground. They were writhing there in great agony, half strangled, and the noose still pressing about their necks. The crowd made a rush toward the prostrate men. The Lieutenant in charge of the hanging drew his sword, and, standing over the men, drove the crowd back. The rope was speedily loosed from the necks of the victims, and they were assisted into a sitting posture. They recovered their senses in a moment, and both begged for a drink of water. This was given them, and revived them very much. The ropes were then readjusted, and the two men were made to reascend the scaffold. Their comrades were corpses. The trap was set again, and the fatal trigger was touched once more.

The men fell with a dull, heavy thud, Campbell's neck being apparently broken by the fall. Slavens, however, was doomed to still further torture. His immense weight and size were such that his feet touched the ground. His convulsions were terrible. His feet would touch the ground and relieve the strangulation, and then his convulsions would renew it. At once a bystander seized a shovel, pushed the ground from under Slavens' feet, and the brave man's sufferings were soon at an end. The bodies were buried near the scaffold.

Of the remaining prisoners none were hanged. By a most daring rally from their prison, eight of the men escaped. They seized the inside guard of the prison, gagged him, took his keys, opened the front door, overpowered the sentinels, and wrested their arms from them, and, after a terrible hand-to-hand combat, fought their way through to the Federal lines, which were now quite near to them. These men were W. W. Brown, Wm. Knight, J. R. Porter, Mark Wood, J. A. Wilson, M. G. Hawkins, S. A. Dorsey, and John Wallam, all of Ohio. Their comrades attempted to escape with them, but were all wounded or driven back before they could get beyond the yard. These men, J. Parrott, Robert Buffum, Wm. Bensinger, Wm. Reddick, E. H. Mason, and Wm. Pittenger, all of Ohio, were kept in prison for several months, and exchanged in March. The United States Government gave very handsome medals to the survivors of this terrible raid, and provided for the families of those who were killed. The first medal was given to Jacob Parrott, a mere boy, who is said to have been punished severely in order to make him disclose the names of his comrades, which he refused to do.—*Detroit Free Press.*

National Savings Banks.

Representative Waddell, of North Carolina, has introduced in Congress a bill to establish and maintain national savings depositories, as a branch of the Postoffice Department. It is, in many respects, similar to the bills heretofore introduced for that purpose. In order to give complete and direct security to all depositors, the credit of the United States is pledged for the repayment to the depositor, or to his legal representative, of every sum of money deposited. There is to be a chief office at Washington, and the Postmaster General is authorized to designate such suitable money-order Postoffices, at which the salary of the Postmaster is not less than \$600 per annum, as the business of the postal savings depository may require. The rate of interest on the deposits shall not exceed 3 per cent. per annum, and shall on the 30th day of June and 30th day of December, in each year, be added and become a part of the principal. The aggregate amount of principal and interest to the credit of any depositor shall not exceed \$1,500, and money due to a depositor, whether remaining on deposit in said depository, or invested in bonds, for which the bill makes provision, or in the inscribed debt, shall not at any time, while in the custody of the United States, be liable to taxation under any State or municipal authority; and any such money shall not be liable to demand, detention, seizure, or withdrawal without the voluntary consent of the depositor, by reason of any debt due against the depositor or his legal representative.

The Metric System.

The metric system has found its way into Congress, where a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Maish, providing that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, for all postal purposes, fifteen grammes shall be substituted for half an ounce, and so on in proportion; that the Postmaster General shall furnish all Postmasters with postal balances denominated in grammes of the metric system, and that on and after Jan. 1, 1880, the metric system of weights and measures, as legalized in the Revised Statutes, shall be obligatory. Mr. Maish has also introduced a bill to establish the metric system in coins of the United States, and to provide for and regulate coinage, including the new coin metal called "goloid."

A FRENCH engineer returned to Paris from a honeymoon in Nice, and after securing a room at the hotel for his wife went out and shot himself in the Bois de Boulogne. His bride, after asking several times whether he had returned, went out to search for him, and finally drowned herself in the Seine. Two letters were found in their room—one from the husband to his mother-in-law, speaking of their happiness and promising a speedy return to Eprenay; the other from the wife, declaring that she could not live without her husband.

ANOTHER illustration of the fact that inventors seldom realize the benefit of their own inventions is the recent death of John Young, the inventor of the clothes-wringer, at Amsterdam, N. Y., in comparative poverty, and with a conditional right to \$100,000.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

An Abstract of Gen. Banning's Bill.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Gen. Banning, Chairman of the Military Committee, for the reorganization of the army, reduces the number of enlisted men to 20,000, and the number of regimental organizations as follows: Cavalry regiments, from ten to six; artillery regiments, from five to three; infantry regiments, from twenty-five to fifteen; makes infantry regiments consist of three battalions of four companies each, of which two battalions constitute a peace establishment; provides for the reorganization and reduction of Adjutant Generals' and Inspector Generals' departments, and for the filling of certain grades by details from the line of the army; abolishes the Bureau of Military Justice, and provides for the detail of an officer and Judge Advocate with the rank of Colonel; provides for the consolidation of the Quartermasters' and subsistence departments into one organization, to be known as the department of supplies, making a great reduction in the number of officers and filling the grades by details from the line of the army; requires the Secretary of War to report to the next session of Congress what reductions can be made in the medical department; reorganizes the pay department, making the Paymaster General a Colonel; abolishes the grade of Deputy Paymaster General, and fixes the number of Paymasters at twenty-five, being a reduction of twenty-seven Paymasters; provides for the constitution of a board to consist of the three Major Generals to report a plan for the reorganization of the corps of engineers and ordnance department; for ridding the army of the officers rendered supernumerary by the provisions of the bill, and for the reduction of the number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals to one of the former and three of the latter, as vacancies occur in those grades; provides that general officers shall have the following aids: General, three, no limit to rank; Lieutenant General, two, not above the rank of Major; Major General, two, not above the rank of Major; Brigadier General, two, from First and Second Lieutenants, no increase of rank or pay on account of detail, to have first served five years with their commands, no detail to be made for more than five years. No officer below the rank of Colonel shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before three officers of his own branch of the service, senior to him in rank. Failing to pass the first examination, he is to be re-examined. All appointments shall be lineal to all grades below the rank of Brigadier General. All appointments to the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be from graduates of West Point and non-commissioned officers of the army. The headquarters of the army in time of peace are to be at Washington, and all orders are to be issued through the General of the army. Details of officers, as Presidents of colleges, etc., shall be only made from officers on the retired list. Officers are to be retired at the age of 62, or after forty-five years' service.

The Army Pay bill introduced by Gen. Banning fixes the annual pay of officers of the army as follows:

	Per Year.
The General	\$10,000
Lieutenant General	8,000
Major General	6,000
Brigadier General	5,000
Colonel	3,000
Lieutenant Colonel	2,500
Major	2,000
Captain (mounted)	1,800
Captain (not mounted)	1,600
First Lieutenant (mounted)	1,400
First Lieutenant (not mounted)	1,200
Second Lieutenant (mounted)	1,000
Second Lieutenant (not mounted)	800
Ordnance Storekeeper	1,600

The second section makes considerable reduction in the allowances for forage and for rent of quarters.

Section 3 increases the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers as follows: Sergeant major, from \$23 to \$34 per month; quartermaster sergeant, from \$22 to \$33; chief trumpeter, from \$22 to \$24; first sergeant, from \$22 to \$33; sergeants, from \$17 to \$24; all corporals from \$15 to \$20 per month. The bill reduces pay of commissioned officers, including allowance for quarters, fuel and forage, in round numbers about \$1,250,000 per annum. It increases the total pay of non-commissioned officers about \$55,000 a year; but this will be much more than compensated by the reduction in the number of these men provided for in Gen. Banning's bill to reorganize the army. The two bills reduce the cost of the army between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000.

The Steamboat Bill.

The national House of Representatives has passed an act known as the Steamboat bill, for codifying the general laws of the United States regulating steam navigation. This measure has been pending in Congress for several years, and has twice before passed the House, in pretty much its present shape, but was defeated in the Senate, generally through the persistent efforts of Mr. Conkling, who has steadily opposed it. The bill passed by the House contains most of the amendments that have been made in the Senate in previous sessions. One amendment changes the rates of officers' licenses. The present rates are \$10 for a first-class license and \$5 for a second-class. The rates now proposed are \$8 and \$4, with \$1 each for renewals. Another amendment requires vessels to carry howitzers and lines for the purpose of establishing communication with the shore in case of shipwreck. Still another amendment declares that none but citizens of, or persons actually in the United States, shall be licensed as pilots and engineers. At this amended, the bill passed by a vote of 173 to 80.

How Seal-Skins are Dressed.

When the seals have reached the killing place, they are allowed a certain amount of time in which about

and the fittest are selected for slaughter. The others are then allowed to go down to the nearest water, whence they make their way back to the sea. The instrument of destruction is a long club of hard wood, with which they are struck a violent blow on the head. One is usually sufficient. A long, sharp knife is then thrust into the vitals, and the carcass laid aside, and so till about 1,000 have been slain, when the work of skinning commences. When taken off, the skins are salted and sent home in that condition.

Where is the Moral?

On Wednesday evening, as the down Napa train was flying into Yountville, a gray-haired man named Dewitt, drunk, staggered upon the track directly in front of the engine. It was too late to stop the iron monster; on it came, and the shuddering crowd expected to see him crushed under its feet. The pilot struck him, but, instead of hurling him down and passing over his body, picked him up gently as an elephant would lift a child in a circus, and carried him along on its arms until it reached the station, some distance off, and then turned him out upon the platform as carefully as if he were a basket of eggs. The conductor approached him with mingled relief and wrath on his brow, as he was getting up and shaking himself in an unconcerned sort of way, and said: "Old man, after this experience, I should think you would never touch another drop of liquor in your life." "Umph," grunted the old man, "if I hadn't been drunk, I'd be a dead man now," and he staggered off.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Mt. Vesuvius.

Should an eruption occur in this volcano and cause the destruction of one-half of the inhabitants in the vicinity, the remainder, who barely escape with their lives, immediately move back upon the half-cooled lava, and there live in constant fear of another eruption, foolishly fancying that the only tenable portion of the earth rests within the shadow of the great volcano. This fairly illustrates the force of habit and the persistency with which people cling to opinions when once formed. For example, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures incipient consumption, coughs, colds, and all affections of the liver and blood, yet some still depend upon physicians and remedies that have naught but repeated failures to which they can refer. And, although Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure those weaknesses peculiar to women, and notwithstanding that thousands of women bear testimony to its efficacy, and the truth of all statements made concerning it, many yet submit to the use of caustic and the knife. Again, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, no larger than mustard seeds, will positively cure constipation, where it is dependent upon dyspepsia or torpid liver; yet some still depend for relief upon the "blue pill" or huge doses of drastic cathartic medicine. In the face of such facts, can we wonder at the blindness of the poor Italians?

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Farmers' Column.

The Hessian Fly.

There are two generations of the Hessian Fly each year, the fall generation we have given a description of before and we will now give something of this pest as we find it at present, in its minute, dark brown shell, resembling a flax seed. Look for these little shells at the base of the wheat stalk, securely lodged for the winter, here you will find the enemy in its winter quarters. This enemy proposes to make a second attack on the growing wheat, the process is about as follows: In its brown shell the worm remains until the spring, say April or May; when it changes to the pupal form, and shortly comes out a perfect fly ready to propagate its species. The female, after pairing lays her eggs on the leaves of the wheat, which are perfect and growing. By this time the wheat has attained considerable growth, and the lower joint has been formed. The minute and countless eggs now hatch; on hatching the worm crawls immediately down the leaf to the joint, when it proceeds to its work of life, the destruction of the wheat, by sucking out its juices. No doubt it will destroy thousands of acres of wheat in this State the coming spring. As to the remedy some say early sowing, and others again say late sowing. The theory of the one is to sow the wheat so early, say the 25th of August, so that wheat will be strong and well rooted by the time the fly commences work. The theory of the late sowers is, not to have the wheat within reach of the fly during the season that it deposits its eggs. This depositing of eggs takes place perhaps from the first to the twenty-fifth of September, therefore the latter class hold as the best remedy late sowing. They advocate the sowing of wheat so that it will come out of the ground the very last of September, sowing say, from the 20th to the 25th of September, when there is comparatively no more danger of the flies depositing any eggs. Our own experience pronounces this the best remedy against the fly, but good as it is against the fly, it has one drawback in another direction, and that is, the plant is too tender to successfully withstand the colds of winter, it is therefore more liable to "winterkill."

As proof that we are correct in our views as to late sowing we may mention the difference in the damage sustained from the ravages of the fly, in this vicinity and say, Kalamazoo county. Farmers there as a rule own larger farms than the farmers here; there oat stubble, and summer fallow is almost invariably used for sowing wheat, and the many acres to be sown, besides the facility of getting the wheat in early for reasons given above, the farmers there usually get their wheat in sometimes before we do here, as a rule at least. We may even notice a difference in the fields that are from six to ten miles East and South of this city, and those nearer by. Wheat on the latter is sometimes sound, in fact, we say oftentimes, after corn ripens and is taken off; the damage sustained from the fly on this late sown wheat is comparatively small.

Fortunately at times the parasite enemies of the fly increase to such an extent, that the losses are very small, even to such an extent as scarcely to be noticed for several years, but it is nevertheless necessary that we shall be fully acquainted with this great enemy of wheat growing so as to be able to fight it as successfully as possible.

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The figures given below give the comparative number of pounds of each substance to equal in effect that of any standard food—as for instance, that of hay.

To give a certain amount of nourishment, it takes of

	lbs		lbs
Good Hay.....	100	Peas.....	44
" Clover.....	95	Beans.....	46
Rye Straw.....	355	Barley.....	51
Oat Straw.....	280	Rye.....	49
Potatoes.....	195	Indian Corn.....	56
Carrots.....	280	Oats.....	59
Beets.....	348	Buckwheat.....	64
Ruta Bagas.....	262	Oil Cake.....	64
Wheat.....	43		

—New American Farm Book.

THE report thus far issued from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, indicate that the wheat crop of this country for the year 1877 was about 300,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels greater than for any previous year. The corn crop is estimated from the same reports at 1,300,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats and potatoes were comparatively large. Of the wheat it is estimated the 110,000,000 bushels can be spared for export.

The Col. Cheney Strawberry.—This variety seems to be coming more and more into favor. It is large, irregular, and soft. The plant bears as abundantly as the Wilson if planted near other kinds, but planted alone it does not do well. Any of our readers wishing to try this new variety should set them alongside of the Wilson or some other variety and they will find no trouble in getting this new variety to bear well.

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SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of NINTH AND FISH STREETS, is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depot. It is now ready to receive guests, both

STEADY & TRANSIENT. We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval.

W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

FOREIGN NEWS

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

AMERICAN NEWS

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

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

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

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

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

THE HOME,

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

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

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

SPORTING NEWS

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

THE NEW YORK HERALD

in a weekly form.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Address, NEW YORK HERALD,

Broadway & Ann St., New York.

Chancery Sale.

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

Ann Robinson, Complainant.


vs. Thomas Robinson, Leendert Van den Ouden, Hendrik Ringelberg and Jan Fendse, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 33d day of February, A.D. 1877, Notice is hereby given, that on the **ninth day of March, A.D. 1878,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, I, the undersigned, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four in town seven north of range fourteen west, excepting one acre in south-east corner, eight rods east and west and twenty rods north and south, and situate in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, January 14, 1878.

EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

WM. N. ANGEL, Complainant's Solicitor. 49-7w



YOUNG'S COUGH AND Lung Syrup.

A Vegetable Compound for Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, A preparation which Effectually Controls these Dangerous Affections.

Its adaptation to patients of all ages, and either sex, and the fact that it can be used without danger from accidental overdose, renders it indispensable to every family.

A trial of several years has proven to the satisfaction of many that it is efficacious in Curing Pulmonary Complaints, Croup, Whooping Cough, Tickling of the Throat, Asthma, Coughs, and all Affections where an Expectorant is needed. Endorsed by the clergy and medical faculty.

Prepared only by **W. JOHNSTON & CO.** Chemists & Druggists, 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sold by all Druggists.

RIDLEY HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS, with other Experienced Teachers.

Now open—Pupils admitted any time. Course of instruction embraces English, Mathematics, Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at FENTON, GEORGE CO., MICH.

BANKING.

KENYON & VAN PUTTEN,

BANKERS.

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Do a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at our office.

N. KENYON, J. VAN PUTTEN.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS.

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block 1, Lot 6, Block 6, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each; Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plot near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$200 each. Also 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, 3 & 4 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

\$177 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit from Address at once, H. HALLIST & Co., Portland, Maine.

35-1y

NOTICE!!!

Great Bargains will be given at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—

E. J. HARRINGTON

for the next 30 days in

READY MADE CLOTHING

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SALT,

Lime, Lath, Land Plaster, Shingles, &c.

Call and see our nice line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

P. S. Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Potatoes taken in exchange for goods.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. F. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.

Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro., 77 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

14-1y

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of, MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND,

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods.

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Goods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, German

town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks

and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERG, N. Y.

EIGHTH STREET HOL

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

WINTER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN, HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Denning, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, air and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

MAMMOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED REMEDY on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Pile induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

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

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps. Address The Publishers,

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