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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 1.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 365.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

FOR PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 " "	7 00	12 00	15 00
5 " "	8 00	14 00	18 00
6 " "	9 00	16 00	20 00
7 " "	10 00	18 00	22 00
8 " "	11 00	20 00	24 00
9 " "	12 00	22 00	26 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

An 2 before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two 22 sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2 00 a. m.
" "	9.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 " "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 " "
" "	5.10 " "	10.45 a. m.
" "	8.25 p. m.	9.35 " "
" "	5.55 " "	" "

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	Going South.
7.00	11.30	Muskegon.	3.30	7.00
7.10	11.47	Ferrysburg.	2.53	7.45
7.20	11.57	Grand Haven.	2.57	7.55
7.35	12.12	Pigeon.	3.30	8.40
7.45	12.24	Holland.	3.53	9.50
7.55	12.35	Fillmore.	4.17	10.30
8.05	12.45	Allegan.	5.18	11.45

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, F. R., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

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

TENBYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eight street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Col-
lecting. Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's
shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cians' prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Den Broek's Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods appertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & C., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Collars,
Picture Frames, &c.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

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

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BRYMAN, W. M. C. B. WYNN Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

ONE of the finest preparations for the
Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's
Hair Renewer." It is the best article to
restore the color and prevent the falling
out, and can be had at Schouten & West-
veer's drug store. Price only 50 cents.
38-6m

The most beautiful assortment of do-
mestic and imported Valentines can be
found at the Drug Store of

52-2 w. D. R. MEENG'S.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 00 @	12
Butter, lb	6 @	12
Clover seed, lb	6 @	16
Eggs, dozen	6 @	14
Honey, lb	6 @	14
Hay, ton	80 @	20
Onions, bushel	6 @	35
Potatoes, bushel	6 @	35
Timothy seed, bushel	6 @	1 25
Wool, lb	6 @	1 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	82
Oats, bushel	28	28
Barley, bushel	27	27
Beckwheat, bushel	27	27
Brans, ton	14 00	14 00
Feed, ton	18 00	18 00
" 100 lb	1 25	1 25
Barley, 100 lb	1 20	1 20
Middling, 100 lb	85	85
Flour, 100 lb	30	30
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	4 2 1/2
Pork	3
Lard	6 2 1/2
Smoked Meat	8 10
" Ham	5 6
" Shoulders	4 5
Tallow, per lb	6 8
Turkeys	7 9
Chickens, dressed per lb	6 8

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

Chicago & West Michigan

RAILROAD,

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.
7-1v

An Astonishing Fact.

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

Feels Young Again.

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

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at
PESSINK BROS.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

N. K. FAIRBANK'S tin caddy Lard can
be found at E. J. Harrington. This is the
finest and best Lard for family use in the
United States.

E. J. HARRINGTON

An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any
affection of the Throat, Chest or Lungs,
we know of none we can recommend so
highly as *Dr. King's New Discovery* for
Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma,
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Tick-
ling in the Throat, loss of voice, etc. This
medicine does positively cure, and that
where everything else has failed. No medi-
cine can show one half so many positive
and permanent cures as have already been
effected by this truly wonderful remedy.
For Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect
specific, curing the worst cases in the
shortest time possible. We say by all
means give it a trial. Trial bottles ten
cents. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by
Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

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

PESSINK BROS.

The Laws of Amusements As Laid Down By the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The first law that might be laid down
by which a man should regulate or select
his amusements was that they should
differ from his usual occupation. It would
not be very sensible for a letter carrier to
get his recreation by taking exercise in
the shape of walking. [Laughter.] For
a laboring man, who had been occupied
all day in some sedentary employment,
society, a walk through an art gallery or
music would be healthful and congenial
pursuit. Men who had been leading a
sedentary, thoughtful life all day should
find their amusement in the form of bodi-
ly exercise and should develop the animal
side of their nature. A ballroom was not
generally a very healthful place, for it was
crowded and badly ventilated. Dancing
at balls involved late hours, and this was
prejudicial to the preservation of good
health. Some so violated their health on
Sundays in their amusements that they
were not fit to work until Tuesday. Then
there was the question as to what amuse-
ments were right. Some people said that
a thing was right if it was harmless in it-
self. But there was nothing right in itself
and there was nothing wrong in itself.
That which produced good result in an
individual was right to that one, though
it might be wrong to a thousand other
men. There were some men who were so
light-headed that they had better not go
to light amusements. Mr. Beecher had
been asked if card playing was right. To
people who had nothing else to do but
play whist card-playing was wrong; but
to those who could interlard their days
with that as a relief from other duties and
occupations whist was as good as any
other amusement. It was inquired also if
billiard playing was right. Billiard-play-
ing was all very well, and the way to pre-
vent men from playing billiards in im-
proper places was to put billiard tables in
proper places, and the most proper place
was the home. In reference to the con-
troversy that had been going on between
the pulpit and the stage, the lecturer was
of the opinion that it was time to bring it
to an end. The pulpit and the stage
worked in different spheres and by differ-
ent means. The duty of the church was
to rise the moral standard of the people,
and when that was done the theatre took
its proper place in the category of recrea-
tion. Mr. Beecher concluded by warning
young men against clandestine amuse-
ments and going where they could not
take their sisters or their mothers.—N. Y.
Herald.

EDWARD King, writing from Charleston,
S. C., to the Boston Journal, says:

"Two years hence the Independent party
among the whites will be formed. An in-
telligent gentleman, who took a prominent
part in managing the recent November
elections, spoke to me of the necessity of
this separation from the ruder elements.
'We shall make an independent ticket,
sir,' he said, 'if they force us to it, and we
shall drive them to the wall. If they go
in for repudiation, and all the old ma-
chinery of misrule calculated to bring the
State into disrepute anew, we shall beat
them. They cannot defraud us. White
men cannot cheat white men at the polls
in this state.'

"'And the negro?' I inquired. 'What
will he do?'

"'Well, sir, we shall persuade the bet-
ter class of the negroes to go with us. They
will see that we are working for the com-
mon good, and they will be convinced by
us. With the votes that we can get from
them, and with our own, we can always
keep under the dangerous white ele-
ment.'

Business for Ladies.

Our attention has been called to a new
article for the use of ladies, the invention
of which has conferred an everlasting bless-
ing upon every lady. We refer to the
Queen City skirt suspenders for supporting
ladies' skirts, the most desirable and ben-
eficial article ever invented for the relief of
women, many of whom have suffered
years of miserable health caused solely by
carrying the weight of a number of heavy
skirts, completely dragging them down.
Something to support ladies' clothing is
absolutely necessary. These suspenders
are recommended by our leading physi-
cians to all ladies and young girls. Every
lady should have them. They are sold
only through lady agents. A splendid op-
portunity to some reliable lady canvasser
of this county to secure the agency of a
pleasant and profitable business. For
terms and territory write at once to the
Queen City Suspender Company, 278
Clark Street, Cincinnati, O.

Shooting Logs in Nevada.

A chute is laid from the river's brink up
the steep mountain to the railroad, and,
while we are telling it, the monster logs
are rushing, thundering, down the decliv-
ity. They come with the speed of a thun-
derbolt, and somewhat of its roar. A
track of fire and smoke follows them—
fire struck by their friction with the chute
logs. They descend the 1,700 feet of the
chute in fourteen seconds. In doing so
they drop 700 feet perpendicularly. They
strike the deep water of the pond with a
report that can be heard a mile distant.
Logs fired from a cannon could scarcely
have greater velocity than they have at the
foot of the chute. Their average velocity
is over one hundred feet in a second,
throughout the entire distance, and at the
instant they leap from the mouth their
speed must be fully 200 feet per second.
A sugar pine log sometimes weighs ten
tons. What a missile! How the water is
dashed into the air! Like a grand plume
of diamonds and rainbows, the feathery
spray is hurled into the air to the height
of a hundred feet. It forms the grandest
fountain ever beheld. How the waters of
the pond foam and seethe and lash against
the shore. One log, having spent its force
by its mad plunge into the deep waters,
has floated so as to be at right angles with
the path of the descending monsters. The
mouth of the chute is, perhaps, fifteen
feet above the surface of the water. A
huge log hurled from the chute cleaves the
air and alights on the floating log. You
know how a bullet glances, but can you
imagine a saw-log glancing? The end
strikes with a heavy shock, but glides
quickly past for a short distance, then a
crash like the reverberation of artillery,
the falling log springs 150 feet, vertically
into the air, and with a curve like a rocket,
falls into the pond seventy yards from the
log it struck.—Truckee (Nev.) Republican.

Colorado Snow-Storms.

SUN VIEW, El Paso County, Col., Jan.
25.—This land of almost perpetual sun-
shine and, in my opinion, overrated and
advertised country, has its drawbacks. A
fearful snow-storm commenced Dec. 11,
1878, and it snowed almost two weeks—
the storm extended from the foot hills east
into Kansas and north and south over the
whole state. It was thirty-two inches deep
at Colorado Springs, fifteen inches deep
at Pueblo and eighteen inches along the
base of the mountains; the snow was on a
level, the depth above mentioned. As a
consequence, thousands of sheep and cat-
tle are dying daily. The snow has lain in
almost one unbroken sheet for over forty
days. I shall lose all the cattle I have ex-
cept a few milch cows, which I fortunatel-
ly ran into my corral when the storm com-
menced. They will cost me to keep them
more than they are worth, as hay is \$20
to 30 per ton. The local papers hardly
mention the matter and are so afraid to
come out and tell the truth, and I felt it
incumbent on me to state the facts from one
whose business gives them the opportunity
for information and observation. Hereaf-
ter I shall only keep what stock I can win-
ter and provide for in such storms. Two
years ago last spring we had most two feet
of snow, and it snowed every day during
the month of April. I have kept a diary
for twelve years, and know whereof I
speak. In the latter part of April, 1874, it
snowed until the snow laid four feet deep

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A SHOCKING domestic tragedy was enacted at Troy, N. Y., a few days ago. The wife of one G. F. Simmons eloped with another man, which so crazed the husband that he killed his three children by giving them poison, and then ended his own existence by cutting his throat.

THE WEST.

JUDGE L. B. VILAS, one of the leading citizens of Madison, Wis., is dead. George Ward, of Columbia City, Ind., killed his son, aged 21, by splitting his head open with an ax. Both were drunk. Twenty-one Cheyenne Indians are to be tried at Leavenworth, Kansas, for murders and depredations. Several persons were bitten by a mad dog in Floyd county, Ind., whereupon the excited citizens began an exterminating war against the canines, and hundreds of them were slain.

ARTICLES of impeachment have been presented against State Treasurer Gates, of Missouri. The articles charge the corrupt use of the State funds in connection with the operations of the Mastin bank, at Kansas City.

THE Reno court of inquiry at Chicago has adjourned, after examining some twenty-four witnesses and taking a vast amount of testimony. Most of the evidence was favorable to Gen. Reno, in going to show that he did about all that could be expected of a brave and efficient officer in the unfortunate affair of the Little Big Horn. The accused is severely criticised, however, for making an uncalculated attack upon the lamented Custer, in declaring that he had no confidence in him as a soldier.

THE commanding officer at Camp Sheridan telegraphs the particulars of the massacre of Frank Moorehead, James Ashbaugh and two others on Cunning Water, by Little Wolf's Cheyennes, who also took a large number of horses from ranches.

AT Kansas City, Mo., a few days ago, while forty workmen with four teams were engaged in excavating a track for the Chicago and Alton railroad, the deep cut in which they were working caved in, burying them under 6,000 yards of earth. Six of the unfortunate men were killed, and several others received various injuries.

THE SOUTH.

A REPORT to the Internal Revenue Office at Washington, from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga., gives an account of a whisky raid in Cherokee county, that State, in which the United States officers were fired upon by a party in ambush, and several, including the guides, wounded.

AT Sumter, S. C., Sam Lee, colored Republican leader, recently appointed Postmaster at that place, was tried and found guilty of official misconduct while Judge of Probate.

A NATIONAL conference of colored citizens will be held at Nashville, May 6. The object of the conference is stated to be "to consider the situation of the colored people in the South relative to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property; also their educational, moral, social and political condition, and the question of emigration."

REPORTS come from Tennessee and Mississippi that the yellow fever has again broken out in those States, and that several deaths have occurred. It is believed that the disease has been caused by the disinfectment and removal of bodies of persons who died from the disease. These cases indicate that the germ of the fever was not killed by the recent severe weather, and create great uneasiness as to the consequences next summer. Thomas S. Drew, elected Governor of Arkansas in 1844 and re-elected in 1850, died recently in Texas.

GENERAL.

THE report that Sizing Bull has returned to American territory is denied by Canadian papers.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has removed Collector Smith, at New Orleans, and nominated General A. S. Badger, the present Postmaster, as his successor. He also nominated William L. McMillan, the present Pension Agent, to be Postmaster.

FEDERAL appointments: John Parker, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; N. P. Banks, United States Marshal of Massachusetts; J. N. Patterson, United States Marshal of New Hampshire; and Martin I. Townsend, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York; James Torrence, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Sherman Conant, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida; Decius S. Wade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; and John B. Allen, United States Attorney, Washington Territory. The bill which passed the lower house of Congress, known as the Mississippi River Improvement bill, provides for the appointment of a commission of five, three of which shall be army engineers, who shall survey, and report upon a plan for the permanent improvement of the Mississippi, from Alton, Ill., to the Gulf. The bill appropriates \$250,000 to pay the expenses of survey.

THE Senate Committee on Finance has voted to reduce the tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound, on snuff to twenty-four cents per pound, and on cigars to \$6 per thousand.

THE President has made the following Philadelphia appointments: John T. Hartranft, Postmaster; James Pollock, Naval Officer; and A. L. Snowden, Superintendent of the Mint. He has also appointed Martin P. Kennard Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

THE President has nominated Alexander L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Montevideo. Hon. Joseph Casey, formerly Judge of the Court of Claims, died a few days ago. He was a member of Congress from Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1851.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says, that at a joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives, it was decided to add a clause repealing the test oath to some important appropriation bill, and insist upon its passage. They also agreed to support a bill abolishing national banks, and replacing national bank currency with greenbacks.

THERE is a movement among Ohio Republicans looking to the nomination of Judge Taft for Governor. A State Convention of the National party of Michigan has been called to meet on the 29th of February. There is talk among New York Democrats of running Horatio Seymour for Governor.

JAMES H. MADDOX was before the

Potter Investigating Committee at Washington last week, and denied all of the testimony of the witness St. Martins, so far as it related to him. Maddox swore that St. Martins had offered to correct or withhold his affidavit for a money consideration, but that he (Maddox) declined to entertain the proposition.

COL. GEORGE W. CARTER, of Louisiana, testified before the Potter Committee, at Washington, in relation to St. Martin's statements. He denied the allegations of St. Martin, so far as they concerned him, and said he had no knowledge whatever of how subpoenas were served, of the coaching of witnesses, etc. A. M. Gibson, of the New York *Sun*, also testified before the committee that St. Martin's story, so far as it related to him, was a tissue of falsehoods.

HON. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY has tendered his resignation as Senator of the United States from Michigan.

GEN. GARFIELD positively declines to be the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. This, it is claimed, enhances the chances of Judge Taft, of Cincinnati.

FOREIGN.

ARTHUR, Duke of Connaught, is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has promised the Russian Government to send his Arctic exploring vessel, Jeannette, in search of the Nordenskjöld expedition. A serious dispute has arisen between Russia and Roumania touching the ownership of certain territory. The question will probably have to be settled by the powers. Venezuela has a revolution on her hands, and Spain is threatened with one.

THE ship Van Dieman has been sunk in a collision with an unknown vessel in the Atlantic. Only two of the crew are known to have been saved.

A CABLE dispatch of the 8th inst. reports that from 30,000 to 35,000 men were on a strike at Liverpool. Many sailors had joined the strikers, and the demeanor of the idle crowds was threatening.

THE Russian troops are to be immediately withdrawn from Turkish territory, the definitive treaty of peace having been signed at last. Heavy commercial failures continue to be of frequent occurrence in England and Scotland, and the cry of hard times grows louder and louder.

THE Director of the Mint at Bordeaux, France, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment and 125,000 francs fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs in bullion lodged in the mint by the Rothschilds. He substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion embezzled. The British have suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Zulus in South Africa. A column of the invading forces, 1,000 strong, was attacked by 20,000 blacks, and half of them wiped out of existence. All the evils of Pandora's box seem to have been let loose upon Russia. In addition to financial straits, Socialistic troubles, and the dreadful plague, which has carried panic and death into many districts, small-pox and spotted fever are now decimating the inhabitants of that unhappy realm, and the cattle are dying by the thousands of some fatal plague.

THE news of the disaster to the British arms in South Africa caused a great sensation throughout England. A court of inquiry has been ordered to collect evidence regarding the affair. It would seem that the troops were enticed from their camp, as the action took place about a mile and a quarter outside of it.

THE CIPHER TELEGRAMS.

THE Potter Sub-Committee, sent to New York to prosecute the investigation of the cipher telegrams, began work on the 5th inst. Smith M. Weed, of New York, was the first witness. He acknowledged having done a good deal of telegraphing in cipher while the electoral count was pending, and said the translation of the dispatches published, so far as he knew, was pretty correct. Mr. Weed testified that while in South Carolina a proposition was handed him offering a decision of the State Canvassing Board for Tilden, in consideration of \$60,000 or \$80,000, but he declined to entertain it. He subsequently sent the proposition to New York; Pelton stirred himself around to raise the money; the matter came to the ears of Mr. Tilden, and, according to the witness, "he brought us to order in very forcible terms for having attempted to make a trade with the Returning Board, and repeated his positive abhorrence of any such scheme."

COL. PELTON, the nephew of Gov. Tilden, was before the Potter Sub-Committee at New York, on the 6th inst., and told what he knew about the cipher dispatches. He said that all the telegrams sent by Smith M. Weed were by his instructions, and that in his absence they were opened by the National Democratic Committee. Telegrams from Florida signed "Marble," stating that propositions looking to the purchase of the Returning Board had been made, and asking if he (Pelton) could raise the required funds, were shown to witness and acknowledged to be correct; also the replies of Pelton, in which he notified Marble of the acceptance of the propositions, and that the money would be forthcoming. Dispatches touching similar negotiations in South Carolina were also exhibited and their authenticity acknowledged by witness. Gov. Tilden was entirely ignorant of these negotiations, and had no hand in them whatever. Witness said he had an idea that the Returning Board propositions, even if carried out, would result, if assented to, in a delay which would be favorable to the Democratic party. He had made no arrangements for raising money, but intended eventually to lay the matter before the Democratic National Committee, and let it decide. In the meanwhile he thought it best to commit the members of the Returning Board to the proposition in question. He acted wholly on his own responsibility without consultation with any one. He had no authority to act for the Democratic National Committee in the matter.

MANTON MARBLE testified before the Potter sub-committee, at New York, on the 7th inst. He said that he went to Florida on his own volition to look after the electoral vote; did not go under the instructions of the Democratic committee, at the request of Gov. Tilden or anybody else. He was furnished by Col. Pelton with a cipher before he left New York, and used it subsequently. He neither sent to, nor received from, Gov. Tilden any telegrams. All his dispatches were addressed to Pelton. He said the cipher telegrams, as published in the New York *Tribune*, were simply rubbish, so far as he (Marble) was concerned. He did not remember the dispatch to Pelton stating that the vote of Florida could be purchased for \$200,000, and to which the latter replied that the figure was too high. The second dispatch, in which Pelton was informed that the vote could be had for \$50,000, the witness recollected. He stated, however, that none of these propositions were his, and that he only telegraphed them as matters of news. The witness explained the meaning of certain phrases in the telegrams he sent to Pelton, and said that none of them had reference to money or purchasing transactions.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN was summoned as a witness by the Potter sub-committee at New York, on the 8th inst. He was sworn the same as any other witness and testified substantially as follows: "I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida. I had no information and no suspicion

that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York *Tribune*. I had no knowledge and no dealings with any parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of Nov. 30, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I didn't know that he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party, offering to obtain, for money, the vote of South Carolina. I said that I would authorize no such transaction, nor spend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few minutes. I obtained Col. Pelton's address in Baltimore, and telegraphed to him to come home. I know nothing of the cipher that had been passing between him and others, and could not have translated them. In regard to the Oregon dispatches, I did not know that they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. From the 7th of November, 1876, until Dec. 6, of the same year, under no circumstance did I enter into any combination for seeking certificates by venal inducement. There never was an hour nor a minute that I entertained such a thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me as President of the United States, to 4,000,000 of citizens who were defrauded, I owed it to proclaim that I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evil may result from this subversion of the electoral system, and of a free Government, I resolved that I would enter into no action for the purchase of the Chief Magistracy. I was resolved that I would continue to protest against a wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights. I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought (meaning by the Republicans). I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the Democratic party had secured my seat by fraud. The committee decided to examine no more witnesses in New York, and left immediately for Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.—SENATE.—The Senate, after a protracted debate lasting until nearly midnight adopted Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the later constitutional amendments. A number of amendments were offered by the Democrats and rejected. The Morgan substitute, adopted by the Democratic caucus, was also voted down—18 yeas to 26 nays. The Edmunds resolutions, as originally introduced, were then adopted by a vote of 23 yeas to 17 nays. Nothing else of importance transpired in the Senate.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee on Elections in the Florida contested case was submitted in favor of Jesse J. Finlay, and adverse to the claims of Horace Rubeke. The minority submitted dissenting views, and both reports were recommended. The House passed the Mississippi levee bill and spent the rest of the day on the Army Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire in regard to the reports concerning infectious diseases among horned cattle. Agreed to. Mr. Wallace submitted a resolution requesting the Committee on Commerce to report the House bill, known as "The Inter-State Commerce bill," at the earliest possible moment. Agreed to. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. The bill to provide for taking the tenth and subsequent censuses was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hayes introduced a bill, appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the Illinois river, and enlarging the Illinois and Michigan ship canal. Mr. Cummings introduced a bill making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions. The Army Appropriation bill was discussed at length. The main features of the Burnside Army Reorganization bill were incorporated into the bill by the committee of the whole, and a motion was made to engraft upon it also the proposition to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, pending which the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back the Senate bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese, and also the House bill for the same purpose. They were placed on the calendar. Mr. Harris, from the select committee to inquire into the best means of preventing epidemic diseases, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases and to establish a bureau of public health. Mr. Windom called up his resolutions in regard to the migration of colored people, and spoke in favor thereof. The Senate took up and passed—40 yeas to 20 nays—the bill allowing women to practice law in the United States Supreme Court.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the day to dull routine business and the consideration of private claims.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the House bill providing for the payment to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war of three months' extra pay provided for by the act of July 19, 1848, and devoted the remainder of the day to routine business of trifling interest.

HOUSE.—The Army Appropriation bill was passed, including the two important amendments relative to the organization of the army and to the railroad telegraph, and defeating the amendment which proposed to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department. No other business was transacted.

FEBRUARY 10.—In the Senate, the House bill authorizing an issue of certificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, to aid in refunding the public debt, was amended by increasing the rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent., and then passed. Mr. McCready addressed the Senate in favor of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and Mr. Paddock made a speech on Agriculture. Mr. Morrill introduced two financial measures—one authorizing the conversion of national gold bonds, and the other amending the Revised Statutes relative to the deposit of bonds by associations. In his closing motions to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the law in regard to the test oath of jurors, and also the law for the appointment and payment of Supervisors of Election and their aids, were rejected—126 yeas, 113—not the necessary two-thirds voting in the affirmative. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to establish postal savings banks was defeated—yeas, 39; nays, 184. Mr. Acklen introduced a bill to restore the franking privilege. The General Appropriation bill was discussed.

FEBRUARY 11.—In the Senate, a resolution was adopted ordering the Committee on Agriculture to consider what can be done by the General Government to better encourage and foster agricultural interests. Mr. Cameron (Pa.) submitted a joint resolution providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the States. In the House, the entire day was devoted to the consideration of the General Appropriation bill.

THE other day a little "Hub," 4 years old, while playing in the nursery, came across an old doll, rather the worse for wear, and being in a generous mood he took it to his mother and said: "Mamma, I dess I better div dis to the swill man when he turns wound, an' p'aps he will take it home to the swill lady and let her fix it up all nice for the little swill children to play wis—wouldn't you, mamma?"

THE Lieutenant Governor of Colorado is worth \$5,000,000, owns two mines, is President of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store. A few years ago he was a poor stone-cutter in Augusta, Me.

THE EDMUNDS RESOLUTIONS.

Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

The resolutions of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution, being under consideration—

Mr. Bayard (Democrat) declared that the first one to throw doubt upon the validity of the amendments was the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds). The resolutions were not part of the legislative business of the Senate. They were accompanied by the odor of the caucus, and not that from the committee-room. They savored more of party tactics than true statesmanship, and did nothing to relieve the wants of the people of the country. If it were proper for this Senate to declare the validity of these amendments, then another party in power could bring in a resolution declaring their invalidity. To such doctrine he could never consent. Armies arrayed to overthrow a Government by force were not half so dangerous as this subtle attempt to place a false construction upon the constitution. It was a design to bring within the control of Congress the civil rights of citizens, which had always been intrusted to the States. It was a most dangerous centralization of power to give the Federal Government that unlimited sway over the rights of citizens which had been left wholly to State Governments. It was against every step in that direction that he now protested. He referred to the cases to be tried in the Supreme Court of the United States testing the validity of the Civil Rights law, and said these cases could not be tried too soon. If the power claimed in that bill did exist, then the political party, which ever it might be, that got possession of the Government had almost limitless and crushing power to sustain itself forever. The whole object of this resolution was to procure from the Senate an approval of the unconstitutional legislation heretofore enacted against which he struggled in vain at the time of its enactment. He would be no party; he would aid in no legislation, that did not recognize the rights of every man in all parts of the country. There was an unwritten law which would crush every man with indignation who sought to secure the dominion of party over the peace, the security and rights of the entire American people.

Mr. Edmunds (Republican) said he could never with his honorable friend (Bayard) that every man should have equal rights. If that was the attitude of his friend and his party then there was no difference in the parties on the question of equal rights. The only question was how to get them. It was the mission of legislation somewhere to see to it that this equality of all was made real and should cease to be a hollow pretense under which a minority might control States. The party to which he had the honor to belong had always believed in the rights of States in the Union, but they also believed in the rights of the Union. He then read from the substitute of Mr. Morgan in regard to its being the duty of the States to punish violations of these amendments, and then quoted from the Fifteenth amendment to show that it was within the power of the Federal Government to punish offenders. He denied that the Supreme Court of the United States in the *Reese* case had decided against the constitutionality of any act of Congress. On the contrary, the court said the indictment would have been good had it stated that the man was deprived of his right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and it fell clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States to punish the offenders. When a State, either by law or the want of law, either by the administration of its executive or judicial departments, or the want of administration, fails to give equal protection to every citizen, the Supreme Court of the United States said Congress had the right to enforce that protection against all comers, and everywhere. If there was anything in this liberty of ours, this brotherhood, not only of States and of communities, but the brotherhood of man everywhere, and if the State could not protect the man, then this common-brotherhood Government of ours should extend its protecting hand. He deplored the condition of affairs in some Southern States, and said it was bearing its necessary fruit, which was bankruptcy, ruin and distress hanging over some of them, on account of which they could not pay their honest debts. He was not for rectifying wrongs in one section of the country and not in another. There was not the slightest inclination on the part of Senators on his side of the chamber to shut their eyes against real or imaginary wrong anywhere in the North. It was for the Senate to say whether it was ready to extend its constitutional power for the protection of civil rights that are essential to the existence of the States.

Mr. Whyte (Democrat) spoke in opposition to the resolutions. He denied that the whole power of controlling elections for members of Congress belonged to Congress. It was for the State to protect its citizens in the right of suffrage. It was under control of the State and must be protected by the States. The United States had no right to interfere except in cases of abridgment of that right provided for in the Fifteenth amendment. The United States had no voters of its own, and there was no one to protect until the State denied a man the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Garland (Democrat) moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Morgan, so that it should read, "that, although the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution were not adopted in a legal manner, yet, having been accepted, recognized and acquiesced in by the States, they are as valid and binding." etc. Rejected.

Mr. Hill (Democrat) said this discussion had developed the fact that all accepted the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The Democrats accepted them and obeyed them. He trusted now his friends on the other side of the chamber would not go home and tell their people that the Democrats did not accept them. He did not think any good could come from this discussion, and he thought it time to close it now, and with it close the door on the war. He said the Senate got into differences on account of discussing the form of these resolutions rather than their substance. It was useless to take up the time of the Senate in this discussion, and he did not see how any good was to be accomplished by continuing the wrangle over these resolutions.

Mr. Edmunds said no one could have any difficulty in finding out what the resolutions meant. They meant what the honorable Senators on the other side did not agree to. They meant legislation to protect voters. He referred to the tissue ballots in South Carolina, and said there was no law in the United States to punish persons for using them, and the State law seemed slow to vindicate the rights of citizens.

Mr. Hill said it must be conceded by every Senator on the floor that no legislation contemplated by the Senator from Vermont could be made at this session of Congress. There were important subjects to act on, many of which could not be acted upon; if this discussion was continued. Of course suggestions of fraud in one portion of the country from one side of the chamber would bring forth replies from the other side. The country would not be benefited nor the Senate enlightened by the opinions of gentlemen on these resolutions or the substitute of the Senator from Alabama (Morgan). He frankly confessed that none of them suited him.

Mr. Edmunds said the whole matter was just this: That while the political party to which his friend, Hill, belonged voted against the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments, they now declared them valid. These amendments had been adopted, although every State having a Democratic Legislature had refused to agree to them, and some Legislatures which afterward became Democratic attempted to withdraw the ratification given by previous Legislatures. There had never been any legislation to carry out any of these amendments which did not meet with the opposition of the Democratic party, and if that party would be consistent to its opinions and come into power,

all these amendments and the laws to enforce them would be swept from the statute books under State laws. In one section wrong, tyranny and oppression had entered into the election of members of the other branch of Congress, and the Senate should act promptly to correct these evils. The real difficulty was that the Democratic party professed to do as South Carolina insisted upon in 1835-36, and that was that there should be left to the supreme power of the States the opportunity practically to nullify.

The resolutions were then put to a vote and adopted. Yeas, 23; nays, 17. Following is the text of the resolutions:

Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States have been legally ratified and are as valid and of the same paramount authority as any other part of the constitution; that the people of each State have a common interest in the enforcement of the whole constitution in every State in the Union, and that it is the duty of Congress to enforce said amendments, and to protect every citizen in the exercise of the rights thereby secured by the laws of a general character already passed for that purpose, and by further appropriate legislation, so far as such enforcement and protection are not secured by existing laws, and that it is the duty of the executive department of the Government faithfully and with diligence to carry all such laws into impartial execution, and of Congress to appropriate all moneys needful for that end.

Resolved, further, That it is the duty of Congress to provide by law for the full and impartial protection of all citizens of the United States duly qualified in the right to vote for Representatives in Congress, and to this end the Committee on Judiciary be and it is hereby instructed to prepare and report as soon as may be a bill for the protection of such rights, and the punishment of infractions thereof.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, Feb. 10.—The Legislature reassembled at 8:30 in the evening after a recess of ten days. Gov. Crosswell sent the following message relative to the resignation of ex-Senator Christiancy: "I transmit herewith for the information of the Legislature a copy of a letter bearing date the 8th inst., addressed to me by the Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, resigning the office of Senator from the State of Michigan in the Congress of the United States, to take effect at 12 o'clock noon of this day, whereby said office is now vacant, and has been from said last-mentioned period of time." The following is a copy of Senator Christiancy's letter of resignation: "LANDING, Mich., Feb. 8, 1878.—To His Excellency Chas. M. Crosswell, Governor of the State of Michigan.—SIR: Thereby resign my office of Senator from the State of Michigan in the Congress of the United States, this resignation to take effect on the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon of said day. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY." The resignation of a general character was transacted. Numerous petitions were received, and notices of introduction of bills given. A resolution instructing the committee investigating the asylum at Kalamazoo to sit with open doors was laid upon the table.

The Death-Rate of Europe.

A Russian statistician has lately undertaken to find out at what rate people die in Europe, and the result of his labors shows the following yearly proportion of deaths out of every thousand souls:

Russia.....	37.5	Germany.....	37.8
Hungary.....	37.3	France.....	36.3
Bavaria.....	31.7	Switzerland.....	23.8
Wurttemberg.....	31.7	Belgium.....	23.7
Austria.....	31.3	Great Britain.....	22.2
Spain.....	30.5	Denmark.....	19.5
Italy.....	30.3	Norway and Sweden.....	18.2

It will be seen from this that the mortality is greatest in Russia, where Norway and Sweden seem to be the healthiest of the countries. France ranks fourteenth on the list, and shows a slight advantage over Germany, but difference for the worse of 4 per cent. between herself and England.

Froth.

In all cities there are three grades of people, the substratum, the substance and the froth. The substratum are the vicious poor who hide in dark alleys. The substance are the mechanical and commercial industries. And on top of these floats the worthless, fashionable froth.—Des Moines Register.

ALL the guns recently captured from the Afghans are of Cabul manufacture, and are rifled, firing very accurately up to 2,500 yards.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$8 50	@	10 00
HOGS.....	3 40	@	4 20
COTTON.....	94 00	@	94 94
WHEAT—Superfine.....	1 15	@	1 20
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 05	@	1 08 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45 00	@	47 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	30 00	@	31 1/2
RYE—Western.....	58 00	@	59
PORK—Mess.....	8 75	@	10 50
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	7
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 80	@	5 35
Cows and Heifers.....	2 40	@	3 50
Medium to Fat.....	3 70	@	4 25
HOGS.....	3 75	@	4 00
FLOUR—Family White Winter.....	4 75	@	5 10
Good to Choice Spring.....	4 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	86	@	87
CORN—No. 2.....	72	@	73
OATS—No. 2.....	31	@	32
RYE—No. 2.....	20	@	21
BARLEY—No. 2.....	41	@	44
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	76	@	78
EGGS—Fresh.....	24	@	25
PORK—Mess.....	7 75	@	9 55
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	95	@	98
No. 2.....	88	@	87
CORN—No. 2.....	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2.....	20	@	21
RYE—No. 1.....	43	@	45
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74	@	75
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	95	@	96
CORN—Mixed.....	30	@	31
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@	24
RYE.....	43	@	45
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@	9 63 1/2
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	90	@	94
CORN.....	28	@	29
OATS.....	22	@	23
RYE.....	51	@	52
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@	10 00
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	95	@	96
No. 2 Red.....	94	@	95
CORN.....	33	@	34
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@	23
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White.....	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	93	@	94
No. 1 Amber.....	92	@	93
CORN—No. 1.....	34	@	35
OATS—Mixed.....	23	@	24
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@	2 20
PORK—Mess.....	9 00	@	9 75
EAST LEBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	5 00	@	5 25
Fair.....	4 10	@	4 75
Common.....	3 25	@	4

SABBATH READING.

Question.

Dear and blessed dead ones, can you look and listen
To the sighing and the moaning down here below?
Does it make a discord in the hymns of heaven—
The discord that jangles in the life you used to know?
When we pray our prayers to the great God above
Does the echo of our praying ever glance aside
Your day?
Do you know the thing we ask for, and wish that
You could give it,
You, whose hearts ached with wishing in your
own little way?

Are your ears deaf with praises, you blessed dead
Of heaven?
Are your eyes blind with glory that you cannot
see our pain?
If you saw, if you heard, you would weep among
the angels,
And the praises and the glory would be for you
again.

For He listens to our praying, the great God of
pity,
And He fills with pain the measure of our life's
little day—
Could He bear to sit and abide there, on His white
throne in heaven,
But that He sees the end, while we are on the way?
—*Louise Chandler Moulton.*

The New Commandment.

"A new commandment I give unto
you, that ye love one another." In His
last interview with His disciples, before
He suffered, Christ spake very tenderly
on this point, and He accompanied His
words with the prayer that they
might all be one; and it was a promi-
nent theme in the epistles of the apos-
tles, and especially so in those of John,
the disciple whom Jesus loved.

There are important reasons why the
disciples of Jesus should love one an-
other. They are all disciples of the
same loving Savior. They are all mem-
bers of the same family, of which Christ
is the Head. They are all born of the
same Spirit. They have the same great
object for which to live—the promotion
of the kingdom of the Redeemer. They
have similar joys and sorrows. They
are all traveling on together to the
same blessed home in heaven, where
they will forever dwell, and unite
in the same rapturous songs, and par-
ticipate in the same delightful pleasures.

They owe it to their Savior, who
bought them with His own precious
blood, that they love one another. Noth-
ing will please Him better; nothing
will honor His religion more, and tend
so much to its advancement in the
world. "By this," He said, "shall all
men know that ye are My disciples, if
ye have love one to another." Thus
should His religion be advanced, and
men be led to think and to speak well
of it.

But, on the other hand, nothing so
much brings dishonor upon religion,
and hinders its progress, as the want
of brotherly love, and a spirit of animosity
on the part of the professed friends of
Christ. Whenever such is the case, the
enemies of religion take notice of it,
and make the most of it. They eat the
sins of the disciples of Christ as they
eat bread. They make them, an excuse
for the neglect of religion, and soul-de-
stroying is the effect upon them. Next
to more love to Christ, more love to His
people should be striven for.

Love is the golden chain that binds
The happy souls above—
And how an angel of heaven who finds
His bosom glow with love.

Choice Sayings.

Matthew Henry, the learned English Biblical
commentator,
"Divine vengeance comes with feet
dead, but it strikes with hands of
fire."

"Men may die like lambs, and yet have
their place with the goats."

"It is common for those who are far-
thest from God to boast themselves most
living near the church."

Events are not determined by the
wheel of fortune, which is blind, but by
the wheels of Providence, which are full
of eyes.

I reckon him a Christian indeed that
is neither ashamed of the gospel, nor a
shame to it.

Nature is content with little, grace
with less but lust with nothing.

God's presence with a man in his
house, though it be but a cottage,
makes that house both a castle and a
palace.

Length of days is wisdom's right-
hand blessing, typical of eternal life;
but it is in her left hand that she riches
and honor.

It is good to be early at our devotions.
The morning is as good a friend to the
graces as it is to the muses.

We ought to know the scriptures as
the physician does his dispensary, the
lawyer his books of reports, and the
sailor his charts and compass.

God's laws were never designed to be
like cobwebs, which catch the little flies
but suffer the large ones to break
through.

Venture not into the company of
those that are infected with the plague,
no, not though thou think thyself guard-
ed with an antidote.

As when we are in prosperity we are
ready to think our mountain will never
be brought low, so when we are in ad-
versity we are ready to think our valley
will never be filled up.

When Christ was about to leave the
world He made His will; His soul He be-
queathed to His Father, His body He be-
queathed to Joseph, to be decently in-
terred, His clothes fell to the soldiers,
His mother He left to the care of John;
but what should He leave to His poor
disciples, that had left all for Him? Silver
and gold He had none, but He left them
that which was infinitely better,
His peace.

Wanted a White Spirit.

An Indian carried the dead body of
his sister to the top of a hill at Rose-
bud, Neb., and stationed himself by it
with a rifle in his hands, intending to
kill the first white man who came with-
in range, so that a white spirit might

accompany her to the happy hunting-
grounds. He stood there six hours, fir-
ing occasional but harmless shots at
distant persons. Then a white man
who had lived many years among the
Indians, and whose wife was a squaw,
walked unsuspectingly that way. The
Indian shot him in the breast, and was
satisfied. But the wounded man recov-
ered, and accepted thirteen horses, forty
blankets, and an apology in settlement.

SPRING STYLES.

The Fashions of the Next Season Foreshad-
owed by Harper's Bazar.

Spring Goods.—The first importa-
tion of goods for the next season show
stripes, armures, basket-woven goods,
small neat floriated designs, polka dots
and borders for trimmings. Plain
smoothly woven fabrics are shown in
colors to accompany the striped and
colored stuffs, and the combination of
two or three kinds of material in a sin-
gle dress will evidently be continued.

Spring Woollens.—The new woollens
have what is called by merchants the
"flannel finish," meaning a woolly sur-
face, without luster, and very soft. These
come in plain colors or in narrow
stripes of two tones of a color, or else
in the loose basket-weaving. The col-
ors are moss, beige, brown, gray and
black. A new camel's hair fabric is
shown without twills and with flannel
finish; it is of lighter weight than any
before shown, and is as thin as bunting
or as grenadine; it is most largely im-
ported in beige brown and black. The
gray woollens look prettiest in odd ar-
mure designs, or in stripes a fourth of
an inch wide of two clear shades of
French gray. The standard de beige is
imported in gray, olive, moss, beige and
navy blue. Low priced woollen mix-
tures for the million have tiny thread
stripes and checks, or zigzag effects of
two shades, such as cream with brown
or else in contrast, as gray with red.
Checked effects are given in the weav-
ing rather than the coloring; stripes
will be preferred to checks, or at least
they have been more largely imported.
Few plaids are shown, but there are
many cross-barred patterns.

Cotton Satteens, Etc.—The luster
of satin is so popular at present that it
has been given to cotton goods, and the
novelty for spring wash dresses will be
satteens, finely twilled, yet soft and
flexible, and with a genuine gloss like
the luster of satin. Whether this satin
finish will survive washing remains to
be seen, but the pretty patterns are said
to be fast; they are small flowers in ex-
quisite colors, beautifully grouped, as if
designed by artists. The grounds are
sky blue, cream, French gray, brown, or
white, and there are striped grounds of
two contrasting colors—rose with blue,
gray with pink, cream with blue. These
are to form gay Pompadour over-dresses
with striped vests and plain-colored
skirts. Among the best satteens are
stripes of two shades of gray or of ecru,
with a border of dark cardinal red
strewn with palm leaves.

How to Make Spring Dresses.—The
first new dresses shown for spring have
basques and coats with vests, overskirts,
and lower skirts that cling to the figure
in front and on the sides, and are very
simply trimmed around the bottom
with one or two plaited flounces. They
are made of lawns and the satteens just
described, with borders, and are very
fancifully made with two or three differ-
ent kinds of goods in a single dress.
For instance, a gay little dress of cotton
satteen has a demi-trained skirt of sky
blue, with a long apron overskirt of the
same, much wrinkled across the front,
and edged at the bottom with a broad
band of blue and white striped satteen
—the stripes perpendicular instead of
bias—below this is gathered white
Russian lace. The vest is of the striped
stuff, and so much of it is visible that it
really becomes the basque of the suit;
a jabot of lace is down the whole front
of the vest. Above all this is a tiny
coat of cream and blue and red flowered
satteen, sloped away from the top of
darts very far on the sides. Every de-
tail of an elaborate costume is carried
out in these simple fabrics. The coat is
piped with blue, and has a striped re-
versed collar, and down the back of the
overskirt are draperies made of the
flowered and striped stuffs.

Crime in New York.

The report of the Supervisor of Ad-
missions and Discharges from the Al-
bany Penitentiary gives an alarming
picture of the growth of crime in New
York city, and attributes it to the evils
of the tenement-house system and the
effects of trashy literature. It says that
cheap novels and cheaper serials are to
be found where bread is wanting, and
in the pocket of almost every boy and
girl able to read. The report goes on to
say: "Another evil, and one more
shocking on account of the depth of de-
pravity of which it is the cause, is the
exposure of girls of tender years en-
gaged in seeming innocent occupations,
peddling or vending small wares at all
hours of night, their faces prematurely
old."

An Irish agent having been instructed
to raise rents, called a meeting of
the tenants and apprised them of the
intention. "You can afford it," said he;
"see how prices have risen." Silence
was broken by an old farmer, who
said, "yes; there is no denying of that.
It used to cost a pound to get an agent
shot, and now, he jabsbers, it can't
be done under two." The rents have
not yet been raised.

The tenant farmers of England pay
a larger sum per acre for the use of land
than they would be obliged to give in
purchase money for better lands in this
country.

OUR PRESENT POPULATION.

And the Census of 1880.
[From the New York Tribune.]

The present Congress has few more
important duties to perform than to
provide for the taking of the new census.
Very useful suggestions have been made
to the committee by Prof. Walker, who
superintended the last census, and who
is specially qualified, both by experience
and scholarship, to point out the defects
in the mode hitherto adopted. No effort
should be spared to make the next
enumeration more thorough than any
taken during the first century of the
republic. It is particularly desirable
that the many and obvious defects in
the method of collecting industrial sta-
tistics should be removed, for it is well
known that the statistics thus far ob-
tained have had but a moderate value.
But the important political interests
which depend upon the enumeration of
population also make it exceedingly de-
sirable that the work should be more
accurately and faithfully performed than
has been possible under the old system.
It is a notorious fact that in many local-
ities the rivalry of towns has had some
influence upon the thoroughness of the
work, and the results will inevitably be
distorted as long as returns from one
place can be held back for revision until
those from other places have been for-
warded and made public. The plan of
dividing the work so that the actual
enumeration can be performed within a
very short time, and simultaneously in
all parts of the country, on many ac-
counts deserves especial consideration.

It is singular that writers and speak-
ers, contrary to the usual American
habit, have almost without exception
underestimated the population of the coun-
try for some years past. Probably the
nation is now growing too modest, as it
formerly was too much inclined to
boasting. But those who have occa-
sion to refer to the present population
almost invariably mention a number
which the country has undoubtedly
passed several years ago. It is cus-
tomary to speak of the population as
about 44,000,000 or 45,000,000. But the
calculations of Prof. Elliott, of the
Census Bureau, which thus far have
been singularly sustained by facts, give
47,983,000 as the probable population
July 1, 1878, and 49,395,000 as the prob-
able population July 1, 1879. These
calculations, based upon the principle
of constant second differences, give an
increase of about 32 per cent. for the
decade now approaching an end. They
are strongly confirmed by the census
taken in fifteen of the States by State
authority, during 1874 in Michigan,
during 1875 in Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana,
Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New
Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode
Island, South Carolina and Wisconsin,
and during 1876 in Missouri and
Nebraska. With allowance for the un-
avoidable incompleteness of every cen-
sus taken by defective State machinery,
it must be granted that the actual in-
crease for the whole country to 1875
must have been at least as great as the
increase apparent in the returns from
these States of the dates named. The
population of the fifteen States in 1870
was 14,610,636, and, according to the
census taken by the States about the
middle of the decade, it was 16,963,020,
the gain being 16.1 per cent. in about
five years, or at the rate of 32.2 per
cent. for the decade. It is, therefore,
probable that the estimate of Prof.
Elliott will not prove greatly in error
and that the present population, Jan. 1,
1879, is not far from 48,600,000.

The question of greatest political in-
terest connected with the census is in
regard to the reapportionment of rep-
resentation. Taking as guides, first, the
increase ascertained about the middle
of the decade in some States, and, sec-
ond, the well-established fact that since
the panic of 1873 there has been a very
important readjustment in the occupa-
tion and location of laborers, with ex-
traordinary increase in the population
of the newer agricultural States, we
have prepared an estimate of the prob-
able population at this time by States,
and find that the aggregates for the
several sections are as follows:

	Population.
Eastern and Middle States.....	14,438,000
Western and Pacific States.....	16,270,000
Former slave States.....	16,800,000
Total States.....	47,508,000
Territories.....	662,000
Total population.....	48,035,000

If Prof. Elliott's estimate is fully sus-
tained, the population of each of these
divisions should be slightly increased,
the Western States and the Territories
the most. It is possible that the allow-
ance made for recent increase in Texas
and Arkansas is too large, but the gain
in those States and Western Louisiana
has certainly compensated in part the
retarded growth of older Southern
States. If a new apportionment were
to be made upon the present popula-
tion, there would be little difference in
representation between the South and
the West, if those estimates are correct.
But the Western States are growing
much the more rapidly, and within the
eighteen months remaining of the
decade it is probable that they will con-
siderably outstrip the former slave
States in population, and secure a
larger representation than any other
section.

A Mother's Devotion.

A little negro, about 2 or 3 years old,
fell into Mr. J. D. Pace's well, near
Hodges, and was almost miraculously
delivered from death by his mother.
The well was forty feet deep, and the
child fell to the bottom. The mother
was some fifty yards distant from the
well at the time of the accident, but
rushed to the rescue and descended the
well, holding to the wall-rock and the
piping of the pump. The child was

found clinging to the pump, up to its
mouth in water, and beyond the power
of speech. The woman placed it in a
bucket which had been lowered to her,
and with this load on her head, safely
climbed back to the surface again. But
few such instances as this of miraculous
escapes and motherly devotion ever oc-
cur, and as such it is worth recording.
—*Abbeville (S. C.) Medium.*

Brave Girls.

On Monday last two men called at the
residence of Mr. Louis Henne, residing
about seven miles north of this city, and
asked for something to eat, stating that
they were on their way to Springfield,
where they were promised work in the
rolling mills. There were none of the
family at home at the time, except the
twin daughters of Mr. Henne, Lucy
and Annie, aged about 13 years, but
they prepared a meal, of which the men
partook, "behaving and conversing with
the ladies as gentlemanly as any one,"
as it was expressed by our informant,
until they had finished the eating.
Then they began to indulge in language
that alarmed the young ladies, finally
culminating in a proposition to "go
through the house and see what and
who was in it," accompanied by a threat
to murder the young ladies if they re-
fused to accompany them in the search.
Instead of complying with their de-
mand, however, Miss Lucy stepped into
another room, and, seizing a double-
barreled shotgun, pointed it at the two
chaps and told them to leave, an order
which they were not slow to obey, one
of them leaving behind his hat.—
Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

James Stephens' Return.

James Stephens, the Irish revolution-
ist, arrived yesterday in the France.
The rumor of his intended visit had
been current in Irish national circles in
this city for some time. He was met at
the wharf by several friends and escort-
ed to quarters that had been prepared
for him.

Mr. Stephens was interviewed by a
Sun reporter. He said he had lived
principally in Paris since he went from
New York four years ago, but was in
constant communication with leaders in
Ireland of the party who believe in
physical force. The day he embarked
at Havre he received reports from the
men in Ireland. He could say to his
countrymen here that all the revolu-
tionary elements in Ireland were united
—that there was "perfect harmony"
among them, as the "faction" in the
revolutionary ranks was at its last gasp.
They had not the numbers which they
had in the heyday of the Fenian Broth-
erhood, but they had united ranks, dis-
cipline and a harmony of thought and
action which was almost unknown be-
fore.—*New York Sun.*

Hebrews in Congress.

A New York paper refers to Edward
Einstein, Congressman-elect from the
Seventh district, as the second Israel-
ite who has been elected to Congress
from that city. The first was Emanuel
H. Hart, elected in 1861. Henry M.
Phillips, a prominent Hebrew of Phila-
delphia, was elected to Congress in
1857 and re-elected in 1859. Boston
elected Leopold Morse to the present
Congress and has re-elected him. There
have been two Israelites in the Senate.
Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana,
served from 1853 to 1861, when he
withdrew, and subsequently took a part
in the Rebellion. David L. Yulee, of
Florida, was elected for three successive
terms, serving from 1845 to 1861. He,
too, was prominent in secession. He
was a political prisoner in Fort Pulaski
in 1865, but was released in 1866.

A Work-House for Tramps.

The State of Maryland has built a
work-house for tramps, near Baltimore.
at a cost of \$324,000, upon a plot of
ground 560 feet long and 300 wide, sur-
rounded by a high wall. The interior
is made up of workshops and cells.
The statute for commitment reads: "It
shall be the duty of every Justice of
the Peace of the State to cause to be
arrested and, on due proof, to commit
any vagrant, or habitually disorderly
person, not insane, to this institution
for a period of not less than two nor
more than six months."

A Fine Law Point.

An ingenious Nevada lawyer has
raised a novel point of law in behalf
of a client who is under sentence of death.
During the trial the prisoner was com-
pelled to expose his arm and show cer-
tain marks that a witness asserted were
there, thus proving his identity. His
counsel objected, on the ground that
this was compelling a witness to testify
against himself—a thing a prisoner can-
not be forced to do in a criminal prose-
cution, and on this ground a new trial
is demanded.

The English Exodus.

There are indications of a speedy and
great migration of English agricultural
laborers to some land less crowded than
that which gave them birth. Four hun-
dred of the sons of Kent, shut out
from all chance of employment at home
in consequence of a strike, took ship-
ping for Australia the other day.

THERE is one woman in Maine who
has lived a good deal in a year. This is
her story: "She lives in Fairfield, is
40 years of age, and is the mother of
seventeen children. Inside of a year
she gave birth to two at different times,
married off two, and lost three by death.
One of the two married sons lost his
wife and was remarried within the same
year."

THE locks used in the new War Office,
in London, are of American manu-
facture.

A SILENT MAN.

A Man Who Swore Off from Talking Fifty
Years.

[Utica (N. Y.) Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.]
Asael P. Inman, whose funeral took
place two miles east of Utica this morn-
ing, was a highly eccentric character.
Seventy years ago, he built a log cabin
on one of the hills that slope to the Mo-
hawk river. He was then 16 years of
age, had a wife and \$30. Some time
during the first year of his wedded life
Inman informed his wife that he intend-
ed to preserve silence for the remainder
of his days. This conclusion was the
result of an exciting dialogue which In-
man overheard between his father and
a near relative. Expressing a belief
that more harm than good is wrought
by speech, he announced his determina-
tion to place a permanent padlock upon
his lips. This was in 1810.

The following year his first child was
born. When that interesting event was
approaching a near climax Inman rode
several miles in the night to Fort
Herkimer in quest of a physician. He
carried slate and pencil, wrote a state-
ment of the situation, and returning
with the medicine man received the an-
nouncement of his paternal responsi-
bilities in silence. The following year
—in 1812—when the yeomen of Central
and Northern New York were sum-
moned to the defense of Sackett's Har-
bor, Inman reported for duty at a post
near Adams, Jefferson county, riding
alone nearly 100 miles through the for-
ests to the recruiting station. Producing
his slate he wrote: "I come to
fight, not to talk." The commanding
officer declined to give him a place in
the ranks, and Inman remained at the
post, working without pay for many
months.

He was noted for his strength. With
Ezra Grinnell (who is now living at the
age of 87), Inman carried a cannon from
the St. Lawrence river to Adams, Jef-
ferson county, a distance of forty miles.
The men were four days making the
trip. Two days of this was spent in
search of a lost trail. Both were with-
out food during the journey, but Inman
uttered no word of comment or com-
plaint. After five or six years of this
remarkable silence other eccentricities
were developed. He would never read
after sunset; he refused to drink well
water, and for sixty-five years slaked his
thirst with rainwater that had not
touched the ground. His diet was ex-
tremely simple. Any article of food
susceptible of adulteration was shunned.
He always sat by a wood fire, and of
late years, when traveling, carried a box
or trunk containing a supply of fuel.
Inman visited New York city once—
some twelve years ago—riding as far as
Albany one day and completing the
journey the day following. For fifty
years he has not been out of doors after
6 o'clock at night. When asked why he
remained indoors evenings, he wrote:
"Man should rest with nature."

Some years ago Inman had occasion
to visit Buffalo, and as a suit at law was
in perspective he went prepared for a
siege. Entering one of the leading
hotels in Buffalo, the old gentleman
wrote: "Best room. No meals. I
burn wood. Thought you might not
have enough, so I brought some along."
The big trunk, packed with wood, was
taken up to his room, and it sufficed to
keep the eccentric warm and cook his
simple meals during his sojourn in Buf-
falo. Kerosene oil was a great aversion.
His theory was that the glare strained
the eyes, while the oil left an unhealthy
taint in the atmosphere. He was never
known to sit by a coal fire, always
avoided gas, and his son, from whom I
gather these details, assures me that,
rather than sit in a car heated by a coal
fire, the old gentleman preferred to ride
twenty-six miles on the platform on a
bitter cold day in winter.

Inman never used tobacco in any
form, never tasted liquor, avoided tea
and coffee, and never had personal oc-
casion to seek medical advice. He con-
fidently expected to live to be 100 years
old, and but for the accident which was
the immediate cause of his death it is
highly probable he would have tallied a
century. Last spring he sowed thirty
acres with oats, assisting in the fall
harvest and performing from choice the
full quota of a farm-laborer's work.
The oats were stored in a granary con-
nected with the dwelling by a covered
passage-way. Mrs. Inman, returning
from this granary last Monday, informed
her husband that the mice were making
sad havoc with the oats. The old gen-
tleman mounted a high stool to look
into the oat-bin, lost his footing and,
falling, sustained injuries that speedily
resulted in his death.

He leaves a carefully-written record
of his life during some sixty years of
silence. Portions of these diaries are
quite interesting, but as a rule he en-
larges upon the absurdity of giving ut-
terance to frivolous thoughts. He seems
to have regarded speech as a sacred gift,
to be indulged in only when it promised
benefit to the human race. Here are
some of his "axioms": "Most lives are
productive of empty noise." "As
1,000,000 is to one, so is sense to sound."
"He who talks most feels least." "The
fool talks while the wise man thinks."
Inman leaves a snug fortune which his
son inherits. His last written message
was: "Silence is golden." His oft-pen-
cilled admonition to his son was, "Keep
your mouth shut." In the neighbor-
hood he was known as the dumb man.
He was quick to read character, loved a
good joke, and insisted that there was so
much in the world to learn and think
about that time spent in talking was
time squandered. Inman's funeral was
largely attended, neighbors coming
through the snow-drifts for miles to
manifest their respect for the silent
man.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

TWO SPLENDID OFFERS.

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

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

The Fifth Annual meeting of the Holland Soldiers Union was held on Wednesday evening last. In view of the inclemency of the weather there was a good attendance, and it is apparent that as time advances the reminiscences and former associations of the late war are held in kind remembrance, by the surviving participants. The usual routine business was gone through with. The settlement with the treasurer showed a small balance on hand of \$8.01. It was decided to have an informal social gathering on the evening of February 22, at the rooms of Columbia Engine Co., the members residing in the country agreeing to furnish the milk and those living in the city the chocolate and the cigars. An excursion at some time during the summer was also agreed upon. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Joslin; Vice Presidents, James Fairbanks, Dirk Miedema and John Nies; Secretary, G. Van Schelven; Treasurer, H. C. Matrau; Historian, W. Wakker, Rev. E. Flower, of Grace Church, late a member of the 8th Mich. Inf., was made a honorary member and elected as chaplain.

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.

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

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

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 \$3, 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 29th street, New York City.

Deaths.

HIGGINS—At his residence, on Tuesday, February 11th, 1879, James E. Higgins, who was born on December 19th, 1844, in the town of Angelica, Allegheny County, N. Y.

[Communicated.]

James Emory Higgins, was born Dec. 19th, 1844 in Angelica, Allegheny County, New York, and died Feb. 11th, 1879, in Holland, Ottawa Co., Michigan. He came to the State of Michigan, Sept. 6th, 1850, and married Miss Sarah J. Potter, Jan. 1st, 1870, in Allegan County, with whom he lived a peaceful and happy life. He was a kind, true husband, and an indulgent father, and notwithstanding that his health was poor, during most of his married life, he faithfully toiled to support his family, and succeeded in doing so in a comfortable manner. He was at one time agent of the Lake Shore and Mich. Southern Railroad at Otsego, and afterwards agent and operator of the Mich. Lake Shore Railroad at Holland, Mich. This last position he filled for a number of years, until his health became so poor that he was compelled to give up the position. He was always a faithful, industrious, and honest agent, and had the full confidence of the officers of the company. He moved to Holland in Oct. 1871, just before the great fire of that year, and had the misfortune of having most of his worldly effects burned, leaving him almost destitute, in poor health, and with a wife and child to support. But not discouraged by his misfortunes, he applied himself faithfully to the business of his position, and not only succeeded in filling his place satisfac-

torily, and gaining a respectable livelihood and position in society, but also established a good reputation as a business man, by dealing in grain and produce, in connection with his duties as railroad agent. He met with misfortune, financially, during the reverse caused by the panic and dull times, but continued to battle with fate; manfully refusing to settle with his creditors by taking advantage of the Bankrupt law; but instead of which toiled on determined to pay all, and was succeeding well toward the accomplishment of that end, until finally taken down last year with what proved to be his last sickness. And thus has gone, from amongst us, one of the most genial and pleasing of friends, a good citizen, capable and honest, and a truer friend to those whom he respected, and deemed worthy, never lived than J. E. Higgins.

New Advertisements.

Strayed or Stolen!

SINCE Sunday, February 9th, 1879—a valuable Durham cow, three years old; she is of a light gray color, the darkest gray being around the head and neck, and turning lighter in color toward the hips, where she is almost white. Her bag is white. She is very broad across the hips. She has a nice large white spot on the forehead, about 5 inches across and about 6 or 7 inches long. Her horns turn in with a slight upward bend, but very even and regular. She was quite fleshy and was in good milking condition; is likely to be with calf, but is not expected to come in until September next. Anyone returning the cow or who can furnish any information leading to her recovery will be amply rewarded. Any information which can be furnished about her can be left at the post office, this office, or with the owner.

WM. L. HOPKINS,
In the township of Laketown,
HOLLAND, Feb. 13th, 1879. 1-3w

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address
DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y. 1-3w

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECA Y and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN E. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1-3w

Just Received at

J. R. KLEYN

(next door to P. & A. Steketee.) a full stock of
Stoves, Glass, Nails, Locks, Butts, Knives, Forks,
Carpenters', Masons',
AND FARMERS' TOOLS,
—ALSO—
Triple Plated Silver, German Silver, Britannia, Albata, Star Steel, Table and Teaspoons.

Mrs. Potts' Polishing Irons.

Flat, Band, Round, Square, Hoop Iron, & Mill Files
at Wholesale Rates.

Machine and Carriage Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Rivets, Wagon Skells, Seat Springs, Drag Teeth, Toe-calks, Horseshoes, and Nails, Stake Rings, Ferrules, Cockeyes, Whistle Clips, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WROUGHT and GALVANIZED Pipe, Globe Valves, Wellpoints, and their fittings.

Double Ender. A new kind of file for Carpenters, and others. Come and see them.

Patent Firebacks at 55 cents.

BABBITT METAL.

Tin and Copperware made and repaired to Order.

Clover, Timothy and Garden seeds on hand.

Thankful for past favors, I shall endeavor to serve my customers, to their satisfaction at the lowest rates. 1-1f

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blemishes, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c. stamp,
BEN. VANDEL & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 1-3w

GEO. L. BRUNER

Manufacturer and dealer in

Brooms, Brushes, Handles,

Wire, Twine and Brush.

Office and Manufactory on the Corner of
SEVENTH AND FISH STS.

PRICE LIST.

No. 1 Carpet.....	\$2.50 per doz.
" 2 ".....	2.25 "
" 3 ".....	2.00 "
" 1 Parlor.....	2.25 "
" 2 ".....	2.00 "
" 1 Common.....	1.88 "
" 2 ".....	1.75 "
" 3 ".....	1.50 "
" 4 ".....	1.25 "
" 5 ".....	1.00 "

Please call and see samples at the factory.

GEO. L. BRUNER,
Holland, Mich. 1-13w

THE WORLD'S BALM.

DR. L. D. WEYBURN'S ALTERNATIVE SYRUP.

A remedy used Thirty-five years in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM.

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is impurified, is now offered to the public. Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y. 1-3w

GREEN BACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zeeland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment bearing date the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages on page 366, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy eight cents (\$165.78), principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore, Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises, therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: All that certain piece or lot of land being and lying in Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, further described as ten acres of land, commencing at the centre of the north line of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, according to the United States survey, running thence southerly parallel with the section line to the highway, thence along the north boundary of said highway to a point (or which a northerly line parallel with the first (or section line) shall include ten acres, thence northerly from said point to the north boundary line of said south-west quarter of section twenty-four, thence westerly along said line to the place of beginning.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1879.
JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.
Geo. W. McBride, Atty. for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zeeland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said County of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages, on page 366, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan, and described as, the west eighth and 50-100 acres off of the north-east, quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five in township six north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jennison road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-east quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, February 11, A. D. 1879.
JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.
Geo. W. McBride, Atty. for Assignee. 1-13w

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread 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 the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,
E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St.,
Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1-3w

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Pfanstiel & Griswold, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by Mr. P. Pfanstiel, who will continue the business.
P. PFANSTIEL,
Z. L. GRISWOLD.
Dated, HOLLAND, Feb. 3d, 1879. 1-4w

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of an indenture of mortgage, dated and acknowledged and delivered, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, by Jacob Van de Roovert, of the city of Chicago, Illinois, to Henry Westveer, of the same place, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 5 of mortgages, on page five hundred, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1877, and assigned by Henry Westveer, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1878, by an instrument in writing, to Gerrit A. Koning, of the city of Holland, Michigan. The assignment of said mortgage was on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1879, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages, on page four hundred and thirty-eight. Whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage, principal and interest, also ten dollars as an attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, if proceedings are taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney's fee and the cost and expenses of advertising, foreclosure and sale, allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa county, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan). The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: the west half of lot numbered seventeen (17), in block numbered thirty-eight (38) in the city (late village) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of said city.
Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 13, A. D. 1879.
GERRIT A. KONING,
Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE
1-13w Attys for Assignee of Mortgage.

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 indigestion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of RABBERS & BRINKMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by the new firm—Brinkman & Kam, who will continue the same business as heretofore.
G. RABBERS,
H. M. BRINKMAN,
ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., January 17, 1879. 50-4w

\$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.

LOCKS! LOCKS!

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.

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

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 Soups 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.



SOLD BY
H. MEYER & CO.,
DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.
43-1y

REDUCTION IN PRICE

Commencing with this issue—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.

THE Plugger Mills started up sawing lumber a few days ago.

JACOB Minderhout, aged 21, broke his leg while coasting on Goodrich street Friday night last, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

VAN DER VEEN & Co's stove factory will start up about the 1st of March. They have succeeded in buying a very large supply of bolts.

THE ice in Lake Michigan has nearly all disappeared during the late thaw. From Chicago we learn that there is no ice at all on that side of the Lake.

MR. Wm. L. Hopkins, who is building the new cribs to be sunk at our harbor, for the contractors, N. S. Gear & Co., has resumed work within the last few days.

AMONG the different articles offered for sale by traveling agents and book agents, we noticed a book is offered for sale by Mr. J. Elenbaas, written by Chadwick, expounding Bible history, etc., etc.

WE notice the marriage at Howell, Livingston Co., Mich., of Mr. Geo. W. Broadmore to Miss Matilda A. V. Neundorff, both residents of Brighton, Mich. Mr. Broadmore was formerly a resident of this city.

WE notice the dissolution notice of the firm of Bates & Brown, publishers of the *Spring Lake Republican*, published in last week's issue of their paper. This is pretty soon, to say the least. Mr. Brown seems to be the sharpest observer of the two.

OUR correspondent at Hamilton says that Mr. E. B. Wheaton has resigned his position as station agent, and that Mr. J. Huntley has stepped in his place. Shipments per R. R. are increasing, and the merchants at that place are doing a good business.

AT the time of going to press we are having good sleighing again, and those delinquent subscribers who were so sorry that the sleighing was gone a few days ago, will undoubtedly jump right aboard of their sleigh, load up with dry or green wood, according to their promise, and bring it now, before sleighing slips away from them again.

WE notice in the issue of the *Chicago Tribune* of 12th, inst., that the Secretary of the Lincoln Park Commissioners had been instructed to make a new contract with Messrs. R. Kanter & Son for the construction of an additional one thousand feet, or more, of breakwater on the water front of Lincoln Park.

LIEBIG thought that a nation's civilization might be gauged by the consumption of soap. Or the same principle its consumption of paper may be accepted as a proof of its estimate of the value of knowledge. At the Berlin Exhibition last fall the United States showed a far larger consumption per head of population than did any other country. Russia showed least.

THE residence of Mr. Klaas Zuidewind burned down on Saturday afternoon last at Fillmore, Mich. Most everything that could be handled and situated on the first floor was saved. The household goods which were on the second floor, and most of their wearing apparel was burned. There was no insurance and everything burned is a total loss, which is estimated at about \$800.

WE understand that the chances are good to get a first-class artist in this city to give us some Shakespearean reading. Miss Henrietta Monroe is corresponding with some of our citizens to arrange for an evening and a hall, and when arrangements are completed we will give due notice of the date and place. Miss Monroe is lauded very high by some of our most eminent scholars and lawyers in the Western States.

As a curiosity we mention that a huge black walnut tree was hauled from Rev. Nykerk's land at Overyssel, to the saw mill at Fillmore, at a cost of \$30. The tree was cut into four logs and a short piece, and the butt log measured five feet in diameter at the small end. Our informant says that with the exception of the tree being a little hollow, it must stand as the finest black walnut tree ever marketed in this part of the country—until we hear of one that beats it.

WE hear of new enterprises contemplated in connection with one of our mills.

THIRTY thousand California salmon have been placed in Grand river recently by the State fish commissioners.

WE call the attention of our readers to the dissolution notice of Messrs. Pfanstiel & Griswold. Mr. Pfanstiel continues the business.

THE ice backed away by Mr. A. M. Kanter was the finest and clearest ice we ever saw handled. The ice harvest has been immense.

DIPHTHERIA is alarmingly prevalent in school district No. 15 Grand Rapids township, and the school has been closed. So says the *Evening Post* of last Saturday.

THE election of Zach Chandler to the United States senate is a safe prevention against the forming of Washington whisky rings. He won't leave enough whisky to form a ring with.

FRANK J. Higgins paid his old home (Allegan) a visit this week after an absence of nearly a year. He looks fat and happy and will be clerk of the propeller R. C. Brittain next season.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 13th, 1879: Mrs. E. L. Lee, Mrs. Carrie Taylor, David Lighthall.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

SENATOR Christianity has resigned to make room for Zach Chandler. It is to be hoped that this sort of a bargain will be spoiled. It is infamous in its conception, and must necessarily be infamous in execution.

THE wind has been blowing across the top of Mount Washington lately at the rate of 114 miles an hour, the snow is so deep that the buildings are buried to their eaves, and the temperature frequently falls to twenty degrees below zero.

THE Dutch lecture at Hope College Chapel by Mr. Van Duzeren, of Grand Rapids, on Monday evening last, was a decided success. There was a good paying audience, and the lecturer was intently listened to from beginning to the end. His portraying of characters is beautiful.

THE English have suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of the Zulus. One column of the invading forces, five hundred strong, was wiped out completely. The remainder concentrated and successfully resisted the attack of twenty thousand blacks, but the colonists are naturally panic-stricken.

A SAD accident occurred to Mr. Frank Tatro, at Hamilton, on Thursday last, while working in the saw mill of Mr. C. R. Brownell. The unlucky man got his leg caught in the carriage while it was going back, breaking it just below the knee. The patient is doing well considering the injury sustained.

FOR a few days it looked as if our "open winter prophets" would after all have a few days to crow over. On Monday last it commenced to rain and also the greater part of Tuesday, when the ice and snow disappeared very fast; but on Tuesday evening the rain turned to snow, it grew colder, it snowed and blowed on Wednesday, and on Thursday (this time of writing) it is once more a full-fledged winter, with prospects of another spell of good sleighing.

ON Saturday last Mr. Wm. Van Putten our well-known druggist, arrived home from Cincinnati, where he has finished his courses in medicine, the proof of which he brought with him in the shape of a sheepskin. We have not yet learned Mr. Van Putten's intention, whether he will pursue the practice of medicine in conjunction with his drug store, or stick to the 'drug business alone. The pluck he has shown in pushing himself up to the plain he has attained, is commendable, to say the least.

WE have seen it announced in several papers during the last few days that yellow fever had made its appearance again way down in Mississippi, caused by the disinterment and removal of some of the yellow fever corpses. Since that we have seen it contradicted by the *Louisville Courier Journal*, and the latest dispatch we find denying the existence of yellow fever, comes from Cincinnati dated February 13th, stating that there are cases of gastric, malarial, bilious, remittent and typhoid fever from time to time, but no genuine yellow fever. This last news comes direct from New Orleans authorities.

As about 3,000 weight of slag are made for every ton of pig-iron, the importance of utilizing this waste product is very obvious. In England slag has been turned into account in the formation of breakwaters, such as that at the mouth of the Tees. Bricks, paving sets, concrete, and other articles are also made of it. Three millions of slag bricks, most of which go to London, are manufactured annually. Glassworks are now in operation at the blast-furnaces in Northamptonshire, where the slag is run direct from the iron furnaces, into the glass-furnaces, mixed with other materials, and converted into glass for bottles, etc.

THE Democratic House of Representatives of Alabama has elected a colored chaplain.

FLORIDA has produced 500,000 barrels more oranges this season, by natural increase and not by superior yield, than she did last season.

THE New York *Tribune* seems also to have been a receiver of stolen goods. This is where some of the morals of cipher telegraphing come in.

TURKISH horses are said to be unsurpassable for endurance, and thus, although not handsome, are coming into high favor for military purposes. They are mainly of Arabian blood.

Two weeks of opera cost the people of Chicago, including tickets, carriages and eatables, at least \$100,000. If they were not suffering from hard times it would have cost 'em more.

THE King of Holland sent Dr. Beynen to Arolsen to give the Queen-elect a three-months' course of instruction in Dutch, and Queen Emma's father was so pleased at his daughter's progress that he gave her preceptor a decoration.

At a Republican Caucus held by the Senators and Representatives of the Michigan Legislature at Lansing, on Thursday evening last, Zach. Chandler, was unanimously nominated to fill the vacancy left by Senator Christianity's resignation. This is equivalent to an election.

CAPT Roudaire is at the present moment busily employed in M. de Lesseppe's enterprise of creating a vast inland sea in Africa in the gigantic natural basin which lies to the north of the Desert of Sahara. The country through which the projected canal would be cut, is, it appears, entirely free from rocks or other obstacles.

THE new treaty between Russia and Turkey leaves the question of the money indemnity to be paid to Russia still unsettled, and merely reaffirms those portions of the treaty of San Stefano not modified by the treaty of Berlin. The money question will supply a convenient pretext for the next war, when Russia is ready for it.

WE find in a lengthy article in the New York *Sun* that Mr. William L. Winans, one of the three sons of the celebrated Ross Winans, of Baltimore, who has spent about three millions in experimenting on the "cigar-steamer," has concluded to build a new line of steamers, each one to be of about 1,200 feet in length. These enormous steamers are calculated to make 23 nautical miles per hour, and it is thought will cost five million dollars each, and revolutionize ocean travel.

ON Tuesday evening last, Mr. Jas. E. Higgins, died after a lingering illness, leaving a wife and two children. Mr. Higgins had been station agent here for the Grand Haven Railroad for a long time previous to his late attack of sickness, and made many friends by his fair dealing with every one. He died, so to speak in the prime of life, being only 34 years of age. He was a member of Unity Lodge 191, F. & A. M., and in very good standing. His body was taken to Otsego, his former home, for interment.

THIS week we were presented with a broom from the factory of Mr. G. L. Bruner, to show us a specimen of workmanship of two of his men—Geo. Peck, of South Haven, Mich., and Alburth Munn, of Chicago. The broom is put together the most solid and even of any we have ever seen, and without pretending to be a judge of broom manufacture, we say that if it is possible to make a better and a nicer one, we would like to see it. The broom of which we make mention above can be seen at our office.

COMMENTING upon the resignation of MacMahon, the *Courier des Etats Unis* says: "The Republic has not lost wisdom in finding success, and we are convinced that she will persevere in her forward march and also advance that prudence which after eight years of struggle has happily brought her into port." France without MacMahon is evidently a very different condition of thing from MacMahon without France. The time has passed when the destiny of a State depends upon the dyspepsia of its executive.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Mr. J. R. Kleyn. It took Mr. Kleyn quite a little while to get himself and his half ruined stock in advertising trim. We say half ruined; with that we mean that the mode of procedure of Messrs. Buhl & Ducharme was such that some parts of the stock were entirely sold out and consequently Mr. Kleyn had to renovate, stock up, and fill up depleted lines. To do this thoroughly, completely and understandingly was Mr. Kleyn's choice and now that he has accomplished his arduous task we don't fear any contradiction to the assertion that Mr. Kleyn is now ready to display a more complete stock of hardware than any other house in the county. We have reason to surmise that this hardware house will eventually be turned into a wholesale hardware business.—See advertisement.

G. A. KONING

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

J. ALBERS,

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

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 Articles, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff, And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$25 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 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, &c., &c. Address with stamp—DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Joslin & Breyman,

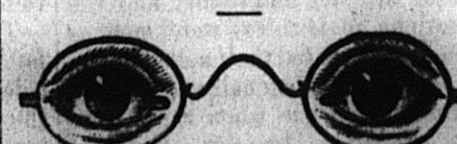


Watchmakers & Jewelers,

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.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

YOU OUGHT TO TAKE

CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS

Holland City News

FOR \$2.50 A YEAR, POSTAGE INCLUDED.

Send your subscription to this office.

Money! Money!!

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY J. G. SAKK.

When do I mean to marry?—well,
The idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date.

When daughters haste with eager feet
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies, who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his earthly lot,
And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls,
Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, madam—if I'm not too old—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beard, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife.

THE GREAT PLAGUE.

Horrible Episodes in the Last Pestilence Period in London.

The comparative immunity which nations have enjoyed in the present century from all forms of pestilence must be attributed to better modes of living, as the restraint of the spread of epidemics when they do appear is to be attributed to more intelligent methods of dealing with them. In Carthage, Rome, Athens, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Syria, plagues raged within the five centuries preceding the Christian era; and nearly every century until the present contains the awful record of similar devastation. At Constantinople, in the eighth century, 200,000 persons died in three years, without assistance, except such as superstitious charity—not a very generous virtue in any age—supplied, and large numbers died from the spread of the infection in Sicily and Greece. England and Ireland were visited in the eleventh and twelfth, and cattle, fowls, and domestic animals died of the same pestilence as the people. It was the plague which drove Henry II. out of Ireland in the next century; and, in the thirteenth, it extended all over Europe, and was especially malignant in the British islands. In the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth and seventeenth, plagues were frequent throughout the world; doctors and governments were like ignorant of their causes and equally incapable of checking them. Indeed, all classes of people appear to have considered, them in a spirit of faith, and the pious, no less than the wicked, anticipated their dread approach with as certain a conviction that they were special visitations of God as did the children of Israel in their day. Many fanatics even urged that it would be blasphemy and presumption to attempt to escape from what was manifestly God's wrath, which had to be appeased.

Probably many of the so-called plagues in the cities of Western Europe were engendered by causes wholly within the control of cleanliness and good sense, and were not kindred to the Asiatic pestilence, although always believed to be of the same nature. There was an epidemic in London in 1407, of which 30,000 died. It was produced, no doubt, by local neglect. The Irish famine probably produced the so-called plague of 1466 and 1470, and, although there was a pestilence in Oxford in 1471, and a general and deadly epidemic all over England in 1478, there is no reason for believing that the malady, whatever its type, was imported. Henry VII. fled with his court to Calais to escape the distemper in 1500; Oxford was literally depopulated seventeen years later by what was called the "sweating sickness," which did not then appear for the first time, and the plagues in Ireland a few years later were of the same still unexplained character. In the beginning of the seventeenth century a large part of the population of London perished of a malignant epidemic which the chronicles of the time describe as Asiatic plague, and seven years later it swept France with a besom of destruction. In 1656, 400,000 died of plague in Italy, and the great English pestilence of 1665 has been graphically described by De Foe. The fire in the following year seems to have had the effect of a disinfectant, for England remained free from pestilence of every kind for nearly 200 years, until the arrival of the cholera from Asia in 1831. But the rest of Europe was not equally fortunate during the interval. In 1720 it is estimated that 60,000 persons died in Marseilles of what was probably Asiatic plague, brought there in a ship from the Eastern Mediterranean ports; and before the close of the century Syria, Persia, Egypt, Barbary and Spain were afflicted in turn, and their cities and towns turned into charnel-houses. Cholera, appearing at intervals during the present century, seems to be the natural successor of the plague of antiquity and tradition; its most fatal irruptions were in 1831-'32, '36-'37, '48-'49, '65-'66.

Medieval literature is replete with vivid and often wholly incredible accounts of these periodical scourges. The idea of associating them with natural causes, or checking them by scientific remedies was practically unknown. Indeed, there were no scientific remedies. The black death in Florence was Boccaccio's inspiration in the "Decameron," and Dante paints the awful specter in the opening lines of the seventeenth canto of the "Inferno."

Who passes mountains, breaks through fenced walls
And smites the world!

Tom Moore uses the plague with ex-

cellent effect as a dark spot in his rococo picture or "Paradise and the Peri."

Who could have thought that there, even there,
Amid those scenes so still and fair,
The Demon of the Plague doth cast
From his hot wing a deathlier blast,
More mortal far than ever came
From the red desert's sands of flame!
No quick, that every living thing
Of human shape, touched by his wing,
Like plants where the simoon hath passed,
At once falls black and withering!

The sun went down on many a brow,
Which, full of bloom and freshness then,
Is racking in the pest-house now;
And never will feel that sun again,
And, oh! to see the unburied heaps
On which the lonely moonlight sleeps—
The very vultures turn away
And sicken at so foul a prey!
Only the fierce hyena stalks
Throughout the city's desolate walks
At midnight, and his carnage piles.

"Poor race of men!" said the pitying spirit,
"Dearly ye pay for your primal fall—
Some flow'ers of Eden ye still inherit,
But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

In English prose, the author of "Robinson Crusoe" has written the story of the plague in London in 1664 with a simplicity verbose, indeed, and, at times, even tedious; but with a circumstantiality which makes the ghastly recital at once valuable as history and exciting as the most absorbing romance; and with a masculine diction which, considering the time in which he wrote, would have been sufficient of itself to give him a high place in English literature. De Foe was a child during the plague; some of the harrowing scenes he describes he may have witnessed, but, although most of it is necessarily hearsay, and some of it invention, it bears the stamp of nature on every page, and might have been absolutely true in each detail. The reported approach of the plague, after the close of the war with Holland, demoralized the people, and in their fright they became easy victims to quacks, astrologers and fortune-tellers. Signs appeared on many doors: "Here lives a fortune-teller," and crowds visited these impostors every day to find out who was to be attacked by the disease. "Infallible Preventive Pills," the "Only True Plague-Water," and similar nostrums, were energetically advertised and brought large profits to the frauds engaged in selling them. One doctor advertised "an infallible preventive, and shrewdly added: 'Advice gratis to the poor.' Hundreds flocked to his door. His advice was—given gratis, of course—to sell furniture or personal effects, and buy his bottles. Many deluded wretches were so overcome with fear that they robbed travelers on the highways in order to raise the money to get the doctor's decoction. At last, the mob began to appreciate the character of the fellow, and he was compelled to distribute his stock among them and fly for his life. The churches were the favored resorts, also, for the ignorant and superstitious, as well as for the pious and educated. Extraordinary seasons of devotional exercises were carried on, in the hope that Providence would stay his hand—as the plague was generally considered. Praying was considered much more effective than soap and water and disinfectants; in fact, nobody thought of cleanliness, ventilation or any hygienic rule as of any value at such a time.

Many of the regular clergymen fled in precipitation as soon as the approach of the plague was heralded; and dissenters entered their pulpits unresisted, and kept the religious spirit at a high temperature. De Foe says that while the plague lasted these objects of legal and popular disfavor were very much appreciated for their generosity and self-sacrifice; their theology was unquestioned, and their construction of the scriptures satisfactory to the most orthodox. As soon as the plague was over, and the paid clergy returned, the dissenters were attacked as violently as ever, and their services were forgotten with the same promptitude with which they had been accepted.

Nothing is said about the churches doing anything in the form of practical relief or benevolence.

Nor is it clear that, on account of the regulations adopted by the Government, anything could have been done. As has always been the habit of monarchs when danger of this kind approached, the King, Charles II., and his court, ran away. The Lord Mayor and municipal authorities undertook the administration of business, civil, moral and scientific, during the plague season. The plague provisions were extremely simple. They consisted in shutting up the doors, windows, and even the chimneys, in every house in which the disease was known or suspected to have found its way; the inmates were expected to die as speedily possible; and when a proper interval as elapsed the dead-cart stopped, the dead bodies were dragged out, and unconfined, unshrouded, the corpses were flung into pits, as many as could be accommodated. Watchmen were employed to see that no inmate of an infected house escaped; and, when moved by cowardice, or bribery, or humanity, any of these failed in his assigned duty, he was tied to a cart-tail and whipped up and down the streets. These were, of course, deserted after the pestilence had taken its hold on the city. Their stones heard no livelier rattle than the dead-carts, the shrieks of maniacs, the groans of the sick and dying, and the lamentations of faithless watchmen, as the bloody lash welled their naked backs. Other sounds occasionally disturbed the profound silence when these were absent. Fanatics, lunatics, fools of high and low degree, went about singing psalms, praying obstreperously, and calling upon the people to prepare for death by repenting of their sins. All trade was dead. The shops were closed, except here and there where some huckster, borrowing courage from his greed, kept his door ajar to catch the shillings

of the creatures who still hunted for nostrums. All the worst human passions were excited into frenzy. The buriers, who went about with dead-carts, were brutal and avaricious. They tossed the dead about as if they were hogs in packing-time; sex received no respect; neither age nor condition in life made the least difference. So swiftly did the poison of the plague affect the vital organs that, in the beginning, many robust men dropped dead in public places. They were, of course, robbed. As the season extended, families prepared for their fate by getting ready fitting garments for the grave; these were, as a rule, torn off in the journey from the dwelling to the cemetery. There was no pretense of ceremony. The contents of the carts were spilled like coal into bins.

Many blood-curdling stories are told of the excesses and the indecencies committed even while the pestilence was at its height. The theaters and all public places were closed, and the dram-shops were supposed to be included in the general prohibition. Many were kept open, of course, and victims were dragged out whose last hour was shortened by maudlin drunkenness. One of these resorts flourished nearly opposite the "great pit," in which 1,100 bodies were deposited before the legal limit was reached—nobody was to lie within six feet of the surface. One night, as the carts rolled up to the pit, a man's piteous lamentations filled the air and attracted the attention of a carousing party in the dram-seller's. They rushed to the door, and a gentleman whose wife and children had just been cast into the pit tottered toward them weeping and giving way to heart-rending exclamations. The wretches taunted him with cowardice for not going into the pit with his family; but the keeper gave him some refreshment and laid him upon a bench to rest. The revelers fell upon the host and beat him for his charity. Their career was doomed to a sudden close. All had caught the infection, and in a few hours were themselves occupants of the pit. No modesty, no regard for the proprieties, remained in the lower class of the people. Nurses were said to murder their patients in order to get rid of and rob them. Thieves broke into infected dwellings, and pilloaged even the chambers in which the dying and dead lay extended. Exorbitant prices were demanded for the smallest service; and it was even charged that fiends who had recovered from the disease stealthily caused it to be introduced into families who, by accident or cleanliness, had escaped it in its usual course. Delirium was one of its common effects. It is hard to believe the chronicle that madmen were let loose into households to murder their own children, in order that pillagers might get possession of money, jewelry and clothing.

The story of the blind piper is one of the grim legends of the time. De Foe says he was not blind, but weak, ignorant and poor, and that he went at night from door to door, piping, and thus obtained food and drink—of which he was fonder—and some kind of lodging. One night, overcome with liquor, he lay down upon a street-stall and fell sound asleep. The practice of the buriers was to ring a bell to announce the coming of the dead-cart, and as a signal to bring out the bodies ready for interment. As the blind piper forgot, in the unconsciousness of intoxication, the plague and its horrors, the bell rang around the corner. A door opened, and a dead body was laid upon the stall beside him, he, too, being supposed to be dead. The cart halted—the piper and his lifeless companion were thrown in, and other occupants soon joined them in the vehicle. It is said that his pipe was thrown in with him, and that, when the jolting over the stones partially disturbed his stupor, he, all unconscious of the ghastly company, put his pipe to his mouth and set up a merry tune. The animals drawing the cart reared and ran—the buriers nearly died of terror, and the piper and his dead associates were scattered along the road. De Foe affects to discredit a part of this marvelous tale, which is probably all fiction. He says the piper awoke, struggled to free himself from the heap of dead bodies, and cried, to the astonishment of the cartmen; "Where am I?" One of them, recovering his senses, quickly said: "You are in the dead-cart, and we are going to bury you." "But I am not dead, am I?" inquired the piper. The cartmen's terror turned to merriment, they released him, and he ran away.

There were fully 100,000 persons carried off by the plague in London alone during the summer months of the year. It is extremely probable that there would have been another and a deadlier outbreak had not the fire of the following year destroyed the germs and fumigated the city. The conflagration lasted three days and nights; 400 streets and 13,200 houses were laid waste, eighty-nine churches, including St. Paul's, were destroyed, and a stop was put to the flames only by blowing up a large belt of houses in their way.

The "Black Death" of the fourteenth century, which in Europe caused, during a little more than three years, at least 25,000,000 to perish, was preceded by remarkable natural phenomena.

There were earthquakes, floods and famines, swarms of locusts, comets and celestial as well as terrestrial storms; the order of the seasons seemed to be inverted. It is said that a dense fog was seen in the east moving toward Italy. It appears to have been believed that the disease was attributed to an atmospheric poison attacking the organs of respiration. The route of the "Black Death" was distinctly traced over the great caravan roads; the northern shore of the Black sea sent

it to Constantinople, thence it entered Italian ports and was distributed all over the European continent. It is estimated that 13,000,000 died in China and 24,000,000 in the other countries of the East. The rivers were dammed with the dead. Dead crews putrifed on their vessels on the open seas, and their fatal crafts floated about from shore to shore, disseminating death. The plague was stupidly attributed to the Jews, and in Mayence 12,000 were massacred by infuriated mobs.

The lessons which Western Europe and the United States have learned from the cholera have not been without general effect. Europe is armed and mailed against the Eastern visitant; and diphtheria in the North and yellow fever in the South have taught us that eternal cleanliness is the price of liberty from epidemics. The quarantine regulations in use at all American ports are believed to be comprehensive in principle, and efficiently enforced. If it be the genuine plague in Astrakhan it will undoubtedly make some progress westward. There is abundant reason for prudence, and none for panic.

Pneumonia.

Hardly any one who has a large acquaintance, or who reads obituary or death notices in the public prints, can fail to have noticed how fatal a disease pneumonia is, especially in this city. It really seems sometimes as if it caused half the deaths that occur. Each winter it appears to grow more dangerous. This season it has been very virulent, owing, probably, to sudden changes and the unusual amount of snow. Pneumonia invariably begins with a cold, to which scarcely anybody attaches any importance, and the cold is neglected until it results in the painful, and always alarming, disease. "Only a cold!" echoed the renowned Abernethy. "A cold is always to be feared. Colds have killed more men than battles have." There seems to be no way of guarding against pneumonia. One person is as subject as another to it. Rugged constitution, vigorous health, general attention to hygienic laws, have no power to prevent it. Pneumonia slays a giant as quickly as it slays a pigmy; an accomplished athlete as quickly as a puny invalid. One meets this morning a friend flushed with youth—energy. Within three or four days he is dead. Pneumonia has cut him down. Persons who care to live—and the fact that they do live shows that they care to—cannot be too watchful of the beginnings of pneumonia, which is one of the most insidious and formidable foes of human existence.—New York paper.

Ran Away—A City.

The city of Memphis has levanted. She has run away from her creditors. This is the first instance of a city's taking to her heels to avoid the constable. A decree of the United States Court was about to issue, commanding the city to levy a tax to pay its debts, when the city absconded. Strictly speaking, she did not run away bodily, but disappeared, dissolved, vanished. She suppressed her charter, and declared that she ceased to exist as a municipal corporation. She committed felo de se. The inhabitants and the houses remain, and also the ground, but it is no longer Memphis, but simply the territory of Tennessee. Memphis has ceased to exist. The debtor was the city of Memphis. As she is no more, is not the debt paid? The constable will find it so. There being now no City Council nor city officer, there is no one upon whom the judicial mandamus can lie. Cities ere now have been swallowed by earthquakes, have been buried by belching volcanoes, have been destroyed by a shower of fire, drowned by a deluge, and have gone gradually to decay; but this is the first instance on record of a city's suddenly vanishing from the ground whereon it stood.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Bismarck's Pig-Sticking.

When the German law against the Socialists was first passed, it is said that Prince Bismarck burst out with, "Now, off we go for the pig-sticking!" ("Jetzt geht die Sauhatz los"). And, apparently, the chase has been tolerably active, for 187 clubs and societies, and fifty-eight periodicals, as well as 210 non-periodical publications, have been suppressed. In addition to this, sixty-two persons have been banished. The belief in Germany is that the law has been really a success, in the sense of driving Socialism out of the field.

Save Your Breath.

"Gem'men," said Brother Gardner, as he glanced at the clock, "we am on de pint of refrigeratin' to our homes. Let de speert ob harmony dat alms prevails heah foller us inter de outer world. De wind-mill costs no more: dan de humble and quiet-workin' cider-press. It is de empty hogshedd which gins out de loudest soun' when struck wid a club. In your dealin's wid men say what you mean, do as you say, an' save yer breath for de buck-saw an' de wood-pile."—Free Press.

PRACTICAL repudiation has taken a peculiar and summary form in the bankrupt city of Memphis, Tenn., which has virtually abrogated its municipal charter, and whose Mayor and other principal officers have resigned their positions. As a city corporation Memphis is a magnificent failure.

The successful man has faith in his profession, and loves the task it imposes. Aye more, he performs those duties with a strong heart and a willing hand.

WHEN is a railroad track like a ship? When you see a cargo on it.

OPUM HABIT & SKIN DISEASES.
Thousands cured. Lowest Prices. Do not fail to write. Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.
\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST
selling articles in the world: one sample free. Address Jay Brosson, Detroit, Mich.
AGENTS, READ THIS!
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Demonstrated best by HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL WORLD'S EXPOSITIONS FOR TWELVE YEARS. VIZ.: AT PARIS, 1877; VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; PANAMA, 1879; and GRAND SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL, 1873. Only American Organ awarded highest honors at any such. Sold for cash or installments. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES and Circulars, with new style and prices, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

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Dr. JONES, CHEMIST, New Lebanon, N. Y.

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SUNDAY, 8 pages, \$1.20 a year.
WEEKLY, 8 pages, \$1 a year.
THE SUN has the largest circulation and is the cheapest and most interesting paper in the United States.
THE WEEKLY SUN is emphatically the people's family paper.
W. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, N. Y. City.

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It is not a new compound. HUNT'S REMEDY has been before the public thirty years, and used by all classes, with no exception of the advice of physicians. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering diseases, and secured the recovery of hundreds of well-known citizens. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Dropsy, Gravel and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Send for pamphlet to W. H. CLARK, Providence, R. I.

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Supplies for Lodges, Chapters, and Commanderies, manufactured by M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, O. Send for Price Lists. Military, Society, and Firemen's Goods.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH
For Boilers, Radiators, Heating Pipes, Cleanliness, Brightness & Cheapness. Unequaled. MOORE BROS., Prop'rs., Canton, Mass.
THE CHOICEST FOOD IN THE WORLD.

A. B. C. Crushed White Wheat.
A. B. C. Oatmeal. A. B. C. Barley Food.
A. B. C. Malt.

Obtained four medals for superiority, and diploma for continued superiority. The purest food for children and adults. All husks, chaff and impurities removed. Can be prepared for table in fifteen minutes. For sale by Grocers. Ask for A. B. C. Brand Manufactured by THE CEREALS MANUFACTURING CO., 19 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

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It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1288 large double-column pages, and is the most complete history of the World ever published. It sells at eight cents per copy, and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD
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First Established! Most Successful!
THEIR INSTRUMENTS have a standard value in all the
LEADING MARKETS OF THE WORLD!
Everywhere recognized as the **FINEST IN TONE.**
OVER 80,000
Made and in use. New Designs constantly. Best work and lowest prices.
Send for a Catalogue.
Tremont St., opp. Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye FOR FAMILY SOAP-MAKING.
Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Tull Soap QUICKLY.
IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.
The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.
SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER
MADE BY THE Pennsylvania Salt Manuf'g Co., PHILADELPHIA.

THE SENATE.

How It Will Stand After the Fourth of March Next.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The elections of Senators have now been nearly completed. Including the elections made last year, the new class of Senators for the term beginning in 1879 and ending in 1885 will be as follows (Democrats in *italics*, Republicans in roman):

State	Senator	Party
Alabama	Geo. S. Houston	Dem.
Arkansas	J. D. Walker	Dem.
California	J. T. F. Parker	Rep.
Colorado	N. P. Hill	Rep.
Connecticut	O. H. Platt	Rep.
Florida	Wilkinson Call	Rep.
Georgia	John B. Gordon	Rep.
Illinois	John A. Logan	Rep.
Indiana	D. W. Voorhees	Rep.
Iowa	Wm. B. Allison	Rep.
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	Rep.
Kentucky	John S. Williams	Rep.
Louisiana	Sen. James B. Eastland	Rep.
Maryland	James B. Bayne	Rep.
Massachusetts	George H. Vest	Rep.
Missouri	John P. Jones	Rep.
Nebraska	John P. Jones	Rep.
New Hampshire	W. W. Washburn	Rep.
New York	Roscoe Conkling	Rep.
North Carolina	Wm. W. Holden	Rep.
Ohio	George H. Pendleton	Rep.
Oregon	James H. Slater	Rep.
Pennsylvania	J. D. Cameron	Rep.
South Carolina	Wade Hampton	Rep.
South Dakota	J. D. Patterson	Rep.
Vermont	Justin S. Morrill	Rep.
Wisconsin	M. H. Carpenter	Rep.

Twenty-four Senators have been elected, and only one is still to be chosen. The retiring Senators are seven Democrats and eight Republicans; the new Senators, including one Republican yet to be chosen, are fourteen Democrats and eleven Republicans. Twelve of the Democrats will be new to the Senate, and two are present members. Six of the Republicans are now in the Senate, two others have been members, two will take their seats in the body for the first time, and one is yet to be chosen. The Democrats gain seven Senators—four in the South, two in the Pacific Coast States, and one in Ohio; the Republicans gain one in Connecticut.

The new Senate after the 4th of March will, it is now certain, consist of forty-three Democrats, counting Mr. Davis, of Illinois, as one of that party, and thirty-three Republicans. Sectionally they will be divided as follows:

No. of States	Section	Republicans	Democrats
6	New England	11	1
4	Middle States	2	6
15	Southern States	2	28
9	Northwestern States	13	5
4	Pacific States	5	3
38		33	43

Otherwise stated, the Northern States are to be represented by thirty-one Republicans and fifteen Democrats; the Southern States by twenty-eight Democrats and two Republicans.

The next class of Senators—those whose present term ends in 1881—includes eleven Republicans and fourteen Democrats. On the basis of the elections last autumn, the Republicans would be unable to elect their present Senators in the States of Maine and Mississippi; the Democrats, on the other hand, would fail to re-elect their Senators in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. If no change should occur in the next two years, the Senate after the 4th of March, 1881, would be composed of forty Democrats and thirty-six Republicans.

Maine will probably go Republican this year, and Mr. Hamlin will have a Republican successor; but nothing more than this can be expected. In all probability, therefore, the Senate will hereafter contain at least a Democratic majority of two until 1883.

E Pluribus Unum.

Mr. A. Louden Snowden, of Philadelphia, thus describes the origin and use of the motto *E Pluribus Unum*: "It is ascribed to Col. Reed, of Uxbridge, Mass. It first appeared on a copper coin struck at Newbury, N. Y., where there was a private mint. The pieces struck are dated 1786. In 1787 the motto appeared on several types of the New Jersey coppers; also on a very curious gold doubloon, or \$16 piece, coined by a goldsmith named Brasher. It was there put 'Unum E Pluribus.' Only four of these pieces are known to be extant, and they are very valuable. One of them, in possession of the Mint, is supposed to be worth over \$1,000. When Kentucky was admitted, in 1791, it is said copper coins were struck with 'E Pluribus Unum.' They were made in England. The act of Congress of 1792, authorizing the establishment of a mint, and the coinage of gold, silver and copper, did not prescribe this motto, nor was it ever legalized. It was placed on gold coins in 1796, and on silver coins in 1798. It was constantly used thereafter until 1831, when it was withdrawn from the quarter-dollar of new device. In 1834 it was dropped from gold coins to mark the change in the standard fineness of the gold. In 1837 it was dropped from the silver coins, marking the era of the revised Mint Code. It has been thought proper to restore it recently to our new silver dollar, without any sanction of law, although the expression is one very proper for our coin."

Household Ornaments.

A handsome cover for cologne bottles can be made of wine-colored satin. Stretch it as tightly as possible around the bottle and sew at the back; put a fluting of silk lace at the bottom and lower end of the neck, and above it puffs of the fringed-out satin. Make bows of flesh-colored and wine-colored satin ribbon, and fasten at the neck, with a ruffle of lace above it; cover the stoppers (they should be flat), and paint or fasten "pasters" on them and on the front of the bottle.

Very handsome ties can be made from the Japanese handkerchiefs now used for fancy work. Take one-half yard of Java canvas (drab), baste the handkerchief or pictures in the center, buttonhole around with black saddlers' silk; one-half inch from that fasten a

row of black velvet on, working the corners and every little distance with gold silk, and then, beyond the velvet (the width of it), buttonhole cardinal satin ribbon, working the corners and buttonholing with the black or cardinal saddlers' silk; fringe the edge, and it is finished.

Fancy pincushions for ornament rather than use, for the dresser or commode, can be made by making a cushion of the right size, covering with delicate colored silk or selicia, and fastening on the top one of those beautiful little white lace and applique ties now so much seen, and with ruffles of silk and lace under the edges.

A Base-Ball Romance.

In the bull's window of a Chestnut street auction-house is exposed a magnificent mahogany mace, tipped with elaborately worked silver. For over an hour a very seedy individual, with red hair and a broken nose, lingered about the window with such a mysterious manner as to lead the officer on the corner to believe that his intentions were not good, so he "took him in" on general principles.

When the officer related to the court his ground for the arrest, and, finding them not tenable, the magistrate quizzed the prisoner as to who and what he was. "What where you doing there?" queried the court.

"Nothing, Judge simply admiring and meditating."

"Admiring what?"

"That bat, Judge, the beautiful base-ball bat."

"You are evidently an admirer of the game of base-ball," interposed the court.

"No more, 'Squire. Was once. I'm a martyr, I am. I'm no good any more. It's gone down now, has the game. How I could scoop in a fly-scraper! Shy that inkstand at me, Judge. Toss her sharp. Bounce her now. Hot me boy, an' I'll show yer how to stop her. No, they won't have me no more; I'm played, they say. Gimme something. Bust off that table-leg and gimme a smack at that inkstand. Fire her this way hot, and if I don't show yer a homer yer can send me down for good. Ten years ago I was a big crab on the field; short-stop, you know. All broke up now. Couldn't get a job now scraping the stick. I could skin over the bases like greased lightning runs. Throw open that door once. Just hold her open two minutes, and see me get up and git. But, I reckon, I'm no account now days, though."

"You don't look as though you'd bring a prize," put in the court.

"Not for beauty, no. But for scars, Judge; for scars I'm prime cheese; head of the heap. I'm a martyr, I am, but nobody would guess it."

"A martyr to what?" said the court.

"To sky-scrapers, Judge; daisy-cutters—homers, yer know. Taking 'em hot, right off the tip of the bat. Oh, yes, I'm a martyr. Do you see that hand?" and he exposed a palm about as broad as a deal-table, with five horribly damaged fingers starting from its edges. "Them tells the tale. All of them busted time and again. Had 'em driv in clear up to the second joint, and pulled out with tweezers dozens of times. Every finger broke in six places; five times six, thirty; thirty breaks on the right hand, thirty busted on the left. Twice thirty, sixty; five twelve, sixty. Five dozen broken fingers in the cause, and ain't worth a continental. Pulled in for gazing and meditating on a prize bat. This is too hard!"

"It is indeed hard," said the court.

"Do you see that smelling apparatus on my countenance? Looks as though it was too big for the face, don't it? I sacrificed her. Once it was the beautiful nose as ever your eyes set on, but a ball took her on a fly, with three fingers. But I'm no good. Oh! no, I don't understand the game. Can't even gaze on a prize bat, or meditate, but am run in. All right, Judge. Sock 'er to me. Send it hot. I'm on the home run, and you might as well put me out."

He was put out in the street, and was heard to say, as he went through the door, that he knew he would be called upon to die for the cause some time, to save it from disgrace.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Population of France.

It appears from the French population tables drawn up from the returns of the census of December, 1876, that the foreigners resident in France numbered 801,700 persons, thus forming 2.17 per cent. of the total population. In 1851 the proportion was 1.06 per cent., and in 1861 1.33 per cent. Of these 801,700 foreigners 375,500 were Belgians, 66,500 Germans, 165,000 Italians, 62,500 Spaniards, 60,000 Swiss and 80,000 English. The most striking fact shown by the tables is the relatively great number of adults in France, and the small number of children. Whereas in England children under 15 years of age form about 36 per cent. of the population, and persons of above 15 years 64 per cent., in France the former number only 29 per cent., and the latter 71 per cent. The figures are as follows: Under 15 years, 10,008,000; from 15 to 60, 22,527,000, and over 60, 4,361,000. As regards the occupations of the French people, 18,968,000, or 53 per cent., are engaged in agriculture; 9,274,000, or 26 per cent., in manufacturing and similar industries; 3,837,000, or 14 per cent., in trades, and 1,231,000, or 4 per cent., in liberal professions—2,150,000 being of no occupation. Of the agricultural population, 10,620,000 cultivate their own property; 5,708,000 are farmers (*metayers*), and 2,639,000 are laborers and gardeners. Of those engaged in other industries, 3,133,000

are devoted to manufacturing. The number of those engaged in the liberal professions are as follows: Religion, 229,600; police, 567,500; public instruction, 222,600; law, 148,900; medicine, 141,800; art and science, 90,600.

"What kind of testimony do you call that?" said the County Attorney to one of the witnesses before the Grand Jury, who was inclined to be little evasive. "Jackson's best," was the prompt reply. The lawyers who were in the habit of using tobacco saw the point and smiled all over their faces.

HORACE BINNEY SARGENT, in his recent address to the Grand Army of the Republic in Massachusetts, referred to the first Tramp law of England, enacted some 300 years ago. It ordered the beggar who was able to work to be whipped back to the place where he was born, there to get his living by compulsory labor; and, if he repeated his offense, to have the gristle of his right ear cut off; and for the third offense to be adjudged and executed as a felon.

A Source of Much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow derelict. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-gripping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It more-over cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Paul Meyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. * * * No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bath. The patient must keep the window of his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In closed, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively." By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalid's Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address Faculty of Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Farmers' Column.

American Wheat in Spain.

The first cargo of American wheat was landed in Barcelona, Spain, about November 15, and created quite a sensation among the dealers. Previously most of the wheat handled at that market has been Black Sea and Hungarian, but the American was judged to be equal to the best grades of those varieties, and this cargo has called for about 25 cargoes more. The amount of the shipment was 72,000 bushels, the price obtained \$3.70 per 120 lbs., and the cost of the freight was \$18,000. The only unwelcome feature of this item of news is that the grain was carried in a British steamer, and that the cargoes further bargained for are to be carried in British vessels. We have at present no direct steam communication with the ports of the Mediterranean. Not until American steamship lines are established to all prominent foreign markets can we hope for the best returns from the sale of the products of our farms, mines, and factories.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Yellows in our Peach Orchards.

An Essay Read Before the South Haven Pomological Society by H. J. Edgell.

[From the Allegan Journal.]

The yellows in our peach orchards has been the standard theme for discussion in our society for the past several months. Scarcely a meeting has occurred during this period when this topic, in some shape or form, has not been interwoven with our regular subjects for discussion. So much of fascination has attached to this subject, that no amount of overwork, or darkness and difficult navigation of miry streets, has prevented a general attendance of members, whenever the question for consideration promised a reference to it.

In all these discussions, however, few new facts have been brought to the surface, and at end of the season, we find our fund of information, respecting this insidious malady, has not been materially increased. This is doubtless chiefly attributable to the fact that no clearly defined case of yellows has ever been known to yield to medical treatment. Hence the prevailing apathy and the absence of any incentive to study or stay its progress—also the additional fact that we, collectively, ignore that wise and time-honored adage, that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." This, apprehend, is the only direction in which we may hope for relief. We may unitedly prevent, but united or otherwise, a tree once diseased, cure is improbable, if not impossible. On the evening of the conference with our Saugatuck friends, it will be remembered, I endeavored to submit the result of some of my observations during the latter part of the last season, with reference to a somewhat novel, and as I regard it, more than a probable, theory respecting the dissemination of the disease—the disjointed and confused relation of which, however, was not made sufficiently clear to warrant a record thereof. I should probably not have taken this method of recurring to it again, had not others, since, so far signified their appreciation of the suggestions they embodied, as to adopt some of them as their own and had recourse to the public prints for their ventilation.

During the season just passed, while testing the pruning theory on diseased trees—which was, at one time, advocated as the correct thing to do, I observed after each operation, that contact with the foliage of such trees invariably produced on my hands and face a prickling or tickling sensation, quite annoying, and in mitigation of which soap and water proved the only effectual remedial agent. Somewhat curious to know its cause, an examination of several diseased trees followed, and its presence was manifested in each instance. A similar inspection of healthy trees was also had, but without similar results. The theory advanced by some eastern authority, that the cause of the disease is the presence of myriads of microscopic insects, occurred to me as the most plausible, yet careful microscopic examination failed to verify this conclusion, but in lieu thereof the newer growth of foliage on all infected trees examined, was found to have developed a delicate, light-colored or silvery lining, which, on being brought in contact with the face and neck produced the effect before noted.

I impulsively concluded that birds, insects, men or beast, coming in contact with this delicate substance, under favorable conditions of temperature and moisture, might easily displace and convey it from tree to tree, finding a congenial foothold in some, and falling in others, infecting those near at hand, or at distant points, as the conditions might prove more or less favorable. I accordingly gathered a handful of these fungus covered leaves, moistened with the morning dew, and selecting a vigorous and healthy tree, some rods distant, (I had previously observed that the disease in most instances presents its first appearance on a central or southeastern branch—probably because birds and insects find these sunny spots most to their liking) I proceeded to the selection of a branch on the sunny side, and the handful of infected leaves were gently brought in contact with both surfaces of a number of the moist leaves on the healthy tree.

(To be continued in our next)

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45-1f

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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 Plueger, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Maria Kauter, representing that said Cornelia Plueger, 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 held 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. 54-4w

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GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 5-1f

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. Denmore of same place, and re-recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirty-ninth day of January, 1869, at 10 o'clock p. m. in Liber K, of mortgages, on page 630, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Denmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 24, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 338, on the 25th day of August, 1871, and which said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Milton F. Marsh on the 19th day of May, 1873, to Benton E. Green, which said last assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 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 north-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Dated, GRAND HAVEN, JANUARY 2, 1879. BENTON E. GREEN. Assignee of said Mortgages. LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee. 48-13w

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26-1f

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