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### Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 52: February 8, 1879

Holland City News

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

The New York Star asserts that A. T. Stewart's remains were returned to Judge Hilton, Nov. 14, only eight days after the theft, by a go-between, and that the amount of money which changed hands was between \$35,000 and \$45,000, but that no agreement was entered into to protect the thieves, who were five in number. It is reported that Jay Gould is seriously embarrassed financially, and his early downfall is confidently predicted.

DR. LINDEMAN, Director of the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, is dead.

RICHARD H. DANA, the well-known poet and author, died in Boston the other day, at the advanced age of 91.

THE business center of the town of Lee, Mass., has been wiped out by fire. Loss, \$116,000. A Boston dispatch announces the failure of two heavy Connecticut wool firms—S. H. Sayles, of Dayville, and S. L. & T. D. Sayles, of Versailles. They were very large manufacturers, and the liabilities are heavy.

### THE WEST.

THERE was a double execution at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, the 29th ult. The victims were John Achey, a gambler, for the murder of George Leggett, a member of the same disreputable profession, and William Merrick, who put his wife out of the way by giving her strychnine in a glass of wine. Merrick asserted his innocence to the last. Achey said on the gallows, "The people wanted a hanging, and he was ready for it." Both of the culprits displayed wonderful coolness to the final moment. Another County Treasurer has gone wrong, and also gone to the penitentiary for four years—Charles F. Goddard, Stephenson county, Ill.

A TERRIBLE explosion is reported from Secor, Woodford county, Ill. The saw and grist mill of L. Gasner was almost totally destroyed instantaneously, timbers and boards being thrown a quarter of a mile by the explosion of the boiler. Four persons were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mutilated, and one thrown 300 feet through the air. Another was fatally injured.

M. J. SULLIVAN, the famous Ford county (Ill.) farmer, died recently on an Ohio river steamerboat while journeying from Henderson, Ky., to Louisville. Mr. Sullivan was celebrated as the largest farmer in the world, owning and cultivating a place of 47,000 acres, comprising nearly all in Ford county, Ill. The farm was so extensive that small dwellings constructed on wheels were drawn by oxen to various parts of it, conveying laborers who would for weeks absent from the village headquarters. A fire at St. Joseph, Mo., destroyed Bailey's dry-goods store and Hax's furniture store. Losses, \$95,000 and \$125,000, respectively.

ONE of the captive Cheyenne Indians at Fort Robinson—Wild Hog by name—attempted to end his unhappy life. He stabbed himself four times in the region of the heart, and is dangerously wounded.

THE remnant of the Cheyenne Indians have been transferred from Fort Robinson to Leavenworth. There were but seven bucks in the lot, and they offered no resistance.

THAT charming little actress and vocalist, Alice Oates, is drawing crowds at Haverly's Chicago Theater the present week. Her attractiveness seems on the increase, instead of showing any signs of waning, and the public will flock to hear her and laugh at the absurdities of opera bouffe.

### THE SOUTH.

A TORNADO swept over a portion of Iuka, Miss., occupied by black people. One colored woman and five children were killed outright; two of the latter were found a quarter of a mile from home. Eight other colored people were wounded, one of whom has since died. It is reported from New Orleans that J. Madison Wells, Surveyor of the Port, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for malfeasance in office.

THE city almshouse at Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire, last week. There were 340 inmates in the institution, and it is fortunate that a great many of them were not burned to death. Several of them leaped from the windows to save their lives. Four persons were killed and a number of others injured in the wild stampede to escape from the building. The structure cost \$160,000, and was insured for \$70,000.

A LARGE number of persons have been arrested in Caddo, Texas, and Natchitoches parishes, La., on the charge of violating the Federal election laws. They were taken to New Orleans and held for trial in bonds of \$3,000 each.

HERMAN, Frederick, and Arthur Heinrich, three brothers, aged respectively 16, 14, and 10, were drowned in the Ohio river, near Louisville, Ky., by the overturning of a skiff. For the first time since 1860 the New Orleans mint is coining money.

### WASHINGTON.

It is announced from Washington that hereafter interest on Government bonds will be paid in gold, when demanded, at the various sub-treasuries in the country. At a Cabinet meeting, the other day, the Arrears of Pension bill was the principal subject under consideration. Secretary Sherman thought the law inoperative, and that the framers of it have been so careless that it will not be possible to pay any money under it. This appears to be the opinion of the accounting officers of the treasury, who are the only persons who can pass upon the question. The subject was referred to the Attorney General.

THE excess of exports over imports for December, 1878, were \$35,128,000; for the year 1878, \$304,542,000.

LIEUT. COMMANDER Kells, of the United States navy, who, during the political excitement in Louisiana, wrote an insulting letter to Senator Kellogg, of that State, has been sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from the service.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says it is the general opinion among lawyers familiar with the subject that the Arlington ejectment suit, which the United States District Court has just determined in favor of the Lees, will also be decided by the United States Supreme Court, to which it has been appealed, in their favor.

THE Army Reorganization bill was suddenly and effectually disposed of in the House of Representatives last week, much to the consternation of its friends. The House did not take a direct vote on the bill, but indicated unmistakably that should it ever reach a

stage when a vote can be taken the bill will be defeated by a large majority. Nearly 40,000 bids have been received for carrying the mails in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A month will be required for opening them and making the awards. The President has tendered to ex-Gov. Boutwell the position of Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

THE public-debt statement for Feb. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$ 656,829,000
Five per cent. bonds.....	703,346,860
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	330,700,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,941,875,860
Matured debt.....	6,608,080
Legal tenders.....	\$ 346,743,081
Certificates of deposit.....	40,940,000
Fractional currency.....	16,027,495
Gold and silver certificates.....	20,107,880
Total without interest.....	\$ 483,908,406
Total debt.....	\$2,385,784,266
Total interest.....	23,024,639

Currency held for redemption of fractional currency.....	\$ 8,560,524
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	40,940,000
Total in treasury.....	\$ 392,450,695

Debtless cash in the treasury Feb. 1, 79.....	\$2,025,896,130
Decrease during January.....	2,751,980
Decrease since June 30, 1878.....	9,890,711
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	823,117
Interest paid by the United States.....	41,773,745
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	10,657,028
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....	31,116,717

THE Senate Committee who have had under consideration the matter of opening the Indian Territory have agreed unanimously upon an affirmative report. A sub-committee has been appointed to prepare a report and bill embracing the following points: 1. To establish a United States Court within the Indian Territory for the better protection of life and property, with the same powers and jurisdiction as other United States District Courts. 2. That each of the five civilized nations be allowed to send a delegate to Congress. 3. That the lands now held in common by the tribes can be held in severalty among the Indians.

### GENERAL.

A BALTIMORE dispatch says the oyster schooner Adamantine has been found sunk in the bay. Her Captain, Horace Baker, of Philadelphia, was lashed to the topmast, and the bodies of nine men composing the crew were lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water. The schooner went down on the 4 of January last.

It is reported that the Mexican Government is seriously considering the advisability of asking for the removal of Minister Foster. It is said that a coolness exists between Mr. Foster and the Mexican Government on account of the letter of the former to the Chicago Manufacturers' Association, and that for that reason little can be accomplished in diplomacy while he remains. Joseph, the chief of the Nez Perces has agreed to the sale of forty-eight hundred square miles of his people's land in Idaho to the United States Government. The tribe will get in exchange six townships of land in Indian Territory and 4 per cent. interest on a quarter of a million dollars from the treasury.

THE Signal Service Bureau at Washington promulgates the following weather prognostics for the month of February: For the upper lake region, winds blowing from the southwest or southeast, or from directions between those points, are found to be the winds most likely to be followed by rain or snow. Winds blowing from the north or west, or from directions between those points, are found to be the winds least likely to be followed by rain or snow.

CANADA has temporarily prohibited the importation of American cattle.

### POLITICAL.

THE Louisiana Legislature has chosen B. F. Jonas United States Senator to succeed John B. Eugist.

THE Kansas Legislature has re-elected Hon. John J. Ingalls United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next. Louisiana's new United States Senator, B. F. Jonas, is a native of Quincy, Ill. He went South before the war and served as a private in the Confederate army.

AN analysis of the vote on the confirmation of Gen. Merritt as Collector of the Port of New York shows that fifteen Republicans voted to sustain the administration by confirming the nominations, namely: Burnside, Conover, Kirkwood, Matthews, Oglesby, Cameron (Wis.), Ferry, Hoar, Saunders, Windom, Dawes, McMillan, Morrill, Christianity, and Plumb. Twenty-three Republicans ranged themselves on the side of Mr. Conkling and voted against confirmation, viz.: Allison, Booth, Howe, Patterson, Spencer, Anthony, Bruce, Conkling, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Rollins, Teller, Blaine, Chaffee, Hamlin, Kellogg, Padlock, Sargent, Edmunds, Ingalls, Sharon, Dorsey, and Cameron (Pa.). The Democrats voted largely in favor of confirmation—Barnum, McPherson, Cockrell, Eaton, McDonald, Garland and Voorhees (seven) being the only Democrats recorded as voting in the negative.

### FOREIGN.

In consequence of the arrival at Liverpool of a cargo of cattle infected with infectious pleuro-pneumonia, from Canada, the British Government has prohibited the importation of cattle from America. Proposals are before both houses of the French Parliament for full amnesty to all the Communists. In Germany, the opposition to a protective tariff is rapidly increasing in numbers and power. Rev. Hugh McNeill, Dean of Ripon, Eng., is dead. The great Russian fair of Simbirsk has been postponed on account of the plague. In France there is talk of constructing a telegraph line across the Desert of Sahara.

THE conflict between Marshal MacMahon, President of France, and the Republicans of the Assembly has ended in the resignation of the former, together with his entire Cabinet. The refusal of MacMahon to accede to the demands of the Republican leaders for certain changes of army commanders was the immediate cause of his resignation, though the recent elections were a hint to him that he was not wanted any longer. The two chambers of the Assembly immediately assembled in joint congress, and elected M. Grevy as the successor of MacMahon, and he was accordingly proclaimed President of the French republic for the term of seven years.

GAMBETTA has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 314 votes, out of a total of 405. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar of Russia has ordered the burning of Wietlianka and other villages where the plague has broken out, together with all the furniture in them, and the removal of inhabitants to healthy places. A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived on the Russian frontier. His followers were disarmed. The Russian authorities endeavored to persuade him that it would be useless to go to St. Peters-

burg. The Ameer appears to be astonished at his treatment.

TWO of the Directors of the broken Glasgow Bank have been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for embezzlement, and five other Directors to eight months' imprisonment for uttering false balances. Paul de Cassagnac, whose election was invalidated by the French Chamber of Deputies, has been re-elected by a majority of 600. The Czar of Russia has dispatched Gen. Melnikoff to Astrakhan with power to adopt extraordinary measures to stop the march of the plague. He is appointed Governor General of the plague-stricken districts, which are created into a province during the continuance of the epidemic. In Austria an imperial ordinance identical with that of Germany prohibits the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and orders the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom. The Galician authorities memorialize the Government for the immediate establishment of a cordon against Russia. In Rome, the Sanitary Council has been convoked to take precautionary measures against the plague. Roumania has determined upon the establishment of a quarantine and military cordon to prevent the spread of the pestilence.

COL. PERCY WYNHAM, the distinguished soldier of fortune, formerly with Garibaldi and with the Union army in the American civil war, has been killed at Rangoon, India, in attempting a balloon ascension. Albert Grant, the well-known English speculator, has failed for \$263,000. The following is given as the origin of the plague now raging in Russia: A Cossack returning from the war to Wietlianka, in Astrakhan, brought his lady love a shawl, which she wore two days and then sickened, with all the symptoms of the plague, and died. The following four days other members of her family died. The disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention to it till half of the inhabitants died, and the remainder were unable to bury the victims. The dreadful pestilence has continued to spread ever since.

THE new French Cabinet has been constituted, and the following are the changes: M. Waddington, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Leroyer, Minister of Justice; M. De Marcere, Interior and Public Worship, ad interim; M. Jules Ferry, Public Instruction and Fine Arts; M. Lepere, Agriculture; Admiral Jaurequiberry, Marine.

### THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

THE Potter Committee, on the 29th ult., recalled William E. Chandler, who said, when he first saw the cipher dispatches, he did not know their meaning. William P. McClelland, an expert, on examination of the writings, testified to deciphering the Oregon dispatches. There was no one present at the time except Senators Morton and Mitchell and Mr. Burbank and two experts from Oregon. Gen. Brady was recalled, and produced the telegrams alluded to in his previous testimony. Translated, they read as follows:

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 1.—John Wing, Washington: Florida will go for Hayes. BRADY. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen. Brady, Tallahassee: Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have no other fears. JAS. N. TYNER. WASHINGTON.—Gen. Brady, Tallahassee: Reliable information here says Democrats claim two of Florida Returning Board. Do you believe it? WING.

TALLAHASSEE.—John Wing, Washington: We have no intimation of treachery, except on the part of one of our own number. If we come to grief, it is through him—the New Yorker. We are advised he recommends contrary to our interests. His many and mysterious interviews arouse suspicion. BRADY.

The witness, on cross-examination, explained that "New Yorker" meant Gen. Barlow, while "John Wing" was a fictitious name for John N. Tyner. The committee called Mr. Tyner, who proceeded to explain the meaning of the cipher telegrams that passed between him and John W. Foster, of Indiana. He said that the phrases, "Smith arrangement," "Brown arrangement," and the words "certain" and "early" were the ciphers used. "Smith arrangement" referred to securing the services of the greenbackers, which were found desirable by the Republicans of Indiana at that time. "Brown arrangement" meant the purchase of the Indianapolis Sentinel, which was proposed, and placing it in charge of a competent Greenbacker in order that the Greenback voters should be taken from the Democratic ranks. "Certain" meant \$5,000, and "early" meant \$10,000. To carry out the former arrangement \$5,000 would be required, and the latter \$10,000. As to the dispatches exchanged between him and Zach Chandler, Mr. Tyner stated that in these dispatches the phrases "one Indian Agent" and "two Indian Agents" were respectively used to represent \$5,000 and \$10,000. It was estimated that about the sum of \$5,000 was necessary to pay persons for bringing out votes, and that \$10,000 was the amount which could be used to advantage for the legitimate purposes of the campaign. Chandler had stated that the National Committee had about \$10,000 which it could place to the credit of Indiana. The money was to be deposited in a New York bank to the credit of the Central Bank of Indianapolis, as the President of the latter national bank raised objections to cashing a draft upon the State Central Committee.

WHELEW REID, of the New York Tribune, was before the Potter Committee on the 30th ult., and explained how he came into possession of the cipher dispatches published in that paper. He said he received a portion of them from William E. Chandler and a portion from Congressman Hiseock. Before they were deciphered, he published editorials on the subject, with a view to inducing some one to come forward with a key to the cipher, but, that failing, the copies were attacked seriously. Messrs. Hazard and Grover did the entire work of translation. An Associated Press dispatch drew attention to the fact that the cipher used was an old mining cipher, and was taken from the "Household Dictionary." The Tribune experts then procured this dictionary, and the cipher was plain. The witness met Gov. Tilden about the time the publication of the dispatches commenced and told him they were both of them the key. Tilden replied in the same jovial way, and subsequently, at Saratoga, said he did not know anything about the ciphers, and he did not believe any had been delivered at his house. Reid understood him to mean that he did not even read the telegrams then being published.

THE Potter Committee, at its meeting on the 31st inst., conducted the proceedings in secret. No witnesses were examined. A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be sent to New York to take testimony. Messrs. McMahon, Stenger, Springer, Cox, and Hiseock were designated as the committee.

### THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C. THE witnesses examined by the Teller committee on the 29th ult. gave testimony similar in many respects to that previously given. Two Republicans testified that Georgetown county was given to the Democrats by throwing out Republican voters on account of alleged infirmities. R. Smith, a colored Democrat, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket at the late election. This closed the investigation at Charleston, and the committee left for Washington.

THE Teller Committee resumed its sittings at Washington, last week. E. W. Mackay, defeated Republican candidate for Congress in South Carolina, was the first witness. He testified that the Republicans were, in numerous ways, prevented from having a full and free vote in Charleston county,

and that the Democrats resorted to frauds for that purpose. Witness, in order to counteract the Democrats, had 5,000 tissue-tickets printed, and these were to be used only in the event that the Republicans were certain the Democrats were using tissue-tickets. R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, testified to arresting Democrats for breaking up Republican meetings, but no conviction resulted. The Democrats regarded the voting of tissue-balls as a huge joke on the Republicans, saying that they had learned tricks from the Republicans, and were now beating them at their own game.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.—SENATE.—Mr. Hamlin called up the Senate bill for promoting the efficiency of Chaplains of the United States Navy, and it was passed without discussion. The bill provides that no person under 25 years nor over 35 be appointed Chaplain, and fixes the relative rank, and the whole number not to exceed twenty. The pension cases on the calendar being disposed of, the Senate went into executive session, on motion of Mr. Conkling, and the nomination of Senator Christianity to be Minister to Peru was unanimously confirmed, and without the usual reference.

HOUSE.—After a short struggle, the Republicans, who desired the morning hour, were voted down, and, by a vote of yeas 118, nays 115, the House went into committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—SENATE.—The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, were taken up, and Mr. Morgan advocated his substitute of Jan. 20.

HOUSE.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed after many of the amounts were increased. The struggle for the morning hour then began, and Mr. Hewitt, by filibustering, prevented a renewal of the war-claims debate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.—SENATE.—Mr. Saunders, from the joint committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and submitted a report, signed by four members of the committee, in favor of the proposed transfer. In executive session, after reading the President's message and Secretary Sherman's letter regarding the New York Custom House nominations, Senator Conkling made a speech, closing with an expression of opinion that the Senate should proceed to consider and act upon the pending nominations without further postponement. A motion by Mr. Matthews to postpone further consideration of the nominations till Monday, Feb. 3, was adopted by yeas 35, nays 26, the Democrats all voting in the affirmative.

HOUSE.—The House spent the day in wrangling over another Southern claim—a bill to pay for rent for a college building in Virginia used by troops during the war. It was defeated by a vote of 29 yeas to 121 nays.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.—SENATE.—Mr. McCreery, from the joint committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, submitted a report, signed by four members of the committee, in favor of the transfer. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a minority report in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution prohibiting a State disfranchising persons on account of sex. The report was signed by Messrs. Hoar, Cameron (Wis.), and Mitchell. Consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, and Mr. Morgan continued his argument in favor of the substitute presented by him.

HOUSE.—The war-claims discussion was resumed in the House, Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, leading off. He said he did not envy the cheap political capital that a Union soldier, meaning Gen. Bragg, could make by telling the few in the South who had professed loyalty during the war that he had no more confidence in their loyalty than a mouse had in a stuffed cat-skin. He charged Bragg with shaking the bloody shirt, and said he was stretching his legs to the effort to climb up to the Republican platform and rot it with his last banner. Mr. Mills, of Texas, followed Chalmers, and spoke in the same strain. He asserted that no true Southerner asked to have the war claims allowed, and favored a constitutional amendment which would forever exclude all claims growing out of the war. Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, made a very eloquent speech, in which he charged Bragg with taking up a role which had been abandoned by liberal-hearted men on the Republican side of the House. It was not his purpose to create sectional strife, but to avoid it. He denied the right of any man to speak for the Southern Democracy and charge them with presenting fraudulent claims against the Government. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, closed the discussion. He said that Gen. Bragg had been so long abusing the Democracy when running on the Republican ticket for Congress and other offices that, like the old harper whose harp refused to sing of night but love, his month refused to give out anything but abuse of the Democracy. The Democratic side of the House was Democrats of principle. If they had only been influenced by "loaves and fishes," they could have sold out long ago to the Republicans.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.—SENATE.—Mr. McCreery introduced a bill to transfer the office of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department. Mr. Matthews introduced a joint resolution providing for a commercial treaty with Mexico. Mr. Teller presented a petition from the colored people of Louisiana, claiming that they are not protected either in life or property. They therefore invoke the protection of the Federal Government. Referred to the Teller Committee. Mr. Harris, from the select committee on epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health. The Senate had a lively and interesting executive session, the New York Custom House nominations forming the bone of contention. Mr. Conkling attacked the administration, in a two-hours' speech, which proved to be an effort by the side of which all previous speeches of his life in the direction of bitterness are declared by good judges to sink into insignificance, and were made to appear as the very essence of mildness and civility. Mr. Edmunds, in a mild speech, opposed the removal of Gen. Arthur. Messrs. Howe, Voorhees and Kernan also opposed the removal of Arthur. Mr. Bayard advocated the confirmation of the President's appointees. At the close of the debate the roll was called, and Gen. Merritt was confirmed as Collector of Customs at New York by 33 yeas to 24 nays, and Silas W. Burt was confirmed as Naval Officer by 31 yeas to 18 nays.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cutler introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000,000 for the payment of arrearages of pensions. The same subject was brought before the House on a motion to suspend the rules, and pass a bill introduced by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, authorizing the issue of 4-per-cent. bonds to the amount of \$40,000,000 to pay the claimants under the Arrears of Pension act. Defeated—two-thirds failing to vote in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4.—SENATE.—Mr. Cameron (Wis.), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a majority report, signed by the Republican members, declaring David T. Corbin duly elected Senator from South Carolina, and duly entitled to a seat. Mr. Hill, from the same committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the Democratic members, in favor of the incumbent, M. C. Butler. Both reports were ordered printed, and placed on the calendar. Mr. Coke spoke at length in favor of constructing a railroad in Texas to the Rio Grande, after which consideration was resumed of the resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, and speeches were made pro and con by Messrs. Edmunds and Bayard.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day, in committee of the whole, upon the Army Appropriation bill. Several propositions for a reduction of the army were made and voted down. An evening session, for consideration of the Mississippi Levee bill, was held.

It is asserted that woman can bear want of sleep better than man.

### Fashion Frippines.

Coiffures tend to compactness, and are worn lower in the back.

Ceremonious dinner toilets demand elbow sleeves and lace ruffles.

Braids or short curls down the back are worn with dressy evening coiffures.

Ball and evening shoes must be trimmed with a flower or bouquet, but it must be very small and flat.

Oriental silks, Persian and Egyptian silks, satins, velvets, brocades, and corduroys are all used for waistcoats.

Very small figures, checks and stripes on white grounds, are the feature in the new spring calicoes and percales.

A double cape of heavy silk chenille, with tinsel thread twisted in the same, is the latest novelty for the neck in place of a scarf.

White satin dresses of creamy or leaden tint are worn by the elderly ladies for full dress, with full trimmings of creamy old point laces.

The long waistcoats worn with dressy toilets are separate garments and may be worn with several different kinds of coats and skirts.

Snake bracelets, winding several times around the arm, and having jeweled eyes, are among late novelties in jewelry and ornaments.

Square necks are much worn on low corsages. V necks are also seen, but round, low necks are preferred by most young ladies for ball toilets.

The hat of the passing moment is the equestrienne, in rough gray felt, banded with three narrow ribbons placed at intervals around the crown.

Birds of paradise, butterflies, and insects of all sorts in form of gold filigree and Impegan feather ornaments are worn in the hair for full dress.

### MacMahon's Letter of Resignation.

The following is the text of Marshal MacMahon's letter announcing his resignation of the Presidency of the French Republic:

At the opening of this session of the Chambers the Ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside personal views, I had given the programme to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the Ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the two Chambers, proposes to me in regard to the military commands some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and consequently to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other Ministry, taken from the majority, would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Assembly confided to me, and I therefore tender my resignation. In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that, during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country as a soldier or citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than by absolute devotion to my country. I request you to communicate my decision to the Chambers. MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta.

### Bismarck's Life.

Prince Bismarck's mode of life, according to a writer in the *Fortnightly Review*, is peculiar. He gets up late, toward 10 o'clock, because he does not succeed in going to sleep till toward morning. At breakfast he takes ten and two eggs, and after that nothing until dinner, when he eats and drinks freely. Bismarck himself complains of such a regimen, but the habit is formed. In one of the conversations he tells how the nights pass. "My brain," he says, "is incessantly at work. All the combinations of policies come back to me as in a nightmare, and I see everything on its dark side. I fall asleep as soon as my head is on its pillow, but I soon awake and remain awake until dawn. Now and then a dream gives me rest for a while. I see Varzin—all the trees that I know so well, and the blue sky, and I fancy that I am enjoying it all."

WORKINGMEN in Philadelphia have over \$70,000,000 invested in co-operative loan associations.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$7 00	@	10 00
HOGS.....	3 40	@	4 20
COTTON.....	9 1/2	@	9 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 20	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 02	@	1 09 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45	@	48 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	30	@	31
RYE—Western.....	55	@	60
PORK—Mess.....	8 50	@	10 50
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 65	@	5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@	3 25
Medium to Fair.....	3 65	@	4 00
HOGS.....	2 00	@	3 85
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 75	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	75	@	81
Do. No. 3 Spring.....	70	@	76
CORN—No. 2.....	19	@	20
RYE—No. 2.....	43	@	44 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	83	@	84
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	24	@	28
EGGS—Fresh.....	23	@	24
PORK—Mess.....	7 00	@	7 00
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	91	@	96 1/2
Do. No. 2.....	85	@	90
CORN—No. 2.....	29	@	30
OATS—No. 2.....	19	@	20
RYE—No. 1.....	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2.....	76	@	77
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	88	@	94
CORN—Mixed.....	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@	22
RYE.....	42	@	43
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@	9 65
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White.....	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	94	@	95
Do. No. 1 Amber.....	92	@	93
CORN—No. 1.....	34	@	35
OATS—Mixed.....	23	@	24
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@	2 20
PORK—Mess.....	9 25	@	9 50
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	90	@	96
CORN.....	30	@	33
OATS.....	24	@	26
RYE.....	51	@	52
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@	10 00
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	95	@	96
Do. No. 2 Red.....	94	@	95
OATS—No. 1.....	20	@	22
Do. No. 2.....	21	@	22
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 75	@	5 00
Do. Fair.....	4 10	@	4 35
Do. Common.....	3 25	@	3 75
HOGS.....	2 50	@	4 10
SWINE.....	2 30	@	3 00

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter from Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1879.

### THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

The secret of those cipher telegrams, about which there has been so much talk these last few months—or, rather, the secret as to how they were procured and made public—has at last come out. It is a simple story, and, briefly told, is about as follows: The originals were delivered by the Telegraph Company to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Morton was at that time Chairman. When the committee were through with them—there was a large trunk full of the cabalistic messages—they were dumped back into the trunk, returned to the Telegraph Company, shipped off to New York, and burned. It was supposed by the telegraph people that all the dispatches relating to the Presidential election were reduced to ashes. There was at least one person, however, that was wiser than the telegraph company, namely, George E. Bullock, clerk of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and now Consul to Cologne. It appears that Bullock sorted out all the suspicious-looking Democratic dispatches and preserved them. Just before his departure for foreign lands Bullock turned them over to James L. Evans, an Indiana Republican politician, with the remark that they might prove useful to the Republican party. Evans turned them over to J. W. Brady, Assistant Postmaster General, and he turned them over to William E. Chandler after trying in vain to decipher them. Chandler carried the originals to the office of Ben Butler, and, while that gentleman's back was turned, quietly laid them on his desk. Copies of them, in the meantime, had been made and forwarded by Chandler to Whitelaw Reid, of New York. Reid placed two experts, Hazard and Grosvenor, at work upon them. They wrestled with the matter for weeks without making any progress toward deciphering them. Finally they came across an old mining cipher printed in the "Household Dictionary," and the work henceforth was as "easy as rolling off a log."

And this is the story of how the Democratic ciphers were given to the world, while the Republican dispatches were consigned to the flames and eternal oblivion.

### THE NEW PENSION BILL.

At a Cabinet meeting, this week, there was an extended legal discussion with reference to the construction to be placed upon portions of the Pension Arrangements bill. It is a matter of great importance as to when the payment of arrears begins, whether on the date of the discharge of the pensioner from the Government service or at the period at which the disability commenced. After considerable debate on this topic the matter was left for the opinion of the Attorney General.

### THE MITCHELL WAR CLAIM.

Warren Mitchell, of Louisville, Ky., has for several years been prosecuting a claim for \$128,000, to reimburse him for cotton seized by the Federal troops in Georgia, during the last days of the Rebellion. The Court of Claims once decided favorably on this claim, and Mitchell was just about to get possession of the money, when information came to the members of the Court that, so far from the plaintiff being a loyal citizen, as he had proved by any number of witnesses, he had been a contractor in the South during the war, furnishing the Confederate army with pork, beef, and other sinews. Thereupon the Court of Claims modified their decision and kicked the claim out of court. Of course Mitchell's next step was to make a raid on Congress. After a series of spicy debates the question was decided adversely by the Senate, by the decisive vote of seventeen yeas to thirty nays. The unusual prominence given to these war claims in the House of late has induced Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, to propose an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the payment of claims to disloyal persons. It reads as follows:

ART. 16. No claim against the United States shall ever hereafter be sustained or allowed by Congress, or any department, officer, or court of the United States, or money paid by the United States or from their funds, whether as damages, compensation, or otherwise, from or on account of any property, real, personal, or mixed, taken, used, injured, or destroyed by the United States troops, or by or through any officer, civil or military, or other person acting or professing to act under or by authority of the United States, or of their enemies, or taken, used, injured, or destroyed from any other cause whatever during the existence of the late insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, unless the owner thereof (and in case of any corporation its governing authority and management) was during all the time of such insurrection or rebellion loyal in fact to the Government of the United States, and gave neither aid nor encouragement to the enemy. No pension, bounty, grant, pecuniary indemnity, or pecuniary benefit shall ever be given or provided for, by or under authority of Congress or any State for or on account of any military or other service performed or injury suffered in hostility to the Government of the United States. No pardon or amnesty, past or future, shall have any effect to take any person, case or claim out of the purview of this article.

### THE BRAVE MILITIA.

Senator Ferry, of Michigan, has offered in the Senate a new National Militia bill. It provides that all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active, to be known

as the National or State Guard, as the State may prescribe, and the inactive, to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purpose of providing arms, ammunition and other ordinary and Quartermaster's stores for the active militia.

### THE CHINESE EVIL.

The House of Representatives has passed the bill, reported from the Committee on Education and Labor, to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States. Briefly stated, it provides that no master of a vessel owned in the United States shall take on board at any point in China or elsewhere more than fifteen Chinese passengers, with intent to bring them within the United States. Violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 for each passenger and imprisonment for six months. The master of the vessel is required, under like penalties, to report on his arrival a sworn list of all Chinese passengers.

The report from the committee on this bill was unanimous. It sets forth that the evils of Chinese immigration are fully recognized on the Pacific slope, and have been for many years. "Welcomed at first," the report says, "as a meager addition to society and a valuable ally in the development of the material resources of their new home, the Chinese, by their sordid, clannish, immoral and non-amalgamating habits, within a very short time reversed the judgment in their favor and came to be regarded as a standing menace to the social and political institutions of the country."

### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, has presented in the Senate a memorial of more than ordinary importance. The memorial is signed by 3,190 persons from a number of States, ranging all the way from Massachusetts to Texas and recites that the labor question is one which involves the happiness or misery of millions of the people of this country, and asks that Congress take some action in collecting statistics on the subject. Mr. Davis made a few remarks in favor of the subject of the memorial. He said the people were justly indignant that Congress should expend money to ascertain the condition of foreign trade and bestow no attention upon the condition of trade at home. He thought the accumulation of statistics upon the subject was of the utmost importance, and that the man or set of men who would do anything to solve this great question of the status of labor would become immortal. The memorial was referred to an appropriate committee.

### THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The Cabinet has been giving considerable attention, lately, to the knotty Indian problem. The crossing into this country of Sitting Bull and a number of his people seems to have created no little uneasiness, and the opinion is not withheld in official circles that the reappearance of these savages on United States territory suggests trouble in the spring, and means are already being taken to meet the grave emergency.

### The Terrible Black Death.

Some very remarkable statements are made by the Austrian press in regard to the disease ravaging the Volga valley in Russia. Ninety per cent. of the persons attacked by the plague have died. It has decimated Astrakhan, and the survivors have fled in all directions, carrying the disease with them. It has traveled rapidly westward, and appeared within a short distance of Moscow. There is danger that it will pass the limits of the empire, and appear in Austria and Germany. An exchange says:

"This is the same disease which, in the fourteenth century, desolated the globe, and gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of its stages on the skin of the sufferer. It is thought to have its origin in China in 1333, some fifteen years before its outbreak in Europe, and it raged for fifteen years, while drought, famines, floods, earthquakes that swallowed towns and mountains, and swarms of locusts spread destruction everywhere. During the same period Europe had as many abnormal conditions as the East. The order of nature appeared to be reversed. The seasons at various times were inverted; thunderstorms were frequent in mid winter, and volcanoes, long considered extinct, burst forth afresh. The theory is that the extraordinary activity of the earth, accompanied by the decomposition of vast organic masses—myriads of locusts, brutes, and bodies of human beings—produced some change in the air inimical to life. Some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owed its extension almost wholly to infection and contagion."

### How to Buy a Horse.

The *Rural New Yorker* says: "An intending purchaser should have the horse brought out before him, and watch the animal as he stands at rest. If the owner is continually starting the horse into motion, and urging him to 'show off,' something may be suspected, because it is when the horse is at perfect rest that his weak points are divulged. If the horse be sound he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any one of them, the feet being placed flat upon the ground, and all his legs plumb and naturally posed. If one foot be thrown forward, and the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised; or, if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected."

## LETTER FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Summary of a Week's Legislative Work.

LANSING, Feb. 1, 1879.

The most important event of the last week, in this city, was the large gathering in the House, on Wednesday, known as the

### WILLIAMS MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Gov. Crosswell presided, assisted by Lieut. Gov. Sessions and Speaker Rich. Among the distinguished men present were the Judges of the Supreme Court, the State officers, ex-Gov. Bagley, Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop and others.

The committees on the part of both houses, consisting of Senators Palmer and Duffield, and Representatives Cottrell, Allen and Jackson, through Mr. Cottrell, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Senator Palmer read a letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman, warmly commending the life, character, and public acts of the late Gen. A. S. Williams.

Mr. Palmer then addressed the convention in favor of the adoption of the resolutions.

Among others who addressed the convention, extolling the dead hero, were Representative Moore, Senators Brown, Hodge and Duffield, Representatives S. W. Hopkins, Campbell and Allen.

Hon. G. V. N. Lothrop, of Detroit, was called out and spoke eloquently and feelingly of the many noble traits of character possessed by the deceased.

Mayor Langdon, of Detroit, alluded to the effort being made to raise money to erect a monument in honor of Gen. Williams. He asked the co-operation of all the friends of the dead hero throughout the State.

### MARQUETTE AND MACKINAC RAILROAD.

A bill extending for two years the time for building the Marquette and Mackinac railroad, after a sharp discussion in the House, was passed last Wednesday.

Mr. Thomson, of Sanilac, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause. He said the grant of land was ample to build the road, yet nothing had been done upon it for two years past. The lands were being kept out of market, and their settlement was rendered impossible. He conceded that the road was an important one to the people of both peninsulas. He thought, however, that the State ought to have some guarantee that the road would be speedily put through. With a still farther extension of the time, and the improved condition of things, he hoped to see the road completed.

Mr. Young alluded to the importance of the road to the people of the State. The matter had been pretty thoroughly canvassed in the House, and he hoped the members would act intelligently and promptly.

Mr. Campbell strongly urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Moore thought the bill should be disposed of now, so that action could be taken under it.

Mr. McNabb stonily opposed the bill. A thousand men, he said, each with a farm of 160 acres, are better than 1,000 miles of railroad.

Mr. Thomson finally withdrew his motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, and the bill was agreed to, and, subsequently, passed.

### INDEMNITY TO INNOCENT PRISONERS.

Mr. Willett has introduced a bill in the House, which should have been a law long ago, as it is but simple justice between man and man. It provides that whenever any person, by false swearing, mistaken identity, or other causes, is convicted of crime, confined in the State prison at Jackson, and afterward pardoned by the Governor on evidence establishing his or her innocence, such person shall have a claim on the State for compensation at the rate of \$1 for each and every day falsely imprisoned. The claim shall be made at the court where the conviction was made, and the person shall produce a certificate of the Warden, showing how many days he or she was deprived of liberty in the prison.

### CHRISTIANCY'S RESIGNATION.

so near at hand probably, has caused quite a flutter among the Republican politicians in the Legislature and throughout the State. As I write, the Senator has most likely reached his home in this city. As is well known, although far advanced in years, he has a young and fashionable wife. A few years since, he erected a fine residence in Lansing. But just now the question among the politicians is, "Who shall succeed Christianity as United States Senator?" With the Republican politicians Chandler is still strong and popular, although, as was the case four years ago, some members of the Legislature, among his own party, can not be induced to support him. Ex. Gov. Bagley, of Detroit, has many political friends, who would be glad to see him in the Senate. It is understood here that Judge Christianity's resignation takes effect March 2.

### THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The joint committees on the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo will resume their labors in that village next Tuesday. They have been authorized to send for persons and papers, and they will have a stenographer to aid in taking testimony.

The committee appointed to investigate the State printing make very slow progress, having done little or nothing up to this date.

### GAME LAWS.

There has been considerable debate

upon matters pertaining to pigeons deer and elk. Many pigeons and a large number of deer are annually transported from Michigan. If the slaughter goes on, the number of these birds and noble deer will continue to "grow small by degrees and beautifully less."

### THE LONG RECEFS.

The Legislature now takes its accustomed long vacation, to enable the committees to visit the State institutions. Whether this is wise or not, people will hold opposite views thereon. My own opinion is that the practice is not wise or necessary. A "cut and dried" visit is a humbug and a delusion.

G. W. H.

## MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28.—SENATE.—Bills passed:

To provide for the care and preservation of estates of persons missing or absent and supposed to be dead; to authorize boards of health in cities, villages and townships to furnish vaccination to inhabitants thereof. Joint resolutions were passed: Asking Congress for an appropriation for the improvement of the channel of Lake St. Clair, at the mouth of Clinton river, and for dredging of the channel of said river; to aid in securing homestead rights to settlers upon certain so-called railroad lands in the counties of Allegan, Ionia, Kent, Muskegon, and Ottawa. Bills introduced: To provide a remedy against persons selling liquors to husbands or children in certain cases; by Mr. Duffield, relative to the prohibition of the taxation, assessment and collection of illegal fees by county officers, and to punish the violation thereof by proceedings in the Circuit Courts; by Mr. Hewitt, relative to the rate of interest on money; also, to amend an act relating to interest upon installments falling due on written contracts. A petition from the Eaton county Supervisors was received, asking for the passage of a bill to prevent double assessments.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: Relative to duties of County Clerks and County Treasurers; incorporating the villages of Petoskey and Ishpeming. Bills introduced: By Mr. McCormick, relative to appeals from judgments of Justices of the Peace by persons convicted in criminal cases; by Mr. Jackson, authorizing the township of Sault Ste. Marie, in Chippewa county, to borrow money to pay any judgments against said township, and to bond the township for payment of highway indebtedness; by Mr. Shattuck, for the appointment of Commissioners and Inspectors of Lumber, and to define their duties; by Mr. Cutcheon, relative to summonses from Justices' courts; by Mr. Young, for incorporation of Scandinavian societies; by Mr. Moore, for the establishment of wills during the life of testators; by Mr. Moulton, relative to judgments of Justices of the Peace, and other officers; by Mr. Moulton, for the enlistment, organization, equipment and mustering into the State service of a military company at Grand Rapids; by Mr. Moulton, relative to appeals from Justices' courts; by Mr. Moulton, relative to dockets of Justices of Peace in criminal and quasi-criminal cases; by Mr. Bowen, for an appropriation for the support of the State Reform School for 1879 and 1880; by Mr. Bowen, for an appropriation for a chapel, new cottage or wing, additional dormitory accommodations; by Mr. Goebel, for railroad from Detroit to some point on Lake St. Clair; by Mr. Moulton, relative to fees of Justices of the Peace and constables; by Mr. Sawyer, providing for salaries of State officers. The usual flood of kerosene oil and deer petitions poured in. A remonstrance was made against the passage of the Senate bill providing that the Probate Judges of Ingham county have power to appoint a Probate Register. Representative Gould introduced a resolution to prohibit card playing in the committee rooms, postoffice, cloak room, etc., of the Capitol. Quite an interesting debate arose. The matter was indefinitely postponed. A resolution was introduced to properly investigate the charges brought against W. S. George & Co., State Printers, to the effect that they use a peculiar style of type which increases the cost of printing to the State by 8 per cent.; also that that firm have procured their contract with the State by bribing other contractors to withdraw bids.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29.—SENATE.—Bills introduced:

By Mr. Conant, to amend an act for the incorporation of associations for yachting, hunting, etc.; by Mr. Chamberlain, to amend act providing for the disposition of funds derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors; by Mr. Ambler, to amend act on courts held by Justices of the Peace; by Mr. Billings to amend an act to provide for the exercise by religious societies of corporate powers for certain purposes.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Parsons, authorizing the Ladies' Library Association of Kalamazoo to hold property, real and personal; by Mr. Ward, relative to graded and high schools; by Mr. Palmer, to amend law for incorporating companies for mining, smelting, and manufacturing iron, copper, silver, mineral coal, and other ores; by Mr. Hill, to prevent tramping and vagrancy; by Mr. Donnelly, for taking private property for public use and opening streets and alleys in cities and villages; by Mr. Donnelly, to authorize formation of gas-light companies; by Mr. Willett, for compensating persons who may hereafter suffer false imprisonment in the State prisons at Jackson or Ionia; by Mr. Donnelly, to amend the act relative to incorporation of mutual fire-insurance companies. Bills passed: Mr. Griffey's bill to extend the time two years for the construction of a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette harbor, which appropriates sixteen sections of swamp land per mile to any railroad company that shall construct and complete such railroad in running order before Dec. 31, 1881; to amend the law relative to Boards of Health in cities and villages; to amend the act to provide for the organization, regulation and management of the asylums for the insane, and effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane.

JOINT SESSION.—Both branches of the Legislature assembled this afternoon in Representatives Hall to unite in doing honor to the memory of Congressman A. R. Williams, recently deceased. All State officials and many prominent men from Detroit were present. Eulogistic resolutions were drafted by a joint committee, and read in an impressive manner by Representative Cottrell. Short laudatory speeches were also made by different members.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To amend the law relating to churches and religious societies; to amend the law relating to foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; to amend the act prescribing proceedings against debtors by attachment. Bills introduced: By Mr. Weir, to change the commencement of the fiscal year of the city of Detroit from the 1st day of February to the 1st day of July, and to authorize the Common Council to provide means to maintain the City Government during the interim occasioned by such change; by Mr. Cochrane, to amend the act establishing the Detroit House of Correction and authorizing the confinement of convicted persons therein; by Mr. Moore, to incorporate the village of Ridgeway in the county of Macomb; by Mr. Conant, to amend the law relating to courts held by Justices of the Peace; also to amend the compiled laws of 1871 relating to revivals of beasts restrained; by Mr. Hine, to prevent the infection of foot-rot among sheep; by Mr. Ambler, to amend the act governing courts held by Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To authorize the village of Au Sable to borrow money to be used in construction of a bridge, and to issue bonds therefor; to legalize the election of officers of

certain school districts, which provides that any election heretofore held in any other manner than by ballot is legal and valid; making an appropriation for the State Reform School to cover the deficiency in expenses for the year 1878, which approximates \$2,632.51; to incorporate the village of Marcellus. A joint resolution was passed to amend section 1 of article 14 of the constitution of the State, relative to specific real estate taxes. Bills introduced: By Mr. Campbell, relative to courts in chancery; by Mr. White, relative to payment of expenses of Circuit Judges; by Mr. Campbell, relative to insurance; by Mr. Ward, relative to observance of the first day of the week; by Mr. Henderson, amending the law relative to inn and hotel keepers; by Mr. Goebel, relative to actions against railroad companies for negligence; by Mr. Eastbrook, amending the city charter of East Saginaw; by Mr. Cheney, for the relief of the State treasury by the collection and payment of certain assessments on logs and timber floated in the rivers and waters of Michigan; by Mr. Turck, authorizing the election of Town Drain Commissioners and empowering them to locate, establish and construct ditches, drains and water-courses; by Mr. Cheney, to amend the act of incorporation of the village of Rockford; by Mr. J. Strong, relative to County Superintendents of Poor; by Mr. Stanchfield, relative to public roads through orchards; by Mr. Littell, to open the Agricultural College and all educational institutions of the State for the education of females; by Mr. Turck, relative to fraudulent and part-paid shares of the stock of railroad companies; by Mr. Eastbrook, to regulate the responsibility of insurance agents doing business in Michigan; by Mr. Eastbrook, to protect owners of property upon the waters of Lake Michigan and the banks and shores thereof.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31.—SENATE.—A bill was passed to amend the law relative to foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement. Bills introduced: By Mr. Weir, to amend the laws governing courts held by Justices of the Peace; by Mr. Shoemaker, to amend the law for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies; by Mr. Farr, to provide for taking appeals in Justices' courts.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced, as follows: By Mr. Hall, to make an appropriation for the Agricultural College; by Mr. Baldwin, to amend the law relative to the size of packing barrels for fruits and vegetables; by Mr. Mosher, to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; by Mr. Henderson, to amend the law relative to divorce from bed and board; by Mr. McGurok, to organize the county of Custer; by Mr. Holt, to protect the owners of logs, lumber and timber floating in or lying on the banks of the waters of this State; joint resolution authorizing the Board of Auditors to issue land scrip in lieu of outstanding internal improvement warrants; by Mr. G. H. Hopkins, to authorize the Governor to cause an annual inspection of the Michigan Academy, commission its officers, and appoint its graduates brevet Second Lieutenants in the State militia. Bills passed: House bill to restore to market certain swamp lands in Gratiot county; House bill to amend the law relative to highways of county officers. The Legislature adjourned to-day till the 10th, in order that the legislative committees might have an opportunity to visit the various State institutions.

### Bryant's Heroism in Exercise.

Mr. Bigelow meeting Mr. Bryant, the poet, after several years of separation, congratulated him on his robust health, and asked his secret. Mr. Bigelow gives his answer in the following paragraphs:

He replied that he did not know that there was any secret about it, but he supposed he owed much of his health to a habit formed in early life, of devoting the first hour and a half or two hours after leaving his bed in the morning to moderate gymnastic exercise, after which he took a bath, and a light breakfast, consisting usually of milk, with some kind of cereal food and fruit, but no meat.

At dinner he ate pretty much what other people ate. His evening meal, when he did not dine late, was much the same as his breakfast. He drank sparingly of anything stronger than water. He avoided all condiments. He used neither tea nor coffee, and held tobacco in abhorrence.

He rarely allowed himself to out of bed after 10 at night, or in bed after 5 in the morning. To these habits and regimen he said he attributed in a great measure his exceptionally good health.

### Trotting Horses—The 2:20 Class

The following table showing the number of heats trotted in 2:30 or better by horses having a record of 2:20 or less was compiled by *Wallace's Monthly*, and will be found valuable for reference:

Rarus.....	164	Albemarle.....	23
Goldsmith Maid.....	83	Dick Swiveller.....	33
Hopful.....	87	Geo. Palmer.....	32
Lula.....	66	Hannu.....	24
Smuggler.....	44	Comee.....	71
Lucille Goldust.....	37	Croze.....	16
American Girl.....	150	Proteine.....	45
Occident.....	26	Bodine.....	66
Gloster.....	39	Thos. L. Young.....	24
Dexter.....	87	Edward.....	20
Red Cloud.....	46	Flora Temple.....	99
Nettie.....	51	Camora.....	26
Judge Fullerton.....	104	Adelaide.....	62
Great Eastern.....	3	Manbrine Gift.....	12
Elwin Forrest.....	3	Fleety Goldust.....	12
Lady Thorn.....	106	May Queen.....	25
Lady Maud.....	33	Frank.....	15
Lucy.....	62	Little Fred.....	54
Midnight.....	9	Prospero.....	8
Slow Go.....	23	Nancy Hackett.....	7
Col. Lewis.....	13	John H.....	72
Amy B.....	12	Bonesetter.....	20
Cocette.....	63		

### Enforced Silence for Twenty Years.

There has just died in this county a lady who, at the age of 16 years, from some cause or other, stopped the use of her tongue, and, until just before her death, twenty years after, she was never known to utter a word. As her last hours were drawing near, she sent for some of her friends and dictated her will in a manner that proved her sound mind and fluent in language. She spoke of many things that occurred in the country during her apparent dumbness, but gave no reason for her strange conduct. An attempt was made to break her will on the ground of insanity, but it failed.—*Oglethorpe (Ga.) Echo*.

It is said that the future Prince of Bulgaria is likely to be Prince Louis of Battenberg, the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, who is an Austrian cavalry general and honorary colonel of the Eighth Russian Hussars. Prince Louis is now serving in the British navy, and is an intimate friend of the Duke of Edinburgh.

THE distress among the poor in Halifax is considered greater than it has been for many years past.

TWO SPLENDID OFFERS.

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

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

POLITICAL FEELING IN GERMANY.

A North German journal, in an article on the French crises, declares that radicalism is leading France and the Liberals too speedily to their fate. This is probably an inspiration of Bismarck, with whom the wish is father to the thought. But the French journals might, with every show of justice and consistency, retort by pointing to the present condition of Germany. Thus, the Anti-Socialist bill was passed on the 10th of October. In the ensuing ten weeks the Government suppressed 199 clubs and 268 publications, and expelled 62 persons from the empire. In all, 519 cases were passed upon, and the judgments carried into execution in the space of seventy three days after the enactment of the law. Thus the Government is prosecuting political criminals at the rate of seven per day. Nor is this all. It also suppressed a number of Ultramontaine papers in Alsace-Lorraine, and previously prosecuted men who had given expression to what are called "insults to majesty." For instance, a Frankfort journal was heavily fined for publishing a fable in which Bismarck was represented as a schoolmaster perpetually asking for new whips with which to beat his pupils whom he could not govern. This was one of the "insults to majesty."

So serious has become the condition of affairs in Germany that all the Berlin journals, in their reviews of the history of the past year, take a very gloomy view of political, social and industrial affairs. Among the most doleful in its tone is the *Kreuz Zeitung*, a very conservative journal. After glancing at the unsolved questions weighing on the Empire,—among others the *Culturkampf*, school reform, Bismarck's financial policy and the Socialist law. The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the consequence of things is universal insecurity and discontent; that a heavy burden of care presses on men's minds; that all the glitter of the political achievements of our time cannot conceal that feeling of discomfort; that a happy man, a man really contented with his own lot and with the present situation, is as rare as a white swallow.

Then, there are the disagreements and contests with Rome. The subject has to be very tenderly treated; the negotiations must be very delicately conducted; it is thought that a compromise may yet be effected; the Pope on this occasion has been the first to ask for a parley; but he will not yield on the question of the clergy; still, Bismarck appears inclined to call a halt of the movement for the confiscation of the temporalities of the Catholic Church; but, on the other hand, it is claimed that he will insist to the bitter end that all the Catholic clergy of Germany shall henceforth receive their education both religious and secular, in Germany.

It will thus be seen that if there are political trials and troubles in store for France there are none the less for Germany. Only by the most repressive measures, and by a rule similar to that of Russia in Poland immediately after the revolution in that country, can Bismarck hold the discontented elements of the Empire in such check as will secure tranquillity.—*Chi. Daily News.*

THE implacability of Jersey has been the theme of admiring comment time and again in quarters where its imitation would be its sincerest flattery. Nowhere save in Jersey is it probable that a nice coterie of genteel thieves, men high in the offices of the church, irreproachable in reputation and of the best social standing, who had fastened as officials on one of her counties, would be landed in the penitentiary to serve out terms of punishment richly merited by their crimes. Detection would be possible elsewhere, but the strong arm of the law would be paralyzed in most places in America before it would close the prison doors upon such men. The officers of Warren county had long conspired to rob it, but such was their reputed respectability that their malversation was not suspected. As the county was by no means rich the peculations were comparatively small, amounting in ten years to about \$100,000, but the eyes of the rural taxpayers were finally opened and ten of the officers and ex-officers of the county, including clerk, collector, attorney and several commissioners, were arraigned, tried and convicted of forgery and conspiracy. Their sentences ranged from six months in the county jail to two years in the penitentiary. One of the convicted persons was 60 years of age, an elder in the church, and during all his trial had the active sympathy of his pastor. All were of excellent repute. A little of this Jersey justice around the country miscellaneously would have a most excellent effect.

Poverty and Suffering.

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

A WORKINGMAN.

Additional Local

Holland Soldiers' Union.

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

W. H. JOSLIN, Pres.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

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

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

THE most beautiful assortment of domestic and imported Valentines can be found at the Drug Store of 52-2 w. D. R. MEENG'S.

Science in story is a great work for the young, and the secular and the religious press all over the country have spoken in highest terms of it. It is humorous, instructive and just the thing to give children a knowledge of themselves. Its author is Dr. E. B. Foote, who wrote *Medical Common Sense*. Science in Story is in five volumes, for \$5, or in one compact volume for \$2. Sent postage prepaid on receipt of price. Evidences of Dr. Foote's success as a writer and practitioner is mailed free. If you wish to consult Dr. Foote, address letter to 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City. If you wish for any of his publications address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th street, New York City.

New Advertisements.

SPRING GOODS

Just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

A large line of new Spring Style Calicoes and a splendid lot of Gingham, also

A new lot of fine Dress Goods, new Spring Styles.

Skirts, Balmorals, Sheetings—bleached and unbleached—in endless variety.

—ALSO—

An immense lot of Flannels, in all colors, and of different prices.

Nice Corsets for 25 Cents.

A large stock of BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBER GOODS, also

A complete line of Groceries, which are always kept fresh by continual arrival. Dobbins' and other first-class Soaps in large quantities.

Oranges and Lemons fresh from the West Indies.

Our 40 cts. Tea beats everything.

Clover and Timothy Seeds always on hand. A Good Cigar for 5 cents, etc., etc. at

P. & A. STEKETEE,

HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1879.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

VELVET FRAMES, ALBUMS, GRAPHOSCOPES,

Stereoscopes and Views,

ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,

And kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc.

Photographic Materials.

We are the headquarters for everything in the way of

STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.

Convex Glass, Manufactures of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten cents. 4 col 43-4m

A FRESH STOCK

Just received at the

GROCERY STORE

OF

P. BOOT, Jr.

Together with a nice line of Coffees, Teas, Spices, Candles, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Also, an assortment of CHEAP TOYS for the

CHILDREN,

GIVE ME A CALL!!

P. BOOT, Jr.

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

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

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

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

Probate Order.

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

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

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

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

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

Dissolution Notice.

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

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

RADEKE & SON,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

Wholesale agent for Ph. Best

Brewing Co's celebrated

Lager Beer.

Fair dealing can always be

relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on

WASHINGTON STREET.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 5-1f

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

A. L. Holmes

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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

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

A. L. HOLMES.

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

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ADDRESS JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

ORANGE, GOUNION ST. N.Y., CHICAGO, ILLS., PITTSBURG, ST. LOUIS, MO.

SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH. 42-1y

REMEMBER!

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

A. L. Holmes

LOCKS! LOCKS!

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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

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

A. L. HOLMES.

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

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

Remember the Place Opposite the Post-Office.

Cant-Hooks! CANT-HOOKS.

The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

29-1y WM. C. MELIS.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$30 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3-1y

## REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Our next issue will be No. 1, Volume 8, and henceforth the subscription price of the **HOLLAND CITY NEWS** will be \$1.50 if paid in advance, \$1.75 if paid three months later, and \$2.00 if paid at six months. These conditions have nothing to do with previous contracts and will be strictly adhered to.

Our friends, solicitors and agents in neighboring towns will please accept the above as official notification.

## Notings.

WINE from Oranges is to be made in Florida.

W. H. Parks, Esq., has just returned from a trip to Canada.

The shingle mill of Mr. P. Pfanstiel started up on Tuesday last.

We are enjoying quite a season of skating on Black Lake, which is a rare thing.

With a little more snow—say about four inches—we would have good sleighing again.

Mr. C. F. Wasson, editor of the *Lake Shore Commercial* made us a pleasant call on Wednesday last.

The ice harvest is not over yet, the late heavy thaw having prevented the consumption of several jobs. Mr. A. M. Kanter is packing away one hundred and fifty cords.

SINCE the late improvements in the post office have been painted up by the master hand of John Grootenhuis, it looks like a new institution. Our postmaster deserves credit for his enterprise.

We call the attention of the old soldiers to the notice in another column for the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union, which will be held at the Common Council Rooms, on Wednesday evening, February 12th, 1879, at 7 o'clock.

We have no space to devote to empty declamations about life's mysteries, or to glowing descriptions of medical success, but simply say that Dr. Packard is constantly making remarkable cures of difficult and dangerous diseases. His office is at Scott's Hotel, Holland, Mich.

We have seen an article extensively quoted along the Lake Shore "that there was a prospective plan to extend the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad to Manistee." This is erroneous. Mr. Kimball, the general manager, told us in person that he was not aware of any such plan being in existence.

The firm of Hoen & Scott, our youthful broom manufacturers, made us a present of a fine broom of their recent manufacture. It is a fine specimen of mechanism and selection of broom corn, and can be seen at our office. They say their business is increasing, and that they are selling in competition with the largest houses. Good for the boys!

ALL our old and young folks, who love to compare our deterioration in the use of the Dutch language, and who like to hear a humorous lecture in that language, well delivered, should not forget to go to Hope College Chapel on Monday evening next, the 10th inst. All who enjoy a hearty laugh, will have an opportunity to hear Mr. Van Dugteren in his happiest vein. Students who wish to perfect themselves in Dutch oratory will have a rare opportunity to learn neat pronunciation. Come one, come all.

It is an odd discovery, and one made rather late in the day, by the Administration, that the New York Custom-House is a national, and not a local office, and that its management is not a matter of New York politics, but a duty to the whole people. Mr. Conkling has held that such office was his personal perquisite, and that he was the man who should say whether officials might be removed. The President, having taken off his coat, and rolled up his sleeves, has gone into a fight with the Senator, basing his position on the ground that the New York Custom-House is of and for the whole people, and not for the power of one man or set of men.

A STABBING affray among young boys took place on Tuesday afternoon last, on a pond covered with ice, on the land of Mrs. Kerkhof, immediately south of the city limits, where these youngsters appear to congregate for sport. A 14 year old son of Mr. Wiersen, a 9 year old son of Van den Heuvel, and a cousin of the last mentioned boy by the same name were wrestling on the ice when one of the Van den Heuvel boys, being under young Wiersen, called upon his cousin to "stab him" (Wiersen). During the melee the nether one, not getting sufficient aid from his cousin to suit him, managed to get his arms free, pulled his jackknife, opened it with his teeth and stabbed young Wiersen through the left cheek. The Reform School would be a good place for this youngster.

## WANTED.

An efficient servant. One that can wash, iron and cook good, and one that understands how to do her work in a neat and clean way, can find a good situation and good wages, by inquiring at  
**THIS OFFICE.**

EARLY gardening has commenced in Memphis.

For special news from Lansing and Washington see inside.

A GREAT many children are on the sick list in this city, but mortality is not great.

Mr. Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, has been appointed post-master at that village.

CHICAGO admirers of Professor David Swing are building for him a \$150,000 lecture hall.

It is reported from Grand Rapids that Mr. C. H. Dubois has sold his interest in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

We hear from reliable sources that there is a great deal of sickness in the neighboring city of Grand Haven, and that the mortality is large.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 6th, 1879: R. McDunnell, Michael Schoonerman, J. Miliken.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Messrs. Kas Van Esen and Rynberg, of Drenthe, were in town on Thursday last, to try their hand at fishing through the ice. Immense strings of fish are caught and eagerly bought by the citizens.

THE Sabbath School scholars of the First Reformed Church had a sleighride on Saturday last, although the weather was raw and unfavorable. The turnout was quite large, filling up thirteen large sleighs, and forming quite a procession.

OUR County Clerk, A. A. Tracy, Esq., informs us that he will be in this city, on Wednesday next, 12th inst, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the office of Justice Van Schelven, for the purpose of naturalizing those who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Shortly after 3 P. M. of the day mentioned he will proceed to the village of Zeeland to offer the same facilities to the citizens of that Township. Those interested in the naturalization of their friends, will do well to inform them of this opportunity.

A Detroit dispatch dated Feb. 4th, says: the coalition of the Democratic and Greenback parties of Michigan is interrupted by the ambition of each to appear the swiftness of the other. It is thought it will be effected ultimately." Another dispatch of the same date says: "It is now known that Senator Christianity's appointment to Peru was brought about for the express purpose of making a place for Zach Chandler in the Senate. Christianity has not resigned yet. He has not been a party to the scheme, and may not consummate it by resigning."

THE moderate Republican papers in France are once more writing against the Jesuits. The journal of M. Edmond About draws attention to the fact that the Jesuits now possess in France no fewer than fifty-nine houses; whereas, "when M. de Montlosier uttered his cry of alarm" under the Restoration, they only possessed six. The Jesuits are, therefore, far more formidable than when they were interdicted for the last time in France, and the present Government is accused of "weakness bordering on complicity" in tolerating this society. The question is: What will the Government do? Will they make secular education obligatory, and will they drive the Jesuits out of the country, as they were driven out in the reigns of Henri IV., Louis XV., and Charles X? M. Dufaure is a Catholic; so is M. Bardoux; but most of their colleagues are Protestants, and can therefore, entertain no religious scruples about according the demand of advanced and even moderate Liberals.

A COMPLAINT was made last week to Justice Bolks, of the Village of Zeeland, which created considerable excitement and bad feeling, by Miss C. Herweyer, that some boys, consisting of G. Wensel, R. Boonstra, H. Vredevel, and J. Van Eyk—had committed assault and battery. The trial came off before said justice on Thursday last. The charges were of such a nature that almost the entire community sided with the boys, the consequence of which was that J. Vredevel and J. Van Eyk were declared not guilty by the jury and that G. Wensel and R. Boonstra were brought in guilty of assault (only) and were fined five dollars and costs, which amount, or at least the greater part of it, was instantly collected by the sympathizing citizens and paid over. Great indignation is felt in certain circles of that village, and they look upon the affair as a constable scheme to drive the boys to an unnecessary expense about a frivolous matter. The arbitrary and inhuman treatment which young Vredevel received at the hands of that constable needs looking after next spring at the ballot box.

ORANGES are selling at \$1.50 per hundred in Florida.

A PLANTER in Ascension, La., made 4,000 pounds of sugar to the acre.

LEPROSY is said to prevail among the Chinese fishermen in Santa Cruz county, California.

THE United States Mint at New Orleans was reopened Saturday, 1st inst., after being closed nineteen years.

WE notice that Van Dyk & Sons' saw mill has started up also. They have an immense amount of logs on hand.

At the burial of Ashburton Webster, at Marshfield, Mass., last week, the lid of the casket containing the remains of his grand father, Darial Webster, was opened, and his face was perfectly recognizable.

WE understand that Gee's brass band is to become an incorporated organization under the laws of the State. They have music under rehearsal for a concert to be given early in the spring to raise funds to make some addition to their uniforms.

SPEAKING of Mrs. Kewley, the woman who recently made such sweeping charges against the Kalamazoo asylum. The *Port Huron Times* says she "is well known here as a woman of unsound mind, and entirely unreliable in statements of facts by reason thereof."

THE Rev. E. W. Flower will hereafter hold divine services in Grace (Episcopal) Church once on each Sunday. His appointments for this month will be as follows: Sunday, February 9th, at 7:30 in the evening; Sunday, February 16th, at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday, February 23rd, at 7:30 p. m.

THE Russian Minister of the Interior has been empowered to burn Wetlianka, the inhabitants to be removed to other places within the quarantine districts. The Czar approves this measure of stopping the plague. All remedies seem to prove unavailing. The erection of buildings in Moscow is in progress to accommodate 2,000 people. Russia has asked England to send medical aid.

WE call the attention of our readers to the immense stock of goods advertised by Messrs. P. & A. Steketee in another column. This business house has no peer in the county, and customers from abroad, who buy more or less at wholesale, frequently testify that they can do full as well here as in the surrounding cities. The constant receipts of fresh groceries makes their stock very desirable, and the arrival of their spring stock of dress goods and calicoes gives new impetus to the trade. Call and see for yourself. See advertisement in another column.

SECRETARY Saerman has decided that in future the Treasury statements shall not specify the amounts of gold, silver and paper money on hand, but only the gross amount of cash. This decision is in itself a sign of weakness. It also proceeds on the supposition or theory that the demand for gold will be a matter of mere popular sentiment, not, as will assuredly be the case, unless in times of panic, of commercial necessity. The demand for gold will be the requirements of the international exchanges whenever the balance of trade is against the country. The concealment of the true condition of the Treasury can have no possible effect in staying such demands, as it is wholly outside of the Treasury influences.

It is very pleasing to be enabled to mention that at a meeting of the Board of Education on Monday evening last it was resolved to build a new Union School building. The plan of the elevation as drawn by an architect is hanging in the post-office for public inspection. The building will be a basement and two stories of about 90x90 feet. The plan is based on an outlay of \$10,000, and the first thing that struck us about the plan was, that it was a very large building for the money. A member of the Board kindly informed us that after having figured on a new and suitable building for months, and gathered all the statistical information necessary to a thorough understanding of the facts in the case, they have come to the conclusion that the outlay in the past for expenses on the old frame building, etc., have been equivalent for the entire interest on the amount necessary to build the new edifice. Although some of our ignorant and chronic croakers have commenced to growl about it already—before they know anything about the real situation of school matters—we are happy to say that the undeniable facts and figures are ready to prove that it will not add a cent to our tax list for the first five years. Under such circumstances then, and even if we had to pay a little more tax, who would not gladly give his children a better, safer and healthier school-room than the present unhealthy, rickety, worn-out firetrap. We hail the purpose of the Board of Education with delight, and will not delay in offering the use of the columns of this paper, if attack, in public, from the ever present croaker element, should make its use desirable. Forward, is our watchword. If we don't build up ourself, who will do it for us?

## G. A. KONING

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

J. ALBERS,

One door west of Boeman, where can be found a complete stock of

## CROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of  
**COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, CANDIES, CIGARS and TOBACCOS.**

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

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

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

48-3m

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, SunF,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

86-1y

## FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,  
M. D. HOWARD.

## Wanted.

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

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

## THE NURSERY.

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

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

## CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

## Joslin & Breyman,

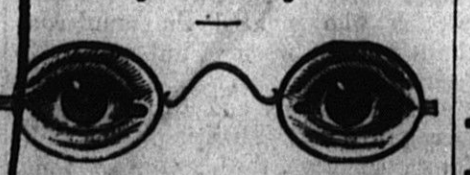


Watchmakers & Jewelers,

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, 1878. 6-1y.

## A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

## BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

## E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

## D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

## Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

## J. A. GRIFFIN,

Cutter and Tailor,

rooms over E. J. Harrington's

## CHEAP CASH STORE

Cutting and making in first-class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing done promptly and Neatly.

ALSO

Ladies Cloaks Cut and Made to Order.

35-1f

## Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

## FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878. S. REIDEMA.

## A NEW STORE!

## H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

## Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

## PHENIX

## Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

## THE SHINING LITTLE HOUSE.

It hung in the sun, the little house,  
It hung in the sun, and shone;  
And through the walls I could hear his voice,  
Who had it all for his own.

The walls were of wire, as bright as gold,  
Wrought in a pretty design;  
The spaces between for windows served,  
And the door was clean and fine.

There was plenty, too, to eat and drink  
In this little house that shone;  
A lucky thing, to be sure, you'd say,  
A house like this for one's own!

But the door was shut, and locked all tight.  
The key was on the outside;  
The one who was in could not get out,  
No matter how much he tried.

'Twas only a prison, after all,  
This bright little house that shone;  
Ah, we would not want a house like that,  
No matter if 'twere our own.

And yet, through the walls I heard the voice  
Of the one who lived inside;  
To warble a sweeter song each day  
It did seem as if he tried.

To open the door he never sought,  
Nor fluttered in idle strife;  
He ate, and he drank, and slept, and sang,  
And made the best of his life.

And I, to myself, said every day,  
As his cheery song I heard,  
There's a lesson for us in every note  
Of that little prisoned bird.

We all of us live a life like his;  
We are walled on every side;  
We all long to do a hundred things  
Which we could not if we tried.

We can spend our strength all foolishly  
In a discontented strife;  
Or we can be wise, and laugh and sing,  
And make the best of our life.

—H. H. in St. Nicholas for February.

## CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Some Curious Cases.

There is one grim old story told in ancient law books, of a murder committed at an inn. It was a little country inn, in a rather unfrequented place, and there on one wintry night arrived two sets of guests. One party consisted of an elderly invalid gentleman and his man-servant; the other, of two gentlemen, friends, traveling together. The accommodation was rather limited, and the man-servant was stowed away in a loft. The two friends agreed to share one chamber, while the old gentleman was to occupy that next to theirs. The three gentlemen spent the evening together in the common room, the landlord and the man-servant coming to and fro in attendance. It transpired, somehow, that the elderly invalid was traveling in possession of considerable valuables. This matter was touched upon but lightly; in fact, it was little more than an inference which might be drawn from something he said. About midnight all the travelers retired to rest. An hour or two after, one of the friends awoke. Lying in silence, he heard something like a groan, and, on its being repeated, he aroused his companion, and both listened. The sound came from the next apartment. They sprang to their feet, and, thinking their neighbor might be suddenly and dangerously ill, they hastily struck a light and went to his room. But they found they had been anticipated; light already streamed from his opened door, and at his bedside stood the landlord, with a face of horror, and in his hand a bloody knife. As the gentlemen entered the room, the invalid gave a last groan and expired from a deadly wound in his throat.

Naturally, the two gentlemen seized and secured the landlord. Between the telltale weapon in his hand and the extreme dismay and trepidation which he manifested, he might almost be said to be taken in the act. They roused the house. The few sleepy servants came hurrying in, among them the footman of the murdered man. So great was the host's terror that it was some time before he could utter a single word which might put a different complexion on the case. At last he found wit to de laze that, like the gentlemen, he had been roused by the groans, and, fearing robbers, had armed himself with a knife and hurried forth, hoping to be in time to give help; that when he saw the awful sight in the bedchamber the knife had fallen from his hand into the blood, and he had remained for a few moments powerless.

Such a story seemed credible enough, but there were sundry circumstances which instantly falsified it. The room where the landlord had slept was too remote from the scene of the murder for any groans to have reached it; and the knife was not one of those in ordinary use, which might have been hastily snatched up, but resembled others which were kept locked in a chest in his bedroom. Of these circumstances he could offer no explanation, nor yet of sundry ejaculations he had uttered when first surprised.

In spite of his protestations of innocence, in which, somehow, there seemed always a curious reservation, he was condemned to die. The night before his execution he made a singular confession. He acknowledged that his cupidity had been so excited by the idea of his visitor's valuables that he had resolved to kill him, and to possess himself of them. For this purpose he took out a knife and stole from his bedroom. Probably in the preoccupation of his horrible enterprise he had heard no footstep nor any groan; and the first thing that warned him that all was not right was the finding of the visitor's bedroom-door unlatched. When his light fell on the awful scene, and he saw his own crime had been anticipated, his knife fell from his palsied hand, and when he found himself in the grasp of his accusers he had cried that "God's judgments were on him." He owned that, though he was in act guiltless of the murder, yet he was justly judged. But though he died with every appearance of sincere repentance, the general impression was that even his final confession was but another vagary

of a criminal nature, playing with truth and falsehood to the very end.

But, years afterward, a clergyman was summoned to receive the last confidences of a man sinking in consumption. This was the servant of the murdered invalid. Then he owned that it was he who had slain his master. He had stolen from his remote loft, and had just inflicted the mortal wound when he was disturbed by the landlord's approaching footsteps, and fled barefoot in an opposite direction, regained his bed, and remained there until he was summoned by the cries of the other lodgers. He indicated how and where he had disposed of the weapon with which he killed his master, details which were subsequently verified. He was too near death to be seized by justice, but the particulars of his confession were made public, though in this case the story cannot be concluded by the formula with which the prim old law reporters generally sum up such tragedies, "That the innocence of the other man was thus completely vindicated."

Far more piteous was the story of William Shaw, who lived in Edinburgh in 1721. He was a respectable tradesman, and he had a daughter named Catherine, who, unhappily, had troublesome love affairs. Her own heart inclined to one John Lawson, to whom her father objected, saying that he was a profligate youth, addicted to every kind of dissipation. Shaw forbade the lover his house, and, when he found that Catherine still saw him clandestinely, the father imprisoned the daughter on his own premises.

Whether Shaw was too hard, or whether Catherine was too willful, nobody can say. There is one element in the case which draws sympathy to the girl. There was not only a lover to be given up, but a lover to be accepted. While Shaw banished John Lawson, he urged forward the suit of one Robertson. Catherine passionately declared that she would die sooner than marry this man, and many altercations were overheard between the father and daughter. The family seems to have consisted of these two only, and they lived in one of those "flats," or suites of rooms, opening from a common stair, which were common in Edinburgh then, as now, though in London, except in the Inns of Court, they are a modern innovation. Under somewhat imperfect arrangement this plan of building offers facilities for hearing high voices or heavy falls. The nearest neighbors of the Shaws, a family named Morison, often overheard the quarrels of the father and daughter. Without troubling themselves to listen, they could hear words which the girl screamed shrilly in her grief and rage. James Morison, as he sat following his occupation as a watch-case maker, heard Catherine giving vent to such expressions as "barbarity," "cruelty," and "death!"

Presently he heard somebody leave the room, shutting the door noisily and locking it. For some minutes afterward there was silence. Then he heard several faint groans in what seemed Catherine's voice. He felt alarmed, and called the attention of others to the sound. They went to the door of Shaw's flat and listened there. Presently they heard the daughter faintly exclaim: "Cruel father, you are the cause of my death!" They knocked imperatively for admittance; there was no answer; and, calling the aid of the town guard, they forced the lock. Catherine was found lying in a pool of blood, with a knife beside her. She was in the agonies of death, and quite speechless, but when a neighbor bent over her and inquired if it was her father who had done this, she was just able to make an affirmative motion with her head, and then expired.

At this very moment William Shaw returned. At the sight of his daughter he turned pale, trembled, and was ready to sink, which after all was only natural. Blood upon his shirt bore less doubtful witness against him.

He was hurried before the magistrates, and on his trial he fully admitted the angry terms on which he and his daughter had lived of late, also the bitterness of the quarrel before their last parting; but he declared that he left her then unhurt and well. He persisted that the blood on his shirt was there in consequence of his having bled himself, some days before, and the bandage becoming untied, but of this he could offer no corroborative evidence. So he was found guilty, and hanged in chains at Leith Walk.

Exactly one year later the new tenant of William Shaw's flat was making some rearrangements in his room, setting up a cupboard, or shelves, or something which led him to pay particular attention to the skirting-board round the fire place. Suddenly he caught sight of a paper which seemed to have fallen behind it. He took it out, and when he had unfolded it he read the following letter: "Barbarous father, your cruelty in having put it out of my power ever to join my fate to that of the only man I could love, and tyrannically insisting on my marrying one whom I had always hated, has made me form a resolution to put an end to an existence which has become a burden to me. My death lay to your charge. When you read this, consider yourself as the inhuman wretch who plunged the murderer's knife into the bosom of unhappy Catherine Shaw."

Many relations and friends readily recognized the handwriting. The high-flown language, the egotism of tone, alike reveal a mind poisoned by the style of romance in fashion at that epoch, and make us feel with the poor father, who was probably honestly desirous to save his child from real misery, though, perhaps, he did not take

the best way to do so. It reads like solemn irony that the Magistrates of Edinburgh ordered the body of William Shaw to be taken from the gibbet (the bones were still hanging in chains, according to the ghastly old custom) and given to his family for interment.

And "as the only reparation to his memory, and the honor of his surviving relations, they caused a pair of colors to be waved over his grave in token of innocence!"

Far less pathetic, but scarcely less grim, is the story of three gentlemen supping together at a Norfolk tavern in the year 1684. One became deeply intoxicated; then the others, also somewhat inflamed by wine, quarreled, and one snatched up the sword of the drunken man and stabbed the other to the heart. And not till years after the drunkard had been tried and executed for the murder did the other, then dying in extreme misery in France, acknowledge that he, and he only, had done the deed.

In the year 1660 two men named Perry and their mother were hanged for the murder of a man who had never been murdered at all. Mr. Harrison, Lady Campden's steward, having been collecting his rents, suddenly disappeared. John Perry accused his mother, himself, and his brother of having robbed Mr. Harrison in the previous year, and of having again robbed him and murdered him on the night when he was missed. The mother and Richard Perry denied all knowledge of the matter; but at length pleaded guilty to the first indictment under some pressure of policy. The other indictment was not then proceeded with, on the ground that the body was not found. But John persisted in his story, and at the next assize they were all tried for murder. John then retracted his confession, and said he must have been mad. Nevertheless, they were all condemned. Some years after Mr. Harrison appeared alive, and thus accounted for his mysterious absence: "After receiving his rents he had been set upon by a gang of ruffians, carried to the seaside, put on shipboard, and sold as a slave to the Turks. After his master's death he escaped, and with great difficulty, working his way, first to Lisbon, and thence to Dover, he arrived in England, as our law book coolly says, to the surprise of all the country."

The last story we shall tell is another tale of an inn. The Rising Sun was the name of a public house on the high road between York and Newcastle. It was kept by a man named Harris, assisted by two servants, a man named Morgan, and a maid. One evening a blacksmith stopped at the Rising Sun, supped and slept there. Early next morning the hostler, Morgan, went to a neighboring magistrate and gave information that his master, Harris, had just murdered the traveler in his bed. The traveler was found at the public house lying dead, with every appearance of having been strangled. Harris was apprehended, but positively denied the charge. Morgan as positively affirmed it. Morgan deposed that he saw his master on the bed strangling the stranger. Harris declared that he found the man in a fit, and tried to assist him. Morgan further said that he had afterward seen his master rifling the pockets of the deceased.

Harris denied everything, and medical evidence was brought forward to prove that all the marks on his body might have arisen from natural causes. The inn-keeper was on the point of being discharged, when the maid-servant requested to be sworn. She deposed that almost directly upon Harris coming down on the morning of the traveler's death, she (being in a back wash-house, unknown to her master) saw him go into the garden, take some gold from his pocket, wrap it up, and bury it under a tree in a certain corner. Harris was observed to be confused at this information. An officer was sent with the girl, and he dug up a packet containing £30 at the spot which she indicated. Harris then acknowledged having hidden the money, but he did so with such reluctance, and with so many evasions, that he was instantly committed for trial.

At the trial Morgan again deposed that he had seen the murder committed. The girl again swore to the concealing of the money, and the constable proved having found it according to her statement.

Harris had nothing to say except that Morgan's evidence was entirely false, that the buried money was his own, put away for better security. The Judge summed up; the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was condemned to die.

Harris seems to have taken his sentence meekly. He persisted in his innocence, and only lamented the sordidness of temper, which, he said, had led him into a general distrustfulness, and into such ways as this of hiding his money, which had proved his ruin.

After his master's death Morgan and the maid were married. They lived very unhappily, and at last the wife disclosed the whole story. They had both known their master's miserly temper, and the girl had found out that he buried money in the garden, a fact which she reported to Morgan. They resolved to let him go on doing so until it should amount to a considerable sum, when they purposed to seize it and to decamp.

One day Harris and Morgan had a bitter quarrel, and the master struck the man, whose sullen temper instantly formed a resolution to revenge himself. At this crisis the blacksmith arrived. The next morning Morgan himself found him dead in his bed. With diabolical inspiration he resolved to charge

his master with the murder, and to plunder that master's hoard while he was in prison, thus at once gratifying his hatred and his greed. Of this scheme he apprised the girl, and secured her approval. But when she found that the accusation was not sufficiently supported, while some words dropped in court led her to fear that if her master was released her lover might be apprehended, she resolved to sacrifice both the money and her master to secure the safety of the wretch Morgan.

After this confession she and her husband were both thrown into prison, but escaped their public punishment by dying of jail fever. It was afterwards found, by some quite unexpected information, that the blacksmith had had two previous attacks of apoplexy, and had never, at any one time, owned as much £5 in money.

## Congressional Deadheadism.

"I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to your correspondent. "It is impossible. I never paid a cent beyond livery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses, in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save \$1,000 a year if I would do certain things, but I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about \$300 a year for newspapers. I like to read them. I have passes over railroads. I could travel all over the United States free. But I pay my fare. It costs me \$57 apiece fare for my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes. I never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary and never have any money. Some Senators use all these privileges of deadheading, and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing that I think should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as I get a chance. Every Senator should have a private secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work, etc., than he can do. And each Senator should be allowed a private secretary. The Senator gets \$5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and employ a private secretary on that sum." The conscience of this Senator should be embalmed. If you were here and saw a car-load of deadheads on the street-cars when Congress adjourns you would be disgusted. They haul out cards and give their names each time to save 5 cents. I paid my fare one day, and the conductor told me it was the only fare he got, though the car was crowded, and I was standing on the rear platform. The car was full of Congressmen. This incident is a fact that the people should know.—Washington letter in Brooklyn Union-Argus.

## A Chinese Review.

A Chinese review has just been witnessed and described by a correspondent of the Shanghai Courier. The men, clad in uniforms of red and blue, were ranged in two ranks, every tenth man holding a bright scarlet flag, while a sergeant in the middle gave the time to the advance by waving a huge crimson standard. At the sound of a horn, which resembled the humming of a gigantic bee, the battalion prepared to receive cavalry. Out popped a soldier brandishing a pike, which he poked at an imaginary assailant; then, uttering a shriek like an owl, he flourished his shield, turned a somersault, and trippingly retired to the ranks. When everybody had popped out, brandished and poked his pike, shrieked like an owl, flourished his shield, thrown a somersault, and retired, the big bore hummed once more, the soldiers formed in square, and one of them danced gravely but energetically forward, throwing out his right leg with a graceful jerk; then, bounding backward, he again danced forward, this time throwing out his left. Then he jumped, he waltzed, he capered, he pranced, he turned head over heels, rolled himself well in the dust (which rose in clouds), stood on the back of his neck while he flourished his legs in the air, recovered himself, grasped wildly with his arms at nothing in particular, made a grotesque courtesy to the Viceroy, and retired. With this martial spectacle the review concluded.

## No Bunker Hill for Him.

It was one day since the late centennial celebration that a cadaverous-looking Yankee stepped up to a Boston woman's kitchen-door, and, confronting the hard-working mistress of the house, introduced himself as follows: "Best-article-ever-patented-under-the-fac-e-of-the-sun-for-taking-out-grease-spots-cleanin'-whitenin'-and-purifyin'-leavin'-the-garment-sweet-and-ready-to-take-a-stiff-smooth-polish. Like-to-buy-some-of-our-superior-washin'-compound-ma'am?" And he held out a small tin box. The woman leaned one elbow on the table, and, looking hard at the intruder when he was through, inquired: "Are you done?" "Yes, ma'am." Here the female slowly pointed her long index finger out of the door to some distant object, and again inquired: "Do you see that over there?" "Yes, ma'am," replied the dispenser of washing compound; "that's Bunker Hill monument." Then the woman squared herself on her heels, toes out, and, conjuring up a look of irony in her eyes, and gathering up a flat-iron in her hand, she asked: "Do you want one of those raised on your head?" The Yankee retreated. He didn't want any monument.

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To every purchaser of one of the above described Scales we will send THE CHICAGO LEDGER POST PAID till Jan. 1, 1890. The Scale will be sent to any address in the United States, securely boxed, by express, on receipt of the price—\$3.00. Send your money by Registered Letter, Draft on New York or Chicago, or Postoffice Order. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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## Farmers' Column.

### Digging and Storing Potatoes.

The Chicago *Times* a short time ago uttered some very sensible remarks on this subject. Some of them are as follows:

During the past few years most farmers have learned to handle eggs so that few of them are broken while on their way to market. They have also found out there is a more excellent way to harvest apples than to knock them from the tree with a pole, allowing them to fall on the ends of sharp stubble. Some have also ascertained that to insure the keeping of sweet potatoes they must be taken from the ground with care and packed away so that their skin is not bruised or broken.

They harvest American, misnamed Irish potatoes, however, in the good old way of their fathers, who went to them as if they had a spite against them. Sometimes they run a plow through the vines as they would through a patch of twitch grass, leaving the tubers to wilt in the sun or to be nipped by the frost. At other times they attack them with a heavy, sharp hoe, raising and bringing it down with the force they would employ in swinging an axe. Occasionally a potato-digger employs a spade, which he handles in the same way he would if he was digging a post hole.

He seems to have two objects in view—removing them from the ground and slicing them so that they will be in a condition to fry, without further preparation. A few farmers use a manure fork for getting potatoes out of the ground. The favorite way of using the implement is to quickly thrust it into the body of the hill, which enables the tines to pierce most of the large potatoes, which are picked off as the fork is pried out of the soil.

The truth of the matter is, no crop requires so careful handling as potatoes and none receives so little attention. A cut or bruised potato is nearly worthless unless it is fed to stock. If stored in a cave or cellar it is almost certain to rot and to affect the sound tubers that are near it. If sent to market it will injure the sale of the whole potatoes. In digging potatoes in a field that is nearly clear of weeds and grass there is no cheap implement that compares with a fork that has wide and rather blunt tines. It is hard work to use it, but by its employment one may lift more potatoes in half a day than with a hoe in an entire day. A spade is a good tool to use in digging potatoes, but it ordinarily requires an Irishman to handle it to the best advantage. A hoe will take out potatoes cleaner than any tool, and place them where they are wanted to better advantage, but it must be used to scrape away the soil and not for striking into it. The hoe may be used to excellent advantage in digging those varieties of potatoes that have their tubers scattered over a considerable space.

Potatoes should be dug when the soil is dry. They are never saleable at the price they are worth when there is dirt adhering to them. They can not be thrown out on the surface of the ground between the rows to dry without greatly injuring their eating qualities. Potatoes sprout, grow, and mature in the dark, and they should be kept in the dark as much as possible till they are ready to cook. An exposure to the light for even a few minutes injures them. Allow a fine well ripened potato to lie in the sunlight for a week and it will not be fit for food. It is liable to become green in color and slightly poisonous. The nearer they are kept to an absolute exclusion from the light from the time they are dug till they are cooked, the more palatable and nutritious they will be. A few persons who wish very choice potatoes put them in a bag as soon as they are taken out of the ground and store them in a place entirely dark. The writer of this article has frequently kept potatoes for spring and summer use in barrels covered with a thick, tightly fitting tuft of grass. They had in June the fine flavor of newly dug potatoes.

A cave dug in the side of a hill or pit in a sandbank affords an excellent place for storing potatoes. If piled on top of the ground and covered with straw and earth, care should be taken not to leave them exposed to the light. A dark cellar is to be preferred to a light one for keeping potatoes. It is best to sort potatoes when they are dug, as the work may then be done easier than at any other time. Those fit for the table may be put in bags or baskets, and the small, injured, partly-decayed ones may be left on the ground till near the close of the day's work. As they are to be fed to stock it is not necessary to be so careful about their condition. A basket lined with cloth will keep potatoes from being bruised. Potatoes should never be handled with an iron shovel, or be passed into a cellar from a shute connecting a cart with a door or window. The skin of a potato is tender and very likely to be broken. When this is the case black spots will appear even if rot does not.

As a hedge-plant for Michigan osage-orange in cold winters freezes down whenever it crosses a jack or low ground. On an elevation it succeeds well. The killing down at places destroys the value of the hedge. The honey-louise is a perfect success in our State and is the coming hedge-plant for Michigan.

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### Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following:

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

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

A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1808-45, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

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

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

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

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

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### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Densmore, of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 630, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Densmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 81, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Densmore, of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Warden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made, and provided the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the northwest quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteenth (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 2, 1879. BENTON E. GREEN, Assignee of said Mortgages. LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee. 48-13w

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