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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 1.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 417.

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.

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	5 00	8 00	10 00
2 "	4 00	6 00	8 00
3 "	3 00	4 00	6 00
4 Column	17 00	25 00	40 00
5 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.55 p. m.	3.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
" "	7.20 "	6.00 a. m.
" "	3.35 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
" "	7.40 "	

ble. The alle Sunday and Monday.
the Wichita mountain
the All trains on the ad will be run by Chicago
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1. a. m.		No. 2. p. m.
9 25 12 30	Muskegon.	6 35 3 05
9 35 11 47	Ferryburg.	7 30 3 35
7 55 11 42	Grand Haven.	7 45 3 40
7 05 11 12	Pigeon.	8 40 4 05
5 55 10 44	Holland.	9 55 4 35
5 25 10 35	Pittsford.	10 35 4 45
4 00 9 35	Allegan.	11 40 5 45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.

B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
CHAS. J. OTIS, Agent.
Holland, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
zoo Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, etc., etc.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

TENBYOK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent, Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
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 Merchants.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Der Bane's Family Medicine; Eighth st.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat 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 Moving Machines. cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

MCULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and
Accouchur. Office, Van Putten's Drug Store,
Holland, Michigan.

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

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

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Grandchop Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 25-ly.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watchmen and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WANTED!

2,000 CORDS OF WOOD!

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

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

VEENEKLAASEN & SONS,

49-51.

Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of
Holland, I will sell at the following prices:
Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175
each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West
Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block
25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at
\$225 each, except Lots 1 & 3 which are \$300 each.
Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The
above will be sold for a small payment down. Also
the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 in Block
E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 1 in Block H. The above will
be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS,

Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good

Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 9 bushel.....	\$ 75
Beans, 9 bushel.....	1 00
Butter, 9 lb.....	17
Clover seed, 9 b.....	16
Eggs, 9 dozen.....	13
Honey, 9 ton.....	11
Hay, 9 ton.....	11
Onions, 9 bushel.....	30
Potatoes, 9 bushel.....	30
Timothy seed, 9 bushel.....	30

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....	\$ 3 00
" green.....	2 50
" beach, dry.....	2 50
" green.....	2 00
Railroad ties.....	10
Shingles, A & M.....	10

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 9 bushel..... new	1 17
Corn, shelled 9 bushel.....	43
Oats, 9 bushel.....	37
Buckwheat, 9 bushel.....	75
Barley, 9 100 lbs.....	18 00
Feed, 9 ton.....	1 00
Barley, 9 100 D.....	1 30
Middling, 9 100 D.....	6 40
Flour, 9 b.....	65
Pearl Barley, 9 100 D.....	1 00
Rye 9 bush.....	1 30
Corn Meal 9 100 lbs.....	1 30
Fine Corn Meal 9 100 lbs.....	1 30

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.....	5
Pork.....	5
Lard.....	7
Turkeys, per lb.....	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.....	8

Additional Local.

THE fame of the new Harris & Smith
Safety Lamp, now so popular, has reached
foreign countries, and the manufacturers
are receiving orders from all parts of the
world where kerosene is used.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes,
rich food and style. Buy good, healthy
food, cheaper and better clothing; get
more real and substantial things of life
every way, and especially stop the foolish
habit of running after expensive and quick
doctors or using so much of the vile hum-
bug medicine that does you only harm,
and makes the proprietors rich, but put
your trust in the greatest of all simple,
pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures al-
ways at a trifling cost, and you will see
better times and good health. Try it once.
Read of it in another column.

ROBERT Lubbock, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,
writes:—"I have used Dr. Thomas' Elec-
tric Oil, both for myself and family for
Diphtheria, with the best results. I
regard it as one of the best remedies for
this disease, and would use no other."

Pope & Billau, Druggists, Cedar Rapids,
Iowa, write:—"We have never sold any
medicine that gives such satisfaction to
the customer and pleasure to the seller as
Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil."

Don't Go It Blind!

You are unwell and need something
strengthening, Pettit's Blood Purifier is
just what you want. Braces up the en-
feebled system. Tones the Stomach,
Regulates the Bowels. Try it. Sold by
T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists & Apothec-
aries, Holland, Mich.

AMONG the pains and aches cured with
marvelous rapidity by Dr. Thomas' Elec-
tric Oil, is ear-ache. The young are
especially subject to it, and the desirability
of this Oil as a family remedy is en-
hanced by the fact that it is admirably
adapted not only to the above ailment,
but also to the hurts, disorders of the
bowels, and affections of the throat, to
which the young are specially subject.
Additional facts in our advertisement.
—Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Mr. Philip Renlinger, and old sub-
scriber to our paper, and well known in
the whole surrounding country, informed
us the other day that his wife, who for
two weary years had suffered with Rheu-
matism in the shoulder, during which
time she had been treated by several
physicians without success, had been
completely cured by a single bottle of St.
Jacobs Oil.—*Bueyrus Ohio, Courier, Feb.*
13, 1879.

THERE is a dark, also a bright, side to
every providence, as there was to the
fiery, cloudy pillar that guided Gods peo-
ple of old in the desert. Nature looks on
the dark side, and calls it sorrow and sad-
ness but faith sees the sun dispersing the
darkness, and calls it by the name of joy.
No joy is greater than Thomas' Electric
Oil, to those who have used it for swelling
of the neck, inflammation of the muscles
and stiffness of the joints, lameness,
tumors, piles, dysentery, excoriated nip-
ples, ulcers, sores, burns, bruises, &c. Sold
by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Notes on Department.

Keep your nails pared, and keep paired
yourself. Single-blessedness is an empty
mockery.

Part your hair neatly. Part your for-
tune fairly.

Toe out, not in. Especially if you are
an employer, you would better turn out
your feet than your hands.

Keep your face cleanly shaved, and stop
there. Don't shave your customers.

Don't talk with your mouth filled with
food. And there is no call for your talk-
ing much under normal conditions.

Keep your clothing well brushed. If
you have no brush, tell your wife how
you long for your mother's cookery, and
you will have one instant.

See that your collar button is secure be-
fore you leave home in the morning.
Else you will find your choler rising be-
fore night.

When talking, don't keep fumbling your
face, as though you were fingering a mu-
sical instrument.

Don't smoke in the presence of ladies.
This does not apply to the meerschaum
and brier pipes your lady friends have
given you from time to time. Smoke in
these ladies' presents as often as you
please.

Don't walk the streets with your cane
or umbrella thrust under your arm at
right angles with your body. The police-
man may take you for a cross and take
you up.

Don't interrupt a person in his talk.
The natural limit of man's life is three-
score and ten, and he can't go on forever.

Don't tuck your napkin under your
shirt collar. The waiter may think you
would steal it.

Never say "I won't," even if it be your
wont to feel that way.

Don't speak so low that you have to be
asked to repeat everything that you have
said. The second time of saying a thing
will frequently impress you with its flat-
ness.

Don't speak so loud that everybody's
ears are outraged. It may injure your
trachea.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Light that beats Edison's.

(From Chicago Times.)

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., Feb. 2.—I am
the inventor of one of the greatest won-
ders of the world, which consists of a
light. Being a prisoner here for the past
seventeen years and the most of the time
in the medical department of the hospital,
where I have spent my time in deep
thought, among other things I invented
the following described light which will
surpass all lights not excepting Edison's
electric light. I use a bottle with a com-
mon cork, through which passes a hollow
tube, four inches long, which the wick
passes through. I fill my bottle with
nothing but water. After saturating the
wick in a chemical solution, I then put it
in the bottle of water and light it, when
it will afford a beautiful, bright, yellow
flame, superior to coal-oil, at a cost of not
more than one or two cents per year. No
repetition of the chemical solution after
the wick has once been saturated. All
that is then required is to fill the bottle
occasionally with water in order to keep
the wick moist and softened. No trouble
of snuffing or trimming the wick. It is
perfectly harmless, no danger whatever of
explosion. Strange as the above may ap-
pear to you, still my lamp is here in use
at this place, where it may be seen by any
one. One hundred or more have seen it
burning. It creates wonder and admira-
tion by all who see it. My light is as
cheap as the flowing fountain of water. I
hope, sir, you will give this a place in
your excellent paper. By so doing you
will confer a favor to one of the unfortun-
ate ones. If you wish to question me
further on the subject of my light I will
willingly respond to you. I am now
writing by one of my new lamps. I feel
confident this article will interest the pub-
lic very much.

DR. CALVIN BUNCH, (Inventor.)

Northern Indiana Prison Hospital.

In order to give a quietus to a hacking
cough, take a dose of Dr. Thomas' Elec-
tric Oil thrice a day, or oftener if the
cough spells render it necessary. This
inestimable and widely esteemed remedy
also cures crick in the back, rheumatic
complaints, kidney ailments, pains, etc.
It is used inwardly and outwardly. A
reference to advertisement in another part
of this paper is recommended. Note—
Electric, selected and electrified. Sold
by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Corporal Blank's Little Story.

Shortly after the civil war had ended, a
young rustic in army blue, with a musket,
stopped on his homeward way at our
house. The faded dingy blue was the
most interesting color in the world then,
and the veriest ne'er-do-well in the village
was a hero, and as this soldier, scarcely
more than a boy, ate his dinner, we felt
grateful to him. He had a simple, narrow
mind, which all his experiences of camp
and field had not deeply impressed. Pres-
ently he said he'd got something he didn't
know but we'd like to see, and pulled out
of a breast pocket a leather case which he
opened, disclosing a large bronze medal.
We read the inscription; it was to the
effect that the congress of the United
States presented this medal to Corporal
for bravery in the field. Then, of course,
he had to tell us the story, something after
this fashion: "Wall, ye see, it was down
to the peninsula, one of them days when
we didn't seem to be doin' nothing 'twas
any use. We was most way up the side 'f
a hill, an' ez quiet as a grave-yard, but
sometimes, if a feller only showed his head
over the top, he'd see and hear enough, I
tell ye. I kep' creepin' up, and lookin'
down, and I see a lot of rebs 'twant doin'
any more'n we, and a big feller in the
middle; he stood kind o' careless and
sassy, holdin' a hansom flag. I told the
feller next to me, sez I, 'I snam! I'm
goin' to git that flag!' He sez, 'Don't you
be a darned fool!' But I just dropped my
gun and run down hill—I tell ye, 'twas a
sight further'n I sposed down to that
field—'n I was right inter'm 'fore they
seemed to notice it, 'n I run right up to
the big feller, an' says: 'Here you give
me that flag!' 'n he jest let go, 'n I put it—
I tell ye I didn't wait to say 'Thankee'
ner anythin', 'n if the bullets didn't sing
'round my way for awhile! But they
didn't take no sort of aim, 'n I got up to
the boys all right. I tell ye, that big
feller must have felt kinder silly when he
thought on't!" And this was the real
"fight for the standard."

THE excellences of Queen Victoria's
public as well as private career have been
so patent that her weak points have re-
ceded far into the background; but when
the time arrives for her to appear at the
judgment seat of history, there will be one
very serious blot on her record—her deal-
ings with Ireland. No one could have
done so much for that unhappy country,
whereas, in point of fact, she has really
done absolutely nothing. In the aggre-
gate she has spent probably about ten
years of her life in Scotland, and about
one month in Ireland, to which she has,
in the course of a reign of forty-three
years, paid three brief visits. This neg-
lect has been utterly without excuse. The
simple truth is that she and her husband—
who in this matter was also greatly to
blame—had nothing in common with the
Irish character, did not like it, and took
no interest in Ireland or the Irish. It will
scarcely be credited that her benefaction
to the Irish relief fund is but one day's
official income!

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

UNITED STATES 4-per-cent. bonds were quoted at 1.05 1/4 in New York, last week, the highest price ever reached by them. Gen. John Brislin, ex-member of Congress, from Pennsylvania, is dead. Destructive storms are reported along the East Atlantic coast, several vessels were wrecked, and some lives lost. Suicide: Charles Decker, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., blew his head off with a cannon loaded with the muzzel with powder and slugs. Israel Boothby, a bank cashier at Augusta, Me., committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The Captain of the brig *Arcturion*, which went ashore at Atlanticville, N. J., shot himself when he saw the vessel must be wrecked.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Legislature making it a misdemeanor for any female to engage publicly in any pedestrian match, and for any manager or lessee of any building or grounds who allows the exhibition to take place. The *New York Herald* has given \$100,000 to the Irish relief fund. This munificent gift is regarded as an effort to counteract the disastrous results which have followed the paper's policy of opposing the purposes of Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

The large chair factory of Smith & Crane, New York city, has been burned. Loss, \$100,000. Mr. Kenneth Albro, a wealthy cattle raiser from Texas, went to New York on a business trip requiring the use of a large amount of ready money. He went into Wall street about 10 o'clock in the morning, carrying with him a small satchel containing \$125,000 in registered bonds. As he reached the sub-treasury steps he noticed a man coming down directly in front of him. At the same instant a man stepped alongside Mr. Albro and, seizing his hand, shook it heartily, saying: "How are you? How do you do, Mr. Thompson?" The man in front of him pointed to a pocket-book lying at Mr. Albro's feet, and said: "See there, sir, you've dropped something." He stooped to pick it up, when the man who had just saluted him put his hand on the back of the old gentleman's neck and pitched him forward on the steps, at the same time twisting the satchel from his hand and walking quickly away. As the bonds are registered, Mr. Albro will not lose his money, though he will probably engage a guard the next time he walks the streets of New York with \$125,000 on his person. Hon. A. E. Borie, who was Secretary of War for a time under President Grant, and who accompanied the latter on his tour around the world, died in Philadelphia last week, at the age of 71 years.

The contributions for Ireland's relief in New York are increasing every day. The wealthy men of that city, being convinced of the genuineness of the reports from Ireland, are now giving all the way from \$100 to \$1,000 each.

The body of Miss Dolly Hartman was cremated in the Le Moyne furnace at Washington, Pa., last week. The operation appears to have been expeditious and successful. Visitors were not denied admission to the crematory, but few were present. The father of Miss Hartman stated that he should not be guilty of the folly of preserving the ashes in an urn, but should strew them over the front yard for the purpose of increasing the yield of flowers, this, in his opinion, being the disposition that would be most agreeable to his daughter. The coke manufacturers of Pittsburgh have decided to replace the striking workmen with 500 Belgians, who agree to work for less than the present wages, and who will bring their families with them and pay all their expenses. Royal Bank, cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, has been found guilty of embezzling about \$70,000. Near Londonderry, N. H., a youth named Frank Dillingham, during the temporary absence from home of his uncle, ravished and murdered his aunt, a comely woman a few years his senior. The young fiend made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide.

TWO MEN named Sackett and Feeney, near Bradford, Pa., upset a sleigh in which they were transporting 100 pounds of nitroglycerine put up in ten-gallon cans. The material exploded with awful effect, Sackett being torn to shreds, while Feeney was fatally injured.

The church collections in New York city on Sunday, the 8th inst., for the relief of the starving people of Ireland were very large; probably three times greater than any previous collection for any purpose. The New York relief fund propose to contribute to the Irish famine relief fund one day's pay, from the highest, to the lowest man in the department.

THE WEST.

A FIGHT occurred recently, near Fort Buford, between fifty lodges of Sioux from Spotted Tail and Pine Ridge Agencies and a party of Gros Ventres. The latter were victorious, putting their enemies to rout and capturing all of their ponies.

The County Hospital near Milwaukee, Wis., was destroyed by fire last week. Two inmates—one an old woman of 80, and the other an insane man—were burned to death.

A DENVER dispatch says great excitement prevails over a new discovery of gold twenty miles west of that city. A vein of mineral was struck in the Dolly Varden mine at the depth of twenty feet, and a specimen taken to Denver and an assay obtained, the assay giving the value of the ore at \$31,199 per ton, \$20,177 of it being gold.

PATRICK DUNN died in Chicago, a few days ago, of hydrophobia. The case will attract attention among medical men by reason of the remarkably short time intervening between the first premonition of the disease and the death of the victim. The bite occurred about six months ago, and no suspicion of inoculation had been entertained. The person bitten was a young man of robust health and good habits, and in twenty hours from the time the first feeling of uneasiness manifested itself, he was a corpse.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch reports that "a fire occurred in a Chinese wash-house on Pine street. It is not known how many occupants there were, but ten bodies of Chinamen have been recovered from the ruins."

CAPT. JACK, of the Utes, left Los Pinos last week for Grand river, at which point the White river Indians are said to be encamped, for the purpose of making another attempt to secure the surrender of the twelve guilty savages. Jack would make no promises, and refused to set a time for his return. Gen. Adams awaits him at the agency from which he started.

The Iowa House of Representatives has, by a considerable majority, voted for a constitutional amendment, making women eligible to the Legislature. Three masked men broke into the National

Bank of Knoxville, Ill., a few nights since and seized Mr. Runkle, the President, who lived in the building, bound him hand and foot, bandaged his eyes, and demanded the combination of the safe. Mr. Runkle said he didn't know it, whereupon the burglars burned his feet, knocked him on the head and hung him by the neck, but not fatally, and finally gave up the undertaking and contented themselves with \$3,000 in a private safe, the key of which they found in Mr. Runkle's clothes. A dispatch of Feb. 8 from Las Vegas, New Mexico, says: "The cowboys, Jim West, John Dorsay, and Tom Henry, who were implicated in the shooting of Carson, at a dance, two weeks ago, were dragged from their cells this morning about 8 o'clock, by a mob of about seventy-five heavily armed men, who battered down the outer door and forced the jailer to give up the keys. Ropes were thrown around their necks, with hanger's knots, the men carried to the wind-mill pump in the center of the plaza, and hanged to the beams of the wind-mill. No time was given for mercy prayers. West, while being hauled up, cried out, 'My God! my mother!' Henry replied: 'Shut up, Jim! die like a man.' No resistance was offered the mob, which quietly dispersed.

By the reckless use of a pistol a young man named John Barker killed John Lear and Berry Hardy near Cooperstown, Ill. It appears that Barker was drunk, and drew his revolver and fired two shots at random, each shot killing a man. The shooting is said to have been accidental. In each instance the ball penetrated the brain and caused instant death. No quarrel or ill feeling is reported, nor anything to justify the killing. All the parties are farmers, and belonged to respectable families.

A SOUTHERN Refugees' Relief Association, having for its object the collection and forwarding of funds for the relief of the colored people who have already or may hereafter come to the North, has been organized in Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

By the purchase of the lines of road running from Selma, Ala., to Pensacola, the great Louisville and Nashville railway combination has secured an extension to the Gulf of Mexico, completing an unbroken line from Chicago to the deep water of Pensacola bay.

JOHN QUADE, an illicit distiller of Rutherford county, Tenn., was sitting by a still-house when a stranger came up and borrowed his knife. The man at once opened it and sprang upon Quade, and, getting him up on the ground, cut his throat, after which he threw the knife to the ground and escaped. A shocking calamity occurred near Columbia, S. C., a few nights ago. A cabin in which nine negroes—two men, a woman and six children—were sleeping was burned, and the entire family perished in the flames.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has refused a new trial to Cox, sentenced to imprisonment for life for the murder of Col. Alston. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

GENERAL.

A BAND of regulators murdered an entire family named Donnelly, consisting of five persons, at Lucan, Ont., a few nights ago. The neighborhood had suffered severely from thieves and incendiaries, and, as the Donnellys were supposed to be the guilty parties, the wrath of the mob fell on them. Their bodies were frightfully mutilated, and afterwards partially consumed in their dwelling, to which the lynchers set fire on completing their bloody work.

BEFORE the committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners investigating the charges against Mr. Hayt, at New York city, a son of the ex-Commissioner appeared as a witness. His testimony was of the most damaging character, confirming the reports relative to the San Carlos silver mine, heretofore published, in every particular.

DION BOUTICAULT proposes that all the theaters and music halls in the country shall give entertainments on St. Patrick's day for the benefit of the Irish relief fund, and offers to be one of 100 gentlemen to give \$100 each per week. By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney's Cove, New Brunswick, Gran Menan, John Feibit, Frank Robinson, John Larry, Mrs. Lindsey and Mrs. Simon Franklin were drowned.

WASHINGTON.

The Warner bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars has been killed in the Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 5 against 2.

SECRETARY SHERMAN issued a circular on the 3d inst., inviting proposals for the sale to the Government of 5 and 6-per-cent. bonds to the amount of \$11,000,000.

The State Department is said to have received information that the statistics used by the British Government to sustain the Canadian claim before the Halifax Commission were fraudulent; that the attention of the British Government has been called to these fraudulent falsifications, and the items of charge indicated; but the British Government has declined to take any notice of this information. Delfosse, formerly Belgian Minister at Washington, who was President of the Halifax Commission, has been informed of this fraudulent charge in the case, which was the basis of the award in which he acted as arbiter. Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Murdoch and several Irish-American citizens of Washington, called on the President the other day. They were cordially received, and had a short and pleasant talk with the President. Mr. Parnell spoke of Ireland's distress, and gave a concise statement of its causes and of his object in visiting the United States. The President said that he sympathized with the Irish people, and hoped that speedy means would be found for their relief.

FROM the report submitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, it appears that the organized strength of the militia force of the different States consists of 145 general officers, 1,003 regimental, field and staff officers, 6,198 company officers, and 117,037 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates. The unorganized force or number of men available for military duty is put down at 6,516,788. The action of Secretary Schurz in removing Mr. Hayt from the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been approved by the Board of Indian Commissioners.

ADVISES having been received from the Government officials that preparations for invading the Indian Territory are assuming formidable proportions, this question was the subject of a somewhat protracted discussion at a Cabinet meeting last week, and it is understood a proclamation similar to that of last spring on the same subject will soon be issued by the President. The Cabinet has confirmed the finding of the Military Court of Inquiry in the last case against Reno, wherein the sentence was dismissed from the army.

POLITICAL.

The Judiciary Committee of the lower house of the Maine Legislature has been instructed to inquire into the advisability of so amending the constitution of the State as to limit the right of suffrage to those who are able to read and write the English language.

GEN. GRANT's friends at Washington

are so confident of his nomination at Chicago that they are discussing the advisability of sounding Mr. Blaine on the subject of accepting the second place on the ticket. So says a Washington correspondent. Indiana telegrams: "The friends of Gov. Hendricks profess to be much gratified with the shape affairs are assuming in New York and elsewhere with regard to the Democratic Presidential nomination, and confidence in their favorite's chance begins to assume an aggressive character." The Tennessee Republican State Convention to nominate candidates for State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention is called for May 5.

The Wisconsin Republican Convention, to choose delegates to Chicago, has been called for May 4. The *New York Times* prints an "inspired" editorial, stating that Gen. Grant is not nor has he ever been a candidate, but that should the convention nominate him in the same manner any other candidate would be nominated he would deem it his duty to accept.

FOREIGN.

At Woolwich, the other day, the mate to the gun which exploded on the British ironclad *Thunderer* was blown to atoms with a double load, consisting of 190 pounds of powder, one 600-pound shell, and one 700-pound projectile.

A RAILWAY collision in the suburbs of Paris killed nine passengers and wounded many more.

The English Parliament convened on the 5th inst. The Queen's speech, which was quite brief, was read by the Lord High Chancellor, South Africa, Afghanistan, and Ireland formed the chief topics. Referring to the distress in the Green Isle, the Queen says: "The serious deficiency in the usual crops in some parts of Ireland has rendered necessary special precautions on the part of my Government to guard against the calamities with which these districts were threatened. With this view they have called upon the authorities charged with the duty of administering relief to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, should such a step become necessary."

GEN. ROBERTS, the commander of the British forces in Afghanistan, reports that eighty-two of the natives who participated in the "revolt" at Cabul last fall have been executed, and fifteen others are under sentence of death. A dispatch from Galway, Ireland, states that a large body of tenantry in the town of Atheurey, headed by Father McWilliam, beat off a number of process-servers, who were under the protection of a small detachment of constabulary. Great excitement prevailed among the populace.

THE betrothal of the Austrian Crown Prince Rudolph and Princess Mathilde, daughter of Prince George of Saxony, is announced. A dispatch from Candahar, received in London, says: "Reports have been received here of a second and more bloody struggle between the rival parties at Herat. The local troops attacked the Cabulese stationed there, and inflicted heavy loss before the Cabulese could bring their artillery to bear on their assailants. When this was done the Heratsees were defeated with great slaughter."

It is reported in Berlin that the terms of the accommodation between church and state in Germany are substantially that the Vatican will recognize the right of the state to control the education and nomination of priests, and that, in return for this, the state will repeal all clauses of the Falk laws passed for the purpose of coercing the clergy. The Theater Royal of Dublin, the largest theater in Ireland, and next to Drury Lane and Covent Garden, in London, the largest in the United Kingdom, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire the other day, the loss being estimated at \$1,000,000. Six persons perished in the flames. A Constantinople dispatch reports that during a fete a barracks three stories high, near that city, suddenly collapsed. Two hundred soldiers were killed and 300 wounded.

A DUBLIN letter to a New York paper gives a terrible picture of destitution in some parts of Ireland. The famine fever prevails to an alarming extent in some places, and harrowing descriptions are given of distress. The following is the report about the condition of a parish named Carnagah: With perhaps a couple of dozen of exceptions the whole population of 5,000 are on the high road to death by starvation. Hunger has overtaken more than a third already. Those who have anything to eat are living on seed potatoes. Every day some family is eating its last meal of them. A number of families squat in their cabins, around the morsel of live turf, all day, in order not to awaken pangs of hunger by active exercise. Poor peasant mothers stumble over miles of sharp-pointed rocks with their bare feet to implore Indian meal for their whining children. They also carry loads of turf or dripping sawed on their backs for ten or fifteen miles like beasts of burden. Starvation is growing far and wide. The weather is cold, and the people are half naked. There are no beds even for the sick. They lie in dirty clothes, with an old tattered rug around them. Nine-tenths of the whole coast population of Connaught, from Galway to Sligo, are on the brink of starvation.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Mr. Bayard, from the Senate Finance Committee, reported the Warner Silver bill adversely, on the opening of the session of Feb. 3. Mr. Beck stated that the report was not unanimous, and the minority hoped to be heard in regard to the bill at some future time. The bill was placed on the calendar. A resolution offered by Mr. Teller was adopted, asking information in regard to the location and lands of the Northern Pacific railroad. Memorials for a reduction in the duty on 40-cent falls were presented by Mr. Kirkwood. A resolution from the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of retiring non-commissioned officers on pay after thirty years' service was adopted. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Congressman Rush Clark of Iowa, were passed. Messrs. Allison, H. H. Ford and Kirkwood delivered eulogies. Presidential nominations: James Q. Howard, to be appraiser of the Port of New York; George Walker, of New York, to be Consul General at Paris; Wilber A. Goodspeed, of Ohio, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Robert M. Wallace, of South Carolina, United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. In the House, on motion of Mr. Parnell, the privileges of the floor were granted to Parnell and Dillon, the Irish agitators. Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the most feasible method of extending the benefits of the Agricultural Bureau over that portion of the United States west of the 100th meridian. A resolution was adopted calling upon the Treasury Department for information in regard to new public buildings. The bill providing that no person shall serve as a petit juror in any United States court more than three weeks during any one year was passed. After the conclusion of the morning hour the House went into committee on the whole upon the revision of the rules, and a political debate ensued upon the rule defining the duties of the Appropriations Committee. The vote upon rejecting the amendment of Mr. Brown, Republican, upon which the debate occurred stood 107 to 93.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Kernan, was adopted in the Senate on the 4th inst., asking the reason of the suppression of statistics of imports by Collectors of Customs. Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to provide for the payment of additional bounty to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war of the Rebellion. Twelve thousand copies of the eulogies to the late Senator Chandler

were ordered printed. A bill introduced by Mr. Herford confers jurisdiction in war supply-claim cases upon United States District Courts, which shall certify their judgment to Congress, and Congress may appropriate the money to pay such judgments, if favorable. The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold into national bank notes was passed. The President nominated Charles L. Holstein, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; Alex. C. Wells, Surveyor of Customs District of Louisiana; Edgar W. Mann, Register of the Land Office of Cheyenne, W. T.; James L. Baworth, of Kansas, Indian Inspector. In the House, a consideration was resumed of the bill demanding the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts, and recruiting the removal of causes from State to Federal courts. The House then passed the joint resolution appropriating \$20,000 to enable the Fish Commissioner to represent the United States at the Exhibition in Berlin in April. The remainder of the day was passed in committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules.

Mr. Anthony's resolution was adopted in the Senate on the 5th, that the Senate shall each day proceed to the consideration of general orders, debate to be limited to five minutes on an objection to carry any bill over. The first bill on the calendar was the bill to prohibit military interference at elections. Mr. Allison—"I object to that." Mr. Blaine—"Why object to that?" Mr. Cockrell—"There can be no objection to that." The bill was laid aside. A number of other bills were objected to or referred to committees. The bill to amend the Census act was passed. It requires the enumeration in cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to be made in two weeks from June 1, 1880, instead of four weeks, as provided by the act of 1870. Mr. Allison introduced a bill for the relief of certain employees on work for the improvement of the Des Moines rapids. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill to establish a port of delivery at Indianapolis. After an executive session, in which the nomination of John M. Morton to be Collector at San Francisco was rejected by 10 to 43, the Senate adjourned till Monday. In the House, the Senate bill for the conversion of national gold banks was passed. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. O'Connor, making silver certificates receivable at the United States treasury in the redemption of circulating notes of the issue of national banks; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay current interest on all registered United States bonds without respect to date of assignment or transfer. Mr. Wood presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to taxes assessed and collected in each State. The morning hour having expired, the House went into committee on the revision of the rules.

The House only was in session on the 6th inst., and it was engaged upon the private calendar. Among the bills introduced were: By Mr. Dickey, appropriating \$25,000 for the purchase of Fray's equestrian picture of Gen. Winfield Scott; by Mr. Washburn for the relief of settlers on public lands. Mr. Whitthorne offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to the proceedings of the International Polar Congress held at Hanburg, Germany, Oct. 1, 1878. After very little business the House adjourned on Monday.

On reassembling on Monday, Feb. 9, the Senate ordered printed and referred a set of resolutions of the Louisiana Legislature declaring that Kellogg was not legally elected Senator, and that Spoford was, and should have the seat. Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, presented a minority report on the bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to prohibit the arrest of election officers on election day. The bill to revise and continue the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Illinois, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Olin, Mr. Garland and Mr. Thurman spoke upon the subject. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely the bill to provide for an additional Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial District. Indefinitely postponed. Also, from the same committee, adversely on the joint resolution authorizing the President to veto parts of appropriation bills on the calendar, on the calendar, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Kelley, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new bonds to the holders of bonds that may become redeemable in 1881; also for the issue of additional coupons to the holders of redeemable United States bonds; by Mr. Ward, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a United States vessel to carry contributions to Ireland free of charge; by Mr. Spear, to prevent general legislation on the Appropriation bills; by Mr. Young, creating the Department of Manufactures, Mechanics and Mines; by Mr. Kitchen, to remove the duty on iron and steel; by Mr. Rice, to establish a Board of Commissioners of inter-State commerce; by Mr. Hutchins, providing that the term of office of the Chief Supervisor of Election shall be two years, also prohibiting the arrest of election officers on election day; by Mr. Keifer, a commission of inquiry into the cause, and for the prevention of, contagious diseases among domestic animals; by Mr. Barker, to promote colonization in the public domain; by Mr. Buckner, to reduce the duty on printing and other paper; also, for refunding part of the 6 per cents. of 1881; by Mr. Sapp, to transfer to the States the title to all islands, bays, or navigable lakes, swamps, etc., which were "meandered" at the time of the public-land surveys; by Mr. Deuster, for a uniform rule and certificate of naturalization; by Mr. White, to reduce and reorganize the army. A bill for an additional land district in Kansas was passed. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, from the Committee on the Revision of Laws, introduced and had passed under a suspension of the rules a bill to regulate the practice in suits brought to recover damages for infringements of patents. The balance of the day was taken up in the discussion of the Hot Springs Reservation bill, no conclusion being reached.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

E. D. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C., testified that, while the people of the State of North Carolina do not feel alarmed about the exodus, the wave of the movement, such as it was, is already subsiding, and that the great mass of the colored people in North Carolina were as well contented as they are in any other section of the country. T. O. Grooms, a lawyer, of Greensboro, Ind., was placed on the witness stand, and, at the request of Senator Voorhees, produced and read extracts from editorials published in the *Greensboro Banner* in November and December, 1878, in which it was stated that the colored men of the South are practically disfranchised while they live in that section; urging it as the duty of the colored men South to come North, and help make a solid North, and arguing that if they remain in the South to be enumerated in 1880 they would increase the numbers of their enemies there, but if they came North they would increase the numbers of their friends in the North.

James Buchanan, of Indianapolis, a prominent Greenbacker, testified that the demand for labor in Indiana is far short of the supply; that never, since 1873, had a winter passed but Supervisors of the Poor in the vicinity of Indianapolis were not called on to supply food to able-bodied men, who would be glad to earn a living if they could only get work. He was opposed to the exodus because he believed the negroes were not improving their condition by coming to a State already oversupplied with labor. He was not moved to hold this view because of any prejudice against the black race, as he had been an Abolitionist until slavery was abolished, and a Republican until 1872. With reference to Indiana Republicans favoring this exodus movement, he believed nine out of ten Republican voters were opposed to it, but that half a dozen leaders whom he knew in Indiana, while they did not openly favor it, failed to condemn bringing the negroes to Indiana, when they knew perfectly well that there was no work for them there.

Leonard G. A. Hackney, Prosecuting Attorney for the district in which Shelbyville, Ind., where he lives, is located, testified that twenty-six colored emigrants arrived at Shelbyville Dec. 12 last. The Mayor called a meeting of

the Council, and provision was made for the destitute. A meeting of citizens was held, at which it was resolved that the law of 1852, inflicting a penalty of \$500 upon any one who should bring a paper into the State, should be enforced by the proper officers. Witnesses learned from a negro named Flowers and a Mr. Harper there were to be 12,000 or 15,000 negroes sent into Indiana before the 1st of February. There was no doubt that all the Democrats dislike to see emigrants come, and all probably the respectable Republicans do also. The laboring class generally discontinue the movement. The demand for labor in Shelby county is fully supplied. There is even complaint of the scarcity of work. Samuel A. Perry (colored), a citizen of North Carolina, was the next witness. He said the discontent among the colored people of North Carolina was due to the bad crops and the stringency of the Landlord and Tenant, Road, and other laws, and the insolent and domineering attitude of the whites, all of whom said this was a white man's Government, and the blacks had nothing to do with it, and another said a negro was no more a human being than a horse was a mule. He started for the West to look up a location for a colony of colored people who wanted to leave North Carolina, but on his way he met some colored people in Greensboro, Ind., who said the colonists could do well there. For his own part, however, he would rather live in Hades than in Indiana. According to him, the blacks are looked on as servants by the Southern whites, and are practically denied all representation.

STARVING IRELAND.

An Idea of the Extent of the Suffering in the Afflicted Isle.

(Dublin (Feb. 4) Telegram to New York Herald.) The daily, hourly cry of distress in Ireland becomes more and more urgent and widespread. Every day reveals new horrors in the catalogue of suffering. The outlook for the coming months is gloomier than any prediction has yet painted. No language can describe the appalling privations, the utter destitution, which prevail; but a vivid picture can be found in the statement and figures below. They are unexaggerated and well authenticated. It is impossible to overdraw the situation, so rapidly do matters become worse. What might have been an exaggeration yesterday will to-morrow be an understatement.

Three hundred thousand people are slowly starving, and can only be kept alive by superhuman efforts on the part of their fellow-countrymen. Some of them are living on one meal a day of turnips or of meal. Thousands more are consuming their last potatoes. Local efforts are becoming feeble. People are looking to the world for succor. The land agitation has hidden its head for the moment, the land agitators lending a hand in the common cause, Parnell's attack upon the Mansion House and the Duchess of Marlborough funds is a crime, the responsibility of which no man should take upon himself at this time. The confusion thus caused only blinds the eyes of America to the present awful necessities of the Irish peasant. If Parnell be a true Irish patriot he will sink animosities, which every one deprecates, even his friends and sympathizers, and will become the champion in America of that cause in which all the world is one—the cause of charity.

The following figures are compiled from the official returns of the local committees to the central bodies organized for the distribution of relief in Dublin as well as from private inquiries made by your correspondent. They are vouched for by Protestant and Catholic clergy, gentry, and public officials. Further returns are arriving daily in overwhelming numbers. The returns by counties where the chief distress exists show the numbers of those suffering to be as follows:

Mayo	64,509	Tipperary	4,400
Galway	43,300	Wexford	1,875
Sligo	42,900	Kilkenny	4,700
Kerry	32,100	Clare	19,800
Donegal	36,100	Limerick	7,600
Roscommon	38,100	Total	212,376
Cork	23,800		

Accompanying this report is printed a tabulated statement covering a page, and containing an analysis of the actual condition of 250,000 of the persons represented in the summary.

TWIN brothers at Evergreen, Ala. were not only alike in looks, but so equal in strength that a wrestling match was arranged as a test. This did not settle the matter, however, for one was thrown on his head and killed at the beginning of the contest.

JAY GOULD has contributed \$5,000 for the relief of the destitute farmers in the frontier counties of Kansas.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.			
NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$7 50	@10 50	
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 5 25	
COTTON.....	13	@ 13 1/4	
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 60	@ 5 20	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 32	@ 1 47	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	57	@ 61	
OATS—Mixed.....	47	@ 49	
RYE—Western.....	92	@ 95	
PORK—Mess.....	12 00	@12 25	
LAND.....	7 1/2	@ 7 1/4	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 65	@ 5 50	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 45	@ 3 50	
Medium to Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 30	
HOGS.....	3 40	@ 4 00	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	6 50	@ 7 25	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 75	@ 6 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 19	@ 1 29	
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	1 04	@ 1 05	
CORN—No. 2.....	35	@ 36	
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33	
RYE—No. 2.....	73	@ 74	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	63	@ 65	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28	@ 31	
EGGS—Fresh.....	18	@ 14	
PORK—Mess.....	11 75	@11 90	
LAND.....	7	@ 7 1/4	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 19	@ 1 22	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 10	@ 1 20	
CORN—No. 2.....	36	@ 37	
OATS—No. 2.....	32	@ 33	
RYE—No. 1.....	74	@ 75	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	73	@ 74	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 22	@ 1 23	
CORN—Mixed.....	23	@ 24	
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35	
RYE.....	72	@ 73	
PORK—Mess.....	12 25	@12 37 1/2	
LAND.....	7	@ 7 1/4	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 25	@ 1 26	
CORN.....	39	@ 40	
OATS.....	28	@ 29	
RYE.....	84	@ 85	
PORK—Mess.....	12 25	@12 50	
LAND.....	7	@ 7 1/4	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 23	@ 1 29	
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	1 28	@ 1 29	
CORN—No. 2.....	38	@ 39	
OATS—No. 2.....	37	@ 38	
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice.....	6 00	@ 7 25	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 24	@ 1 25	
WHEAT—No. 1 Amber.....	1 22	@ 1 23	
CORN—No. 1.....	43	@ 44	
OATS—Mixed.....	40	@ 41	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 50	
PORK—Mess.....	12 75	@13 00	
INDIANAPOLIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 24	@ 1 26	
CORN.....	35	@ 37	
OATS.....	36	@ 39	
PORK—Clear.....	14 50	@15 00	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 80	@ 5 10	
Fair.....	3 85	@ 4 65	
Common.....	3 00	@ 3 65	

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

ADOLPHE DE CASSAGNAC, father of Paul de Cassagnac, the celebrated Bonapartist Deputy and duelist, is dead.

SINCE Jan. 1, 1879, pig iron has steadily advanced from \$15 and \$18 a ton to \$35 and \$40, and the furnaces are unable to supply the demand.

COME into the garden, Maud,
Put on your new spring hat;
Come into the garden, Maud,
I'm here with my base-ball bat;
Our neighbor's kitten is wadded abroad,
With my club I'll land her in the road.

THE King of the Belgians has conferred the Leopold cross on Rosa Bonheur, the artist. She is the first lady receiving the distinction. The King of Spain also conferred on this distinguished painter an equally high order, never before granted to a lady.

PASSENGERS can now go from New York to San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line for \$75. This "cut" is in consequence of the abrogation of the pooling contract with the Pacific railroads. The steamship company also offers to give special freight rates and make contracts for a year to come.

SAMUEL R. LAUREY, a colored lawyer, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, he being the fifth colored person who has attained to that privilege. Mr. Laurey is President of a colored academy at Huntsville, Ala. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood made the motion which led to his admission.

ACCORDING to the last directory published, the population of Memphis is 40,927, as against 43,497 this time last year. The *Appeal* says that, although the population of the city has slightly decreased during the past year, its trade and commerce have greatly increased—receipts of cotton being 50,000 bales greater than last year, and 6,000 more than in 1877.

THE preparations for a raid on Indian Territory this spring are very formidable. The alleged discovery of silver in the Wichita mountains has increased the desire of the adventurers to seek their fortunes in the forbidden country, and it now looks as though enough desperate men would be found to make the movement a serious affair. Beside the parties organizing in Southern Kansas, several companies have been formed in Kansas City.

IN spite of "hard times" and depressing weather, the English publishers issued nearly 6,000 volumes last year, being 500 more than during the previous year. Of these more than 1,000 were theological works and 1,000 were novels. The intellectual activity of a people which produces more than three books on theology and three works of fiction every week day is past easy comprehension, especially when we consider that a dozen books of other sorts are being turned out the same day.

THE New York *Graphic* has a picture representing a mountain range that shows the proportionate size of the wheat markets of the world. The largest mountain is entitled England, and the figures show that in 1879 that country imported 112,000,000 bushels of wheat; Germany comes next with 36,000,000 bushels of wheat; France follows with 28,000,000, and Belgium with 9,000,000. From New York were exported 62,751,905 bushels; Chicago comes next with 38,925,528; Baltimore with 32,152,612; Milwaukee with 21,145,768; Philadelphia with 17,673,542; St. Louis with 16,862,077, and Toledo with 13,550,602, and Detroit comes next with 12,185,403 bushels. After this comes Montreal with over 9,000,000 bushels; Boston with nearly 5,000,000; New Orleans with about 2,500,000. Cleveland and Portland with over 1,000,000 bushels each.

IT is the habit in Scotland, as in America, to sell insurance tickets with railroad tickets, when the traveler desires them. The cost of these insurance tickets, good for one day, is but a penny, and the company agrees to pay a certain sum in case of death within the twenty-four hours, or a certain sum weekly in case of injury. It is rather remarkable that there should not be a single insured person on that fated Dundee train, but so the insurance companies assert. This brings up a

suggestion of improvement in the manner of giving tickets for this purpose. There should be some method by which the friends of the deceased could find out whether or not he had been insured. Almost every one on the train that went into the Tay might have been insured, yet there is no way of finding it out. Many of the bodies have been swept out to sea, and if they are ever found it is doubtful whether an insurance ticket on their persons would be decipherable.

TO Mr. R. G. INGERSOLL's complaint that it costs \$12,000,000 per annum to maintain the preachers in the United States, the *Central Baptist* replies that the lawyers annually cost the people about \$70,000,000, and the criminals \$40,000,000, and intoxicating liquors \$600,000,000. It also reminds the eloquent Colonel that it costs somebody about \$20,000 a year—more than any minister gets for his services—to pay for lectures on "Skulls," "Mistakes of Moses," "Thomas Paine," and for pitching into the clergy generally.

MR. JOHN POTTS, of New York, having, by economy and strict attention to business, laid by \$500, was tempted to reply to an advertisement promising \$20,000 return for an investment of \$1,000. He communicated with "Reliable," and found that the business consisted of a new and improved method of breaking a faro bank. Mr. Potts hesitated at first, but finally decided to try the experiment. He visited a gambling house with his partner, "Reliable," and played a mock game, with counters instead of cash, just to find out how it was done. He won \$1,000, but it proved the feasibility of the plan. Next night he brought his \$500 in cash, but for some reason "the thing didn't work" as it did on the previous evening, and, in an hour or two, his money was gone. He applied for a warrant, but at last accounts had been unable to identify his "Reliable" friend.

THE present state of things in Ireland, says the *Chicago Tribune*, presents some strange anomalies. One-third of the island is in the jaws of famine, and the people of the United States are publicly and privately contributing not less than \$100,000 per week to assuage hunger and prevent starvation to death of the landlords' tenant farmers. And, while this inflow of American charity is going on to alleviate distress and avert death, there is an outflow per week of \$1,000,000 worth of animal and vegetable food of Irish production to pay landlords' rents on the farms equitably and rightfully belonging to the occupiers. The Irish farmers are actually at this time selling \$1,000,000 worth of food per week to pay such rents to merciless English landlords, while the benevolent people of America are sending over there \$100,000 per week to keep these same farmers from eviction and out of the poor-house or paupers' graves! Such is the land-system of Ireland. Stop this outflow of \$1,000,000 a week of Irish agricultural food products to pay absentee landlords for the privilege of living in their own country, and the Irish people would want no charity from this or any other country. They would have money themselves to lend or donate to the needy.

Napoleon's Domestic Habits.

IN Mme. De Remusat's "Memoirs of the Private Life of Napoleon and Josephine" are some very interesting details of the imperial household. Napoleon's income was about \$7,100,000 a year, exclusive of what he took from the secret service and other funds. He allowed himself \$8,000 a year for his dress. It is well known that if an article of clothing did not suit him exactly, either in make or material, it was condemned, and that he was greatly given to inking or greasing his white breeches and to burning his boots by using his boot as a poker, especially when he was angry or excited. He usually rose at 7. If he wakened in the night he frequently bathed, ate or worked before going to sleep again. He suffered from a foul stomach, and often fancied that he had been poisoned. It took M. De Remusat a long time to teach him to shave himself; the Chamberlain was moved to this through Napoleon's visible uneasiness when in the barber's hands. If a garment did not please him it was torn off and thrown on the floor or into the fire. In trimming his nails, of which he was vain, he used countless pairs of scissors, that were smashed off-hand if they were not sharp. The only perfume he was partial to was, cologne, of which he required sixty bottles a month! He ate and drank little, though he was very fond of coffee. At dinner he had everything served at once, and fed at hazard, often taking cream or a dish of sweets before touching the entrees.

PHILADELPHIA is the largest wool-manufacturing city in the world. The bulk of its manufacturing consists of carpets.

SABBATH READING.

"God Knows."

[Some years ago a child's body was found on the south coast of England, having been thrown there by the waves. The parish clerk, on being asked what should be put on its grave, answered in perplexity: "God knows." This proved a fitting epitaph.]

Where the tear-fed violet blooms,
Where the shade of the sunbeam chases;
Where in mossy marble tombs,
Sleep the dead beneath the daisies;
Where the mourner slowly wanders
When the bird has sought its nest
And amid the gloaming ponders
Over those who tranquil rest;

Clouds across the crimsoned sky
Homeward gayly were careering;
But in that lone churchyard, I
Heeded not that night was nearing.
Discords in my bosom swelling
Broke the music of life's song,
For my soul was weary dwelling
'Mid the ever-earthly throng.

Far within the stillly shade
Of a quiet, sequestered corner,
Where the wild flowers bloom and fade,
Gently nurtured by no mourner,
Was a grave, an infant's only.
No one knew the name she bore.
Ask the waves which, dark and lonely,
Cast her lifeless on the shore.

O'er the grave a humble stone
Reared its lichened head so lowly,
Like a sentinel alone,
Watching 'mid the silence holy.
Hither came the croaking raven;
From this stone its wild notes rose;
On its surface rudely graven
Were the simple words: "God knows."

As a moonbeam on the sea
Charm'd the sad wind's shrieks to singing
So these tender words to me
Turned my song, sweet solace bringing.
Though my thorn-strewn way was dreary,
Though my feet found no repose,
Yet my soul, life-worn and weary,
Rest'd in the thought: "God knows."

A Strange Prayer.

IT was the prayer of a duelist. It was uttered in the bright sunshine of a lovely morning in May, as he had the death-bearing weapon in his hand, and stood with his antagonist before him. The place did not appear like one where prayer would be likely to be made; nor did the duelist, a young man of about 24 years of age, named Crawford, seem like a praying man, though he was distinguished by his manly air and gentle manners.

But "things are not what they seem." Beneath a show of indifference many a man carries "a wounded spirit;" and in this case the inner battle between pride and conscience was a kind of torture that no earthly physician could relieve.

My friend, whom I am now describing as he appeared at the turning-point of his life-course, was an only son. He was the heir of a large property in one of the Southern States, and had witnessed, in his 14th year, the death of his mother—an excellent Christian woman.

He had grown up in his native home amid the excitements of fashionable life. It happened one night, after leaving the theater, while taking wine at a hotel, his glass touched accidentally the glass of a military officer.

This trivial act became the occasion of a harsh word, a quarrel and a challenge to mortal combat.

Early on the morning of the set day the combatants, with their attendants, met at the appointed place. Crawford, naturally fearless, had already arranged his worldly affairs in view of the risks he incurred, and, clearly seeing its possibilities, he had said, "I am ready."

Just then his quickened memory called back the last words he had heard from his mother's lips, "Meet me in heaven."

She seemed at that moment a living presence. Suddenly every act of his dissipated, wasted life was remembered as clearly as the events of the passing week—and conscience began its work. It charged him with being intentionally a murderer.

But did he dare to confess the whole truth then and there? No; he was too proud for that. At the critical moment, strange to say, he whispered the secret prayer—

"O God, save us both from blood-guiltiness, and help me to change my way and meet my mother in heaven."

Without the tremor of a nerve he discharged his pistol in the air, and was but slightly wounded by his antagonist. Immediately the seconds interposed, reconciliation was effected, and thus the first part of the prayer was answered at once.

In this young man's history "the darkest time of night was just before day," for the second petition was granted speedily.

He had occasion to visit New York, where I first met him, in a gathering of relatives and friends, and there, too, I witnessed his public introduction to the church, his baptismal oath of loyalty to his rightful King, taken with an heroic spirit inspired by his new love.

He became a good soldier, bold in winning recruits, and he would often say, "Despair of none. If my strange prayer was answered, who need fail?"

W. B. H.

Misnamed Prayers.

A correspondent of the *National Baptist*, discussing the Lord's Prayer, takes occasion to say: "Our Father which art in heaven" is the commencement of the prayer, which is—I think erroneously—usually called "the Lord's Prayer."

In Matthew, vi. 9, and Luke, xi. 1, we read that the Savior taught his disciples at their request to "pray in this manner," not always repeating those words, but indicating the proper objects or subjects of prayer. They teach how created intelligence may supplicate the Almighty. This may be called the model prayer, showing how man may pray as taught by the Son of Man Himself.

The Lord prayed for Himself on various occasions. The special Lord's Prayer is recorded in John, xvii., and may be read to advantage by all. Portions of it, not all, may be used by us; but it is mainly His own, and His alone.

It may be well to read the many prayers recorded in both the Old and New Testaments. They will instruct us to the best methods and proper applications. They should prevent "vain repetitions" and guide our aspirations.

The true "Lord's Prayer" is in John, and is not all adapted to our wants. The model prayer, in Matthew and in Luke, is all ours, capable of much enlargement, adapted to our varied wants and necessities, and is "authorized," not by any human authority, but by the only Mediator and Great Intercessor between God and man for universal humanity.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

When the crescent of the young moon sets supinely, its horns in the air, it is a sign of dry weather, because in this position it holds all the water, thus preventing its fall to the earth. This is also a sign of wet weather, the explanation in this case being that a watery moon is emblematic of a water-soaked earth. Don't forget this sign of the new moon. It is rarely you will find one so impartially accommodating.

Whoever finds a four-leaved clover is generally a liar. It is so much easier to detach one leaf from a five-leaf stalk than to hunt for one with four that the temptation to mendacity is too much for average clay.

When a mouse gnaws a hole in a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. The misfortune has already happened to the gown, and may be apprehended to happen to the mouse.

An old sign is that a child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than 12 months old. But what the average infant can see in a mirror to make it proud is difficult for any but its parents to understand.

A red sky in the west at evening indicates that the next day will be pleasant, barring accidents of rain, snow and hail.

If you take down your shingle, preparatory to putting it up in a new location, it is a sign you are moving.

If a hen runs across the street directly in front of you, it is a sign that a hen will soon be on the other side. If she crosses over just behind you—pshaw! who ever knew a hen that wouldn't die in her tracks rather than cross one's pathway in his rear?

When you see a cat running around furiously, it is a sign that the crockery or glassware is in danger.

When you drop a knife and it sticks in the floor, it is a sign that some one is coming. If you are a small boy, that some one may be your mother, and her coming be to remonstrate with you with her slipper.

To dream of a wedding is a sign of inanition.

To dream of a funeral betokens too much pork and cabbage.

To dream of finding money betokens that it is easier to dream of finding money than to work for it.

To dream that it is Sunday morning is heaven.

To be suddenly awakened from your sweetest sleep to find that it is not Sunday is—that is to say, very disagreeable. It is a sign that you will be unhappy.

A great many more equally infallible signs might be given, but the reader has probably had enough for one day. The man who believes in signs is sufficiently credulous to believe that our knowledge in that line, as well as in every other line, is inexhaustible.

Old Folks.

Do the young people ever think that they will be old, that they will soon feel that the grasshopper is a burden and fear in the way? Only a few short years ago that aged man and feeble woman were young, strong and full of life; their loving hearts were gushing with tenderness and care for the little ones who now stand in their places. Do not jostle that aged couple out of your pathway, but rather lift them with tender care over the rough, declining road. You may have forgotten how carefully they kept your tender feet from stumbling, and with what care they watched your advancing steps. But they have not forgotten, and the time will come when you will be forcibly reminded of it by the love you have for your own little ones. Will they ever hand you the same bitter cup to drink that you pour out for that aged father and stricken mother? Verily, "with what measure ye meet, it shall be measured to you again." Think of the anxious days and nights your mother has watched by your sick-bed; remember her loving tears, her patience and long-suffering with your fretfulness, and then let the blush of shame dye your brow, that you should be impatient or unkind to her, now that she is old. Old folks are such a trial! Yes, they know it; they feel it; and so will you be such a trial to your children in the days that will surely come—ay, and you will remember, too?

Great Errors.

Get quit of the absurd idea that Heaven will interfere to correct great errors, while allowing its laws to take their own course in punishing small ones. If food is carelessly prepared, no one expects Providence to make it palatable; neither, if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring around everything at last for the best. I tell you positively the world is not so constituted. The consequences of great mistakes are just as sure as those of small ones, and the happiness of your whole life, and of all the lives over which you have power, depends as literally on your common sense and discretion as the excellence and order of the feast of a day.—*Ruskin*.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

THERE are 16,000,000 whitefish in the State fish hatchery at Detroit.

OVER 54,000,000 feet of lumber was made at Cadillac during the year 1879.

THE Michigan Central Railroad Company has begun to cut ice at Otsego lake, 255 miles north of Jackson by rail.

DURING the present season Mr. Thompson, of Alcona county, has killed sixty-four deer, and Jack McColum, of the same county, has killed seventy-three.

A CHECK swindler has been operating in several counties in this State recently by paying part cash on purchase for cattle, balance in checks where he had no deposit.

A TRAVERSE CITY man has taken a contract with Milwaukee parties to furnish 100,000 feet of cigar-box lumber cut to a thickness and size. This is a new business for Michigan.

THE Saginaw *Herald* says that a Mr. Harris there has become almost a wreck, physically and mentally, because of the death of four of his children in six weeks of diphtheria.

FRANCIS RUFF, of Inkster, Wayne county, has died, aged 85. He had lived in that vicinity sixty years, and was known far and wide. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

THE death of H. J. Perrin, of Marshall, having caused the discontinuance of a suit at law in which he was interested, a lawyer in the case appeals to the "court of heaven."

THE city of Jackson spent \$8,000 to extend the public water service as far as the State prison, and never got a cent of it back in revenue. It is now proposed to shut off the water.

GEN. DWIGHT MAY leaves property worth some \$30,000. His father, Rockwell May, came to Michigan with his wife and five children some forty years ago, and this is the first death in the family.

TWO LIVING boa constrictors brought from South America have been placed in the High School Museum, at Battle Creek. Kittie Rhodes, aged 10 years, the janitor's daughter, has obtained control over them and they obey her.

THE Michigan Grand Lodge of American Order of United Workmen, in session at Detroit last week, elected H. E. Sessions, Master; George W. Stevens, Foreman; J. W. Ward, Overseer; Warner W. Wilson, Recorder; Samuel C. Randall, Receiver.

JACKSON *Patriot*: There are at present 814 convicts in the prison. The receipts for admissions during January were \$121. For the month of February prisoners will work nine hours and fifty minutes per day, an increase of fifty minutes over January.

WILLIE JOHNSON, of Fairgrove township, Tuscola county, put seven inches of powder, shot, and wadding into a gun, intending to blow a certain dog off this planet, but not finding the dog the load was not drawn. A few days later his brother went hunting with it, and the explosion which ensued killed him.

A MARQUETTE debating club argued pro and con the proposition that "whisky is more destructive than war," and the presiding officer rendered this decision: "I decide that war won't hurt 'em so much as whisky will, because he'll run from war and he won't from whisky, and, if he didn't run from either, Marquette whisky would kill quicker nor the war."—*Iron Port*.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month ending Jan. 31:

Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1879.....	\$405,725.07
Receipts for January.....	497,286.54
Total.....	\$903,012.21
Disbursements for January.....	150,075.27

Balance on hand Jan. 31.....\$752,936.94

The Michigan Central Railroad Company paid its taxes to the State Treasurer in a single draft of \$140,000.

SERGT. BARWICK, United States Signal Corps, in his report of the weather for 1879, says the average temperature at Alpena for the past year was 42.2 deg.; highest, 89, in August; lowest, 22 below, in February. Number of miles traveled by wind, 78,221; rain-fall or melted snow, 39.37 inches; number of clear days, 100; fair days, 141; cloudy days, 124; rainy days, 101; days on which snow fell, 85; prevailing wind, northwest. The past year was a little above the average temperature, being third out of seven recorded at the Signal Office, and 1879 ranks second of the seven regarding the amount of rain-fall.

THE school census for the year 1879 for the State is just completed. As compared with 1878 there is shown to be an aggregate increase of 10,045 children between the ages of 5 and 20 years. The older counties show a decrease in school children, in such counties as Barry, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Eaton, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, St. Joseph and Van Buren. The total increase has taken place in the new counties, and those counties containing the large cities. From these returns it is shown that boys and girls are getting scarcer in the most wealthy and fertile regions of the State.

The Nature of an Oath.

"Do you understand the nature and solemnity of an oath?" "Well, yes," the witness replied, after some study; "I reckon I know the nature of an oath, but there never appeared to be no powerful amount of solemnity about swearin' to me. It allus come kind of nat'l like. Mam swore a little when she was riled, dad was a born cusser, and Parson Bedloe—" But the court excused him without further pedigree.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1880.

For some reason unknown to us we miss out of last year's file of the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, No. 40, of the date of November 15, 1879. Any one furnishing us with one or more copies of that number, will receive a credit on our books of half a year's subscription.

Attention!

Owing to an advance in paper of sixty per cent we are obliged to institute more stringent measures in regard to our subscribers. To raise the subscription price would be very objectionable to many, and must therefore be discarded; and to reduce the size of the paper would be equally objectionable; but to demand prompt payment we can do and will do, and we therefore announce that any one seeing a cross (X) mark before his name on his paper will know that his subscription year has ended and that he has entered on a new year; and any one who finds two cross (XX) marks on his paper will thereby understand that he must pay up before he can have any more papers from this office.

This rule will not be deviated from.

VOL. 9—NO. 1.

With this number we commence the ninth year of this paper.

It is almost four years since we took charge of its management, and have been enabled to push it upward and onward singlehanded, save by the moral support and good will of our friends, who deem it important to sustain a paper among them published in the English language.

We take this opportunity to thank all our friends and subscribers who have stood by us in the past, and promise them for the future, as we have striven to do in the past, to give them a strictly independent newspaper, devoted to the material and moral progress of this community, in spite of all opposition.

To help us along with this avowed purpose, we ask the continued support of our friends, especially since the unprecedented rise in paper has made it more and more difficult to compete with the concentrated wealth of the large journals throughout the United States.

We are happy to announce that we have made considerable progress in collecting such material as constitutes a good Job Printing Office, and that we are enabled to do just as good work, and at just such reasonable rates as is done in our large neighboring cities. To this end we have recently purchased some handsome job type, and some more is on the way coming. We are now prepared to do book and pamphlet-work in first class style, as also all commercial and ornamental work, and we shall keep on adding material as fast as circumstances permit, until we shall deem it complete for all practical business—a complete newspaper, book and job office.

Our subscription list has grown steadily, though not fast, and we hope to merit its continued growth as fast as this Holland Colony increases its use of the English language.

WADE AND STANTON.

Of Ben Wade and Secretary Stanton, General Bristle tells a picturesque story. Wade one day asked for the promotion of a military friend, and when Stanton refused proceeded to discuss it with much stamping of feet, flourishing of his cane and angry expostulation. Stanton sat quietly, and at last Wade roared out: "You will do this thing for me, Mr. Secretary?" "I will not," curtly responded Stanton. "I say you will," again roared Ben, striking the lounge with his cane. "And I say I won't!" replied Stanton. The two men stood facing and looking at each other for full five seconds, and then Wade began in a trembling voice: "It's all very well for you Stanton, to treat me in this way now but I remember when you hadn't a leg to stand on and I stood for you." Mr. Stanton's hard face relaxed, and he said quite mildly, "Very well, Mr. Wade, if that is the way you put it I suppose I shall have to give you what you want." "Thank you, sir," replied Wade and without uttering another word he turned and walked to the door. As he was going along the hall of the war department, mopping the sweat from his face, Wade said: "Did you ever see a man with such a temper as that man Stanton has?" "I could not help smiling," says the general, "and the senator, without seeming to think he had in the least exhibited any temper, went on to say, 'I think Stanton is the most ill-natured man I have ever met.' This was too much and

I laughed outright. 'What the devil are you laughing at, sir?' tartly inquired Wade. 'I was thinking Mr. Senator, you showed a little temper yourself.' 'Did I? Did I? Well, I expect I did,' he said, and then he commenced laughing, and laughed until the walls of the war department rang."

A New York dispatch says: Canada Southern railroad stock has recently had a tumble. A curious report relating thereto, and strongly showing with what ease "the powers that be" can drive the market up or down at will, is circulating. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt marketed a good deal of stock between 80 and 73. He then turned the traffic to which the road was entitled over to the Lake Shore, which, with the fine art of bookkeeping, made possible the very unfavorable statement which the company recently issued. When frightened holders of the stock sell it in the sixties, or wherever it goes, Mr. Vanderbilt can take it back, throw business over the road instead of over the Lake Shore, and then show the property to be dividend-paying to the share proprietors. Wall street is cynical, and imputes unworthy motives even to the greatest and best of men who speculate in stocks.

THE London Times predicts that every iron furnace and mill in the United States and in England will be in operation in 1880, and the enormous production will test the ability of the two countries to meet the wants of consumers. "If the demand continues to equal the production," says the Times, "then prices will be maintained. If, however, the production shall exceed the consumption, then production must be reduced or prices must fall. With the full force of Great Britain engaged in manufacturing iron and steel for the United States, the short supply cannot endure very long."

THERE has been produced in Norway a variety of barley which ripens its berry in less than two months from time of sowing, the ordinary period being three to four months. This variety would be an excellent sort to cultivate in the extreme northern portions of the country. This variety was produced by artificial selection.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 9th, 1880.

Received of Henry D. Post, agent of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, three hundred dollars, in full payment of our loss, insured by said company by their policy No. 248, property burned on January 29th, 1880. We desire to express our satisfaction for the prompt and honorable settlement of our loss, and its immediate payment without discount or delay.

WILLIAM H. FRENCH,
HENDRIK TOREN.

THE horse—the noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as his master, in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it. Consult our advertisement in this paper. Note—Electric, selected, electrized. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Boston has begun distributing soup to her poor from six depots, where fifty-gallon kebles are kept full of what is thought to be a remarkably good article for public soup.

EVERY person has two education—one which he receives from others, and one more important, which he gives himself. But bear in mind the education Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil teaches. In its wonderful cures of all pains and aches, is easily learned, by immediately procuring a bottle, and giving it a trial. It is more fully described in regular advertisement column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N.Y."

Special Notices.

COALINE is the finest article ever used in the toilet. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

CALL and see our latest novelty in boneless Codfish. It is the best kind, pressed in square blocks—like brick. For sale cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

COALINE is the great wonder of the age. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

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

Ask your Druggist and Grocer for a sample of Coaline. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

Use Coaline once and you will not be without it. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

Take Notice.

Whereas I am not accustomed to send statements of account, I respectfully request all those who owe me an account of longer standing than one year to come and settle within sixty days. All the remaining accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of requisite authority to collect the same.

Respectfully,
R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

Just received at Harrington's a fresh supply of Mackerel in kits. The finest in the market, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

SEE the testimonials of ladies from all over the land, regarding the merits of Coaline. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to suit the different qualities and ages of sight, just received, at

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

Use Coaline in the Nursery, Toilet, Laundry and Wash room. For sale at Dr. Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store.

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

Deaths.

O'CONNELL—On February 5, 1880, at New Canaan, Ind., HELEN, Michael O'Connell, at the age of 23 years. Deceased was the oldest daughter of Capt. I. Thompson, of this city.

DOESBURG—On Saturday evening, at 10:45, Cornelia, wife of H. Doesburg, Esq., at the age of 63 years.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

THE firm of De Kraker & Lisman (Louis De Kraker and John Lisman copartners) is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to said firm be paid to Louis De Kraker and Cornelia Dok, successors to said firm; and all debts due from said firm of De Kraker and Lisman to be settled with said De Kraker and Dok. Dated January 26, 1880.

JOHN LISMAN,
L. DE KRAKER.

Holland Marble Works!

DANIEL BERTSCH,
(Proprietor.)

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

Monuments
AND
Headstones.

Good Work done on Short Notice,
Cheap for Cash.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION.

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaint and Drunkenness.

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

For Sale by all Druggists.

51-4w

CARPENTER SAWS

Or any other kind, you can file yourself with our New Machine so that it will cut better than ever. The teeth will all remain of equal size and shape. Sent free on receipt of \$3.50 to any part of the United States. Illustrated Circulars free. Good Agents wanted in every county and city. Address E. ROTH & BROS., New Oxford, Pa.

COALINE.

A Great Discovery.

This great discovery seems to be destined to entirely do away with all the former labor and expense of the family washing, because it will do a washing with one-half the labor, the clothes will last longer because they do not need the rubbing required by the old way. It will soften water, clean clothes, carpets, silks, paint and varnish work, furniture, glass and silver ware, machinery, etc., etc., and all this with little labor and without injury to the most delicate fabric. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Your grocer keeps it and will give you a sample with directions for using. Ask him about it.

1-3mo.

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated November 26, 1879.
HENRY BAUM, and
ELIZA J. STEWART,
Executors of the last will and testament of Abel T. Stewart, mortgagee, deceased.
J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage.

SEE HERE! \$5 in GOODS for 50 cts.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE!
10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Pictures; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Pen Holder; 1 Rubber-stamp; 12 fine Keweenaw; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny Poem, and Chinese Secret for glowing Keweenaw, (big money selling secret). All sent, free of charge, to those who take the Address, (Established 1876.) UNION BOOK CO., Bordentown, New Jersey.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, JULY 14, 1878.

THE Great Cause
OF
Human Misery!

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers, 19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4556

WANTED 10,000 BUCKEYE RECKERS, of which I make Buckeye File Oilment, Varnish, etc., to cure Files. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.



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

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

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

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

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

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

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

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

Woolen Yarns,

Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our NEW GOODS.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

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

Notings.

A DULL week for news.

THE finest thing of the season will be the Soldiers' Social.

ON Sunday last Mr. J. Dekker died very suddenly at the age of 87 years.

Messrs. De Kraker & Dok are going to build a new meat market, two doors south of their present stand.

Messrs. Breyman, Burke and Harringtons were out hunting on Wednesday last and brought home 22 rabbits, and it wasn't good day for rabbits either.

A FRESH stock of groceries has just been received at the store of Boot & Kramer, and their stock of Holland herring is excellent. Go and try them.

SOME of our merchants who use ice during the hot weather took our advice, and commenced packing ice on Monday last, which was cut short on Wednesday by a regular thaw.

MR. W. Copley and family will leave on Monday next for California, where his son has preceded him a few months ago. Their intention is to engage in the tanning business for themselves.

AT G. Van Putten & Sons, large additions have been made to their stock of dry goods, and their stock of groceries is kept fresh and complete by frequent arrivals. Call and see for yourself.

THE city physician of the city of Muskegon has reported three hundred and twenty cases of diphtheria since the breaking out of the disease in that city to the present time. The cases now average two a day.

AT the annual meeting of Fire Company Columbia No. 2, held recently, the following officers were elected: P. Kleis, foreman; J. Beukema, first assistant; K. Van Haften, second assistant; U. de Vries, Sec'y; J. Ter Vree, treasurer.

WE notice that there are at present four young men of this city attending the Grand Rapids Business College—J. M. Cappon, R. A. Kanters, M. Rogers, and Henry Schepers. This college is better attended at present than for five years past. The principal and proprietor, Prof. C. G. Swensberg, has a reputation as an instructor second to no one in the West.

NOW if you want to see a beautiful organ, both inside and out, call at G. Rankins' music store, where he will be pleased to show you a Western Cottage Organ, the finest made and most complete organ in the market. The beautiful combination of power and fine expression in this organ is so conspicuous that anyone with a taste for music will have to admit its superiority at once.

WE call the attention of our readers, and especially those in the City of Grand Haven, who are at present removing the remains of their honored dead, to the new advertisement of Mr. D. Bertsch's Marble Yard. We feel safe in saying that the prices are lower here than those of the surrounding cities, and having efficient men at work, together with the finish and neatness of design, which their work shows, gives our marble yard an advantage over a great many others.

AMONG our manufacturing interests we have one which is often overlooked, but is nevertheless of great benefit and usefulness. We mean the pump manufactory of Mr. P. Wilms. It is to the credit of any man to establish a business for himself from nothing, and is proof of his ability and energy. Mr. Wilms runs his factory by steam power, and has all the appliances to turn out work to the best advantage. His combination pump, which consists of a drive-wheel with a wooden top to it, is a fine arrangement and gives general satisfaction. He is now prepared to place any kind of a pump at extremely low rates, and it will be to the advantage of any one in need of pumps, to go and see Mr. Wilms first. The manufactory and office is located on River street, between 10th and 11th streets.

SLEIGHTS has vanished again.

SOME more hunting parties are in contemplation.

THE soldier that don't care about the past, never suffered!

JUST as Borstlap appeared on the streets, last week, a severe snow-storm commenced.

ON Thursday evening a prayer meeting was held in the First Reformed Church against the influence of secret societies.

THERE are numerous bands of wild horses roaming about within twenty miles of the South Platte river, opposite Sidney, Neb.

REV. R. Pieters, after having nearly recovered from the last operation performed upon him, again became seriously ill on Tuesday last.

WE have learned that Messrs. R. Kanters & Son, have made another contract with the Lincoln Park Commissioners, Chicago. The extent of the contract we have not yet learned.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 12, 1880: Earl, Johnston, Mrs. Liley Mest, Michel Grady, Miss A. E. Frik, D. F. Heusted, John Bowne, Miss Ancy Mash, Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE fact that a steam-engine is being erected in a flour-mill in Jerusalem is a startling announcement, but it is an evidence of the progress of civilization. The "infidels" who have thus introduced modern inventions to the "holy" city are a firm of Wurtemberg colonists, who, with the characteristic enterprise of the Teutonic race, are doing all the Oriental powers will let them to make the historic and old world cities march with the times.

THE conductor of a certain train on the Union Pacific railroad charges that a fly having alighted on one of the glasses of the engineer's spectacles, the engineer thought it was a buffalo on the track ahead, and turned on the air-brakes to avert a disaster. The engineer retorts that one night the conductor saw what he thought was the headlight of an approaching locomotive. He kept his own train waiting a while, and then, somewhat confusedly, started her. "He is the safest man I ever ran with," says the engineer. "Venus is millions of miles away, and he waited twelve minutes on a side-track to allow her to pass."

APPOINTMENTS by the Rector of Grace church, for the Ember week in Lent and topics of discourse.

Sunday, Feb. 15th, 10:30 a. m. The use of Lent.

Sunday, Feb. 15th, 7:30 p. m. Christ tempted of the Devil.

Monday, Feb. 16th, 7:30 p. m. Creeds and their value.

Tuesday, Feb. 17th, 7:30 p. m. The Sacrament.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 4:00 p. m. Instruction to Children.

Wednesday, Feb. 18, 7:30 p. m. The Ministry.

Thursday, Feb. 19th, 7:30 p. m. Sunday School Work.

Friday, Feb. 20th, 4:00 p. m. Instruction to Children.

Friday, Feb. 20th, 7:30 p. m. Aggressive and Missionary Work.

A RARE chance to buy farming lands is offered by L. & L. Jennison, of Jennisonville, Ottawa county, Michigan. These gentlemen have purchased the entire interest in the lands formerly known as the Blandon Lumber Company, Holland Harbor, and Turner and Bostwick lands, in all amounting to about 10,000 acres. The lands are located in the township of Blendon, Ottawa county, state of Michigan, and are valuable for both timber and farming. They lie adjoining Holland, Zealand and Vriesland in the county of Ottawa. The lands are now being surveyed preparatory to putting them into market the coming spring. This will be one of the best opportunities which can be offered for those who desire to secure valuable farming lands in that vicinity. The villages named in the vicinity of which the lands are located, are thriving and active business points.—Gr. Rapids Democrat.

THE fiscal affairs of New Jersey are in marked contrast to some of its municipalities, especially those in the neighborhood of New York city, where absurdly expensive efforts were made to attract residence from people doing business in that city. Governor McClellan recommends that no state tax be levied, inasmuch as the accumulated sinking fund is capable of caring for the comparatively small bonded debt, and there is sufficient money in the treasury to defray current expenses. He takes the position that no government supported by taxation has the moral right to draw money unnecessarily from the people, and that to continue the state tax in the present condition of affairs would pile up an idle surplus in the treasury, or encourage lavish appropriations for unprofitable and useless enterprises. In view of the large balance constantly carried in the Treasury of this State, the item might become a very good lesson for our State authorities.

SPRING politics have commenced. We hear of several parties who want to be Marshal.

ORANGE, fig, peach, and plum trees are bursting their buds and strawberries are in blossom in New Orleans.

ALL soldiers that feel too proud to go to the Soldiers' Reunion with their wives—Well

A HOUSE and barn, belonging to Mr. D. Mourick, located about one mile south of the city, burned to the ground on Thursday morning last.

THE superior system of teaching business calculations at the Grand Rapids Practical Training School has contributed largely to the success of that popular institution.

SEVENTY-SEVEN Reformed (Dutch) churches give less than ten cents a year per member to foreign missions, and one hundred and forty-one give nothing. The former represent thirteen thousand six hundred and seventy-seven.

ONCE more on the rampage! Mr. J. Duursema has purchased the storegoods and business of Mrs. M. P. Visser, and says he will try his luck once more in business. He promises more news next week. The personal popularity, and experience in business, of Mr. Duursema, warrants us to expect that he will draw a good share of the trade.

THE Toledo Commercial says Toledo is not in despair—not by a long shot. She will be ready to meet every move Detroit makes—that is all. While Detroit is selecting a name for her new project, Toledo will build the Toledo & Milwaukee. This is the road projected on the line of the old Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan railroad, that will connect here for Grand Haven, by Mr. Converse's Grand Haven railroad.

WE are indebted to the Lansing Republican for a table of the school census of Michigan, for 1879: The increase of school children in the state during 1879 over 1878, is 10,045. In 1878 the increase over 1877 was but 7,362. In 1878 the school children of this county numbered 12,093, in 1879 they numbered 12,137, an increase of 44; while of our neighboring counties, Kent has increased 51, Ottawa 155, and Barry has decreased 108, Kalamazoo decreased 570, Van Buren decreased 388. Ottawa county, it will be observed, is increasing in population, while all its neighbors, but Allegan county, are decreasing. The state as a whole is on the increase.—Allegan Democrat.

THOSE who know Lord Rosebery and his calm precision in calculation of results never feared that he would take the responsibility of bringing Mr. Gladstone to Midlothian without making his election a certainty. As a set-off to 160 faggot voters created by the Duke of Buccleugh, he has, as if by a sudden touch of enchantment, thrown up 160 cottages near Edinburgh on the Tyne side, to house 160 workmen and add 160 to the Liberal constituency. The work was pushed on in a few weeks in a most picturesque and energetic manner, four contractors taking each forty tenements, and a force of 500 masons, bricklayers, laborers, and so forth, relieving each other in relays night and day. The work has been carried on pretty much as the Jews built Jerusalem, only, in place of anthem and psalmody, the workmen have been stimulated by cheers for Gladstone and orations delivered by the light of naphtha lamps.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE German Arbeiter Verein Association intend to build a public hall the coming season.

GEO. W. McBride, prosecuting attorney, has been suffering from an attack of diphtheria, for the week past.

THERE is an authentic rumor afloat, that before long there will be a change in Republican papers in this vicinity.

THE lecture given by Theodore Tilton, subject, "Problem of Life," at music Hall, Wednesday evening, drew a large and appreciative audience.

I. H. SANFORD has removed his tailoring and clothing establishment one door west of the old stand, and displays a fine assortment of cashmeres, woollens, etc., also a full line of gents' furnishing goods.

THE "busy scenes of life," could be seen on the river and bayous this week. No less than three hundred men were engaged in sawing ice to supply the wants of our ice dealers, hotels, butchers, etc.

THE flouring mill and building, formerly belonging to C. P. Storrs, has been sold to Forest Bros., of Woodstock, Canada. These gentlemen are said to be large mill and elevator owners, and intend to make this mill one of the best in Western Michigan. The mill will receive thorough repairs and additions. They will add two run of stones, new engine and boilers, and the building adjoining is being fitted up for a flour and feed store. The cost will not fall short of \$12,000.

WINTER GOODS

AT COST!

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

CLOAKS

AT COST!

Beaver Shawls

AT COST!

FUR

AT COST!

BLANKETS

AT COST!

Beaver Cloths

Cloakings

AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR

AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AT COST!

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE

FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

Trade Mark.
A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its curative influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excess, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no medicine about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whose crucibles press with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (enough to last a month), 85¢; No. 2, (sufficient to cure a permanent case, unless in severe cases), \$1.50; No. 3, (lasting over three months), will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases, \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

Telford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 60-6m.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

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

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

I have opened a branch place in the basement formerly occupied by the well-known firm of Crosby Brothers, on the corner of Monroe and Ionia sts. 84-1f

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, 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. 86-1f

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

PHENIX Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns.

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL

MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.

38-1f WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. 78 cents free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine. 19-1f

Dear child—sweet girl—no! woman now!
An awful, solemn, sacred, secret
Thou'st taken in thy fair young years;
Not wistfully, nor yet with fear;
But, as a pure and crystal stream,
Rippling and gay, from which a gleam
Of heaven's bright smiling face we catch
Of flower-decked hills and woody tracts,
As on it flows, sparkling and free,
To meet its king, the mighty sea.
To have, fair child, with smiles
And kindly words and helpful words,
And tenderness and strengthening tears,
Quite drifted into woman's sphere;
Have plowed into another's life—
His comfort, joy—ah! heaven, his wife!
Oh, may your blue eyes ever scan
The present manhood of the man—
His truth, his faith, his love, his life—
The highest honor given a wife.
Pray for your sweet life's happiness,
Kind words, your lover's heart to reach;
Then, as the warm sun melts the snow,
All rancor from your souls will go;
And, mark me, mark me, never miss
Unasked to give the parting kiss.
Oh may your heart, methinks, be white
Now thrilling with a new delight,
Deeply imbued with wisdom be
Through all the life God gives to thee.
Pray teach your fair hands how to do
What as a wife is meant for you:
With tender touch smooth from his brow
The cares of him who loves you now—
Your soft caresses will feed the flame,
May bar dishonor from his name.
When have you fared forever trod
The wifehood's path marked out by God—
Through virtue, truth, and love's sweet bliss,
A heaven on earth you will not miss.
Then shed a chamber in his heart,
Your friend and bard will set apart.
Where, mingling with his song, will reign
The memory of an ideal twin!
KALAMAZOO, Mich.

HILDA'S RIVAL.

"Then you will not help her?" said Geoffrey Brandon.

Hilda De Vere curled her beautiful lip scornfully. Here was a royal type of beauty, and it was no wonder men loved her so madly.

Geoffrey Brandon eyed her narrowly, and there crept over his handsome face a look of admiration, which the girl was not slow to perceive, and the disdainful curve of her perfect lip rounded into a sunny smile, as she said:

"But why should we quarrel about her, Cousin Geoffrey? Suffering or not, she is as haughty in her low position as she was when she was the mistress of half a million, and I do not care to encounter her insolent pride again, even at your special request, my friend. No doubt some of her many admirers will assist her, so why should I trouble myself?"

Hilda De Vere loved the noble man before her with all the power she possessed of loving anything beyond herself; and, had she known how her last cruel words struck to his heart, she would have left them unuttered.

She saw she had made a mistake when he said, coldly:

"As you choose. I came to you with her story of distress, for I thought you had a tender heart, and I felt I had some claims on my cousin's generosity when I was pleading the cause of so old and tried a friend of hers as Christine Verne. I see my error, and will not detain you longer."

He bowed, and was about to withdraw, but Hilda, with a mighty effort, curbed her rising anger, and, hastening after him, laid one exquisite hand on his arm, and said, pleadingly, with lovely eyes misty with tears:

"You are angry with me, Geoffrey. What will become of me without your love and sympathy?"

Such a perfect picture as she made, with her blue velvet dress sweeping around her graceful form, and her beautiful face, like a griefed child's, raised to his.

She knew her power, and was not surprised at the softening expression in his eyes, as he answered:

"I am more grieved than angry, Hilda. You loved Christine Verne once, and were untiring in your offers of friendship when she had but slight need of them. Now, when she is in poverty and disgrace, through no fault of her own, and you have in your power to aid her, you refuse. Why will you not give her this position of governess for your little sisters, when you know how noble and worthy she is? Cousin Hilda, reconsider your decision, and for my sake give her the aid one true woman has the right to expect from another."

His handsome eyes wore a look of earnest pleading, which Hilda would have found it hard to resist, had her sympathy been asked for any other person than Christine Verne. But, as it was, a hard, determined look settled over her face, obliterating all its lines of soft beauty, as she listened to the thrill of tenderness in his voice.

She had humbled herself to him, and this was the result—to hear him plead, with all the eloquence he possessed, the cause of the one woman she hated, the one rival she feared, and in whose downfall she triumphed.

"If you force the truth from me, Geoffrey, here it is! I believe Christine Verne is as vile as her miserable uncle, whose name is now the talk of the town. I would no more have her in my house than I would the vilest vagabond in the street. If her story so moves you with compassion, and her red lip curled into a sneering smile, 'why not go and offer her the consolation of your love, and the shelter of your home? No doubt she would gladly accept both, as she has so long been trying her arts to win you!'"

"May God forgive you, Hilda, for your cruel, unjust words! Would that I were worthy of her love, or had a hope that she would listen to me. I would go to her this hour, and ask her to be my wife! Your heartless words against her have opened my eyes, and now I know she is the only woman I have ever loved. Good-by!"

And Hilda knew, as she heard him going down the steps, that her princely cousin was lost to her forever.

She clenched her dainty hands, and muttered, wrathfully:

"But he shall never marry her! I will take care that she does not cross his path again."

An hour later, when Christine Verne, in her humble abode, with her pure, proud face wearing a look of pitiful anguish, heard Hilda's soft, sympathetic voice breathing in her ear a plan of escape from her wretchedness and poverty, she said, with a glad ring in her sweet voice:

"How good you are, Hilda! How could I ever have doubted your love and sympathy? How did you manage to get this position for me, dear?"

And Hilda answered with apparent hesitation, her soft cheek crimsoned with loyal indignation:

"After hearing your sad story I first went to Cousin Geoffrey for counsel; for, you know, with another still lovelier blush, 'we are engaged, and I thought perhaps he could find some position for you without delay, he has so many influential friends. But, do you know, dear—I hate to tell you, it was so horrid—Geoffrey actually declared that he doubted your honesty!'"

Poor Christine drooped her proud head with a gasp, as of pain.

"Yes; was it not dreadful? After that, of course, I would have scorned his help, as I told him, on your behalf. But, fortunately, I knew of this Mrs. Harcourt, who wants a governess at once, to go abroad with her, so I went to her without delay, recommended you as you deserved, satisfied all her scruples, and you are to go to her this very evening, and the day after tomorrow you will sail for Italy."

The lovely, flower-like face, drooping beneath her words, as from a cruel blow, stirred no throb of pity in Hilda's false heart, though her voice assumed a more tender tone as she continued:

"So you must cheer up, dear, and look life bravely in the face again. Once away from this horrid city, with its thousand cruel tongues, you will forget your trouble, and, with your beauty and pride, you will win the heart of some rich foreigner or other. Good-by."

And the traitress stooped and kissed her.

Christine took the situation offered her, and entered on her duties with an aching heart, at the very hour when Geoffrey, his breast burning with tender love, was hastening toward her humble home, determined to put his fate to the test, and ask her to be his wife.

Urgent business had taken him from town immediately after his interview with Hilda, and she had time to mature her plan, and to see it accomplished, before his return.

His surprise and chagrin may be imagined when he found her gone, and all his inquiries could elicit no information about her.

At last, in despair, he resorted to Hilda.

"Do you know what has become of Miss Verne?"

She answered her brows.

"How should I, not having your interest in her welfare? Should I repeat what rumor says, I should almost fear you would slay me," and she shrugged her graceful shoulders provokingly.

"Tell me what you have heard," he said sternly, with compressed lips.

"Only that she and Signor Ruccini, her old music master, who was always such an ardent admirer of hers, in spite of pretty little Mistress Ruccini and the three babies, disappeared from the city on the same day, and some gentleman, who is nameless, saw two persons, bearing a striking resemblance to the runaways, walking, arm-in-arm, in a most confidential manner, in Brighton, yesterday morning."

"A foul, base slander! Who was the man who dared say this thing? He shall retract his false words, or die!"

Hilda laughed musically.

"I said he was nameless. As I have told you all I know on the subject, suppose we select a more pleasant theme of conversation. Did you have a pleasant trip to Manchester?"

And all of Geoffrey's inquiries could elicit no further information about the woman he loved. At last he fell into a settled gloom, and went abroad to seek relief in change and travel.

And Miss Verne, the governess, after the first strangeness of her position wore off, took up the burden of life again with a brave spirit. Her little charges soon learned to love her, and, being a true woman, her loving heart went out to them in deep tenderness, and she daily thanked Hilda De Vere's kindness in obtaining for her the position she occupied.

But there was one drop of wormwood which time seemed powerless to soften. That Geoffrey Brandon, the man to whom she had given her heart in those dear old days—whose look, tone and manner had so often told her she was beloved of him—should have turned against her in her sore distress and trouble, should even have doubted her honesty, was a blow hard to bear.

Doubtless, ere this, dear Hilda was his wife, and even the pain of his cruel treachery grew less sharp as the months rolled away in beautiful Italy, and she was permitted to bask in the glory of that wonderful land.

Until, one day, in a picture gallery in Rome, she met him face to face.

She tried to escape him, but his eager gaze had fastened upon her lovely features in a very rapture of delighted surprise, and, unmindful of the two children by her side, he caught her hands and asked, in that thrilling tone she so well remembered:

"Miss Verne! Christine! How happy I am to find you! Where have you hidden yourself all these weary months?"

He would have drawn her arm through his, but she drew herself haughtily away, and answered, icily:

"Thank you, Mr. Brandon. I have purposely kept my residence a mystery from one whose doubts of my integrity convinced me that he could have no possible interest in my welfare. Good-by!"

She turned away, but he caught her hand.

"Christine, what does this mean? Do you not know that I love you better than life? Did you not read the truth in the old sweet time, when nothing but the fear of my own unworthiness kept the avowal from my lips? Dearest, dearest, do not turn away! Mine, at least has been the one loyal heart. Surely such love as mine deserves a better response than scorn!"

And, in spite of the two curious children, and the stray visitors that fitted through the gallery, the truth came out at last, and Geoffrey learned the perfidy of Hilda De Vere's heart, and Geoffrey Brandon blessed the mistake that gave him his bride at last.

Hilda never met her beautiful rival again, for she married a rich old banker, and went to Bristol to live, before Christine crossed the channel once more as the honored wife of the man they both loved.

Divers Among Dead Bodies.

When to the silence and loneliness of ocean or river depths are added the blackness of darkness, and the dread presence of death, the diver must needs have courage who boldly descends. In the operations at the Tay bridge, the less experienced divers were by some suspected of succumbing to the terrors of the situation. If there were any human bodies there they were imprisoned in a double prison of carriage and cage-like girder. It was impossible for any diver quickly to clutch at the body, and, ere he had time to think of his ghastly work, to procure by signal the instant withdrawal of himself and solemn burden to the surface. The work involved patient and deliberate handling of the dead in the dark and silent deep, and few who suspected the divers of shrinking from this task felt brave enough themselves to blame them seriously for it. The suspicion, after all, had probably but small foundation; at least two of the divers strongly declared that no "eerie feeling" would prevent them doing their duty, and said that if necessary they would be glad to bring up the dead even in their arms. Still, the very way in which these men talk of this subject seems to show that below water they cannot face the dead with the callousness of men who are brought into contact with bodies on shore; that, in fact, they have to reason with themselves against a natural timidity. "My duty," said one diver at the Tay, "is to the living. When I go down to find the dead, I feel that I am going down to do what I can for the people they belong to, and that it is not the dead I have to be frightened of. I think of the friends to whom the bodies are to be restored, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to give them their only satisfaction." If death and darkness do inspire timidity even in these hardy men, it is sometimes even more difficult for the diver to go among the dead in the light of day. "The horrible conceit of death and night" is matched by the reality, as seen, for example, by the divers at the Princess Alice, when they met the cold stare of the group of cabin passengers who had clung together in agony as the ship went down; or as experienced by certain divers who refused to recover wrecked treasure at the Faroe islands because they saw dead sailors in the rigging, and could not bear the sight.—*London News*.

Washington's Last Hours.

The certificate of Drs. Craik and Dick, the physicians who attended George Washington at the time of his death, has just been unearthed from a Georgetown newspaper of 1799. It does not appear in any of the biographies of Washington. The certificate concludes thus: "He was fully impressed at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal; submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty than from any expectations of their efficacy. He considered the operations of death upon his system as coeval with the disease; and several hours before his decease, after repeated efforts to be understood, succeeded in expressing a desire that he might be permitted to die without interruption. During the short period of illness he economized his time in the arrangement of such few concerns as required his attention with the utmost serenity, and anticipated his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of that equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous."

Blunders.

Few attributes of character are more charming than the faculty of gracefully acknowledging one's errors. The man who makes a blunder and sticks to it is a person with whom argument or controversy becomes impossible. The trouble and time spent in attempting to convince him of the truth are completely wasted; for he will still believe that what he has advanced must be right, even in the face of actual demonstration that it is wrong. On the other hand, of the action of one who will admit with frank and ready courtesy that he has been mistaken, it may be said that it "blesseth him that gives and him that takes"—it covers his own retreat with gracefulness, and gives his adversary a pleasant memory of an encounter with a generous foe.

PAPER DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Mr. Fort's Bill to Repeal Taxes on Soda-Ash and Knowledge.

The bill of Representative Fort, the purpose of which is to place certain chemicals which enter into the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing-paper, has not yet been formally considered by the Ways and Means Committee, and, owing to previous engagements of the committee, probably will not be considered for some time to come. Col. Fort, in speaking of the causes which induced the bill, and of its prospects, said in substance that his attention was first called to the matter from the fact that the increase in the price of paper was likely to result in greatly increasing the price of school-books and in placing a burden upon intelligence; and, believing that there should be as few obstacles placed in the road to knowledge as possible, he commenced considering the case. While doing so, he saw statements in the newspapers that the paper-manufacturers were combining to increase the price, but he has not had any conference with newspaper publishers. He immediately examined the tariff question at the treasury, and discovered that while many articles which enter into the manufacture of paper are on the free list, soda ash is not. He also found that a great many articles taxed for other purposes are free, if used in the manufacture of paper. He was led to believe, therefore, that the paper-manufacturers were using the existence of the tax on soda-ash for increasing the price of paper. He accordingly introduced a bill, of which the following is the text, providing for the reduction of the tariff on unsized printing-paper from 20 to 5 per cent. ad valorem:

A BILL to place certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper, of glass and of woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the import duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers:

Be it enacted, etc., that on and after the 1st day of July, 1880, all soda-ash and impure carbonate of soda imported to be used in the manufacture of paper, or of glass, or of cloths or fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, shall be admitted free of duty.

Sec. 2. That all unsized printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers exclusively, shall be subject to an import duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem.

It will be noticed that Mr. Fort does not include in the bill the more costly classes of paper—fancy paper of any kind, or what are known as papers of luxury—but simply covers the regular printing-paper of which the children's school-books and the poor man's newspapers are made. A number of articles, such as alum, sal-soda, chloride of lime, and others, upon which there is a small tariff, he did not include in his bill, although those articles are, some of them, taxed, and many of them are used in the manufacture of paper. The heaviest burden on the paper manufacturer is the duty on soda-ash, which yields an annual revenue of about \$500,000. Rags, grass, and jute basts, and other material entering into the manufacture of paper, although otherwise dutiable, are free under the drawback system, if used to make paper. Mr. Fort has already been visited by representatives of the tariff interests, who oppose the bill. Some paper-makers, while admitting that the duty on the chemicals is the same as it was a year ago, and that the price of labor has not materially advanced, say that they will oppose by every possible means the reduction of the tariff for the reason that they think it just that they should reap a harvest now with other surviving industries, and for that reason they have increased the price of paper. Fort is of the opinion that, as a practical fact, the increase of price has been arbitrarily done by the manufacturers, and is not required by any necessity of manufacture, as the essential elements of cost are practically the same. Foreign rags are not higher, and are duty free, and it is very doubtful whether the laborers receive higher wages.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The representatives of the paper manufacturers have become alarmed at the bill introduced by Col. Fort to reduce the price of paper, and at the general opposition manifested by the newspaper press to this increase, and are preparing to contest at every point the Fort bill. Letters have been received here indicating that the Eastern paper manufacturers are already preparing statistics and arguments which will soon be sent here for use before the Ways and Means Committee to endeavor to defeat the bill. The friends of the Fort bill should prepare themselves to meet the arguments against that measure already prepared. Some of the representatives of the paper interest are already here.

Mr. Buckner introduced a bill on this subject yesterday, which goes a little further than Col. Fort's bill, and includes sized as well as unsized paper in the proposition for a reduction. His bill provides to reduce the duty on paper as follows: On sized paper suitable for printing, 5 per cent. ad valorem; unsized paper, for newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., 5 per cent. ad valorem; manufactured paper, or of which paper is the constituent part, not otherwise provided for, 15 per cent. ad valorem; sheathing paper, 5 per cent. ad valorem; paper boxes and all other fancy paper, 15 per cent. ad valorem; paper envelopes, and other fancy paper, the same; paper mache, 20 per cent.

A Dog Bathing-Master.

Our faithful friend Jet, a powerful dog, lived with us on the Navesink Highlands. One summer we had a bright little fellow who, although not in the least vicious, yet had a boy's propensity to destroy, and to injure, and to inflict pain. Master Willie loved Jet dearly, and yet he would persist in torturing the patient dog outrageously, striking hard blows, punching with sharp sticks, and pulling hair cruelly. One summer's afternoon Jet was lying on the front piazza, taking a nap, and Willie came out and assaulted him with a new carriage-whip, which had been left in the hall. Jet knew the child ought not to have the whip, so he went and called the nurse's attention, as he often did when the children were getting into mischief or danger. But the girl did not give heed, as she should have done, and Willie kept on following Jet from place to place, plying the lash vigorously. Finding he was left to deal with the case himself, Jet quietly laid the young one on the floor, carefully took a good grip in the girths of his little frock, lifted him clear, and gave him a hearty, sound shaking. Then he took up the whip, trotted off to the barn with it, came back, stretched himself out in the shade, and finished his nap. The young gentleman did not interfere with him again, and ever afterward treated him with great consideration.

Nothing delighted the dog more than to go into the water with the young folk, and to see the bathing-suits brought out always put him in the highest spirits. The children called him "the boss of the bathing-ground," and so he was, as he made all hands do

just as he pleased. He would take them in and bring them out again, as he thought fit, and there was no use in resisting him, as he could master half-a-dozen at once in the water. No one could go beyond certain bounds, either, under penalty of being brought back with more haste than ceremony. But, within the proper limits, he never tired of helping the bathers to have a good time, frolicking with them, carrying them on his back, towing them through the water, letting them dive off his shoulders, and playing leap-frog.—*St. Nicholas*.

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, Feb. 4. Russell Errett, a pronounced Grant man, was elected temporary Chairman over George V. Lawrence, by a vote of 158 to 92.

John Cassara offered a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to report, subject to the approval of the convention, a list of delegates, with their alternates, to the Chicago Convention, and a list of electors, after consulting with the delegations from the various districts.

Mr. Stewart, of Franklin, offered an amendment as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Congressional district be appointed, whose duty it will be to report to the convention the names of four delegates-at-large to the National Convention and two electors-at-large; that it will be the duty of the committee to report also a list of district delegates to the National Convention, who are to be chosen by the delegates from their respective districts, including in their report the names of those persons who have already been chosen as delegates from their respective districts by the action of the people thereof.

The amendment was lost—100 to 150—and then the resolution, as originally offered, was adopted.

The following was then introduced by Mr. Kerr:

Resolved, That the delegates elected to the Republican National Convention from this State are hereby instructed to support for the Presidential nomination Gen. U. S. Grant, and to vote as a unit on all questions that may come before the convention.

Mr. Stone, of Crawford, offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to support the Republican party, we see no good reason for abandoning the position taken by the party in our own and other States in 1876, of opposition to a third Presidential term, and we hereby endorse and reaffirm the resolution passed by our State Convention, held in this city in 1876, upon this question.

Senator Kerr argued in favor of his resolution, and traced the course of the Democratic party as it appeared to the Republicans. He thought Gen. Grant was the proper and only man who should get the nomination, and concluded his remarks with an appeal to all to support him.

Gen. Albright replied to Senator Kerr's remarks. He believed that Gen. Grant was sincere in his undertakings, had done great service, both civil and military, but he did not think he was the only man who could lead the Republican party to victory. He did not believe there was any danger to the country in a third term, but he believed that Washburne, Sherman or Blaine could carry the suffrages of the people. He did not believe in instructing delegates to Chicago for any man.

The resolution was further opposed by Gen. Koons; Darlington, of Chester; Harvey, of Clinton; and Wolfe, of Union; while Messrs. Moreland, of Allegheny; and Bingham, of Philadelphia; favored it. The speeches of the anti-Grant people were all from the Blaine point of view, and no other names besides Grant and Blaine were mentioned at all, except in the remarks of Gen. Albright.

Mr. Stone, after arguing strongly in favor of his amendment to the resolution of instruction, finally withdrew it, and Mr. Strang, of Tioga, offered another one, to wit: to strike out the name of U. S. Grant and insert that of James G. Blaine.

On a vote by yeas and nays Strang's amendment was lost—45 to 154—several of the Blaine people voting against it on the ground that it was not proper to instruct the delegation for any one. The question then recurred on the original resolution, or rather that part of it which instructed the Chicago delegates to vote for Grant.

Again the yeas and nays were ordered, and showed a vote of 133 in favor of and 113 against that portion of the resolution.

The second portion of the resolution, instructing the delegation to vote as a unit, was then adopted by a viva-voce vote.

State officers were then nominated, a platform adopted, a State Committee appointed, and delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention chosen.

John A. Lemon was nominated for State Auditor, and Henry Greene for Supreme Judge. The following are the delegates-at-large: Matthew S. Quay, James McManes, Linn Bartholomew, Christopher L. Magee; alternates, Gen. D. S. Elliott, J. Hay Brown, Henry Buck, Samuel M. Jackson.

A European War Thought to be Imminent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

There is a feeling of general anxiety among the different legations here over the threatening aspect of affairs in Europe. The dispatches printed this morning from London are regarded as exceedingly significant, since they would not have been made public except to excite feeling against Russia and in support of England. The belief among the legations is that Russia is looking to a cordial understanding with France, and that, as to the latter, the question of war with Germany is one now receiving very serious attention at the hands of those directing the affairs of the republic. They have completed the fortifications of Paris, and they are regarded as impregnable. Their army is ample in numbers, their war-material abundant, and their finances in excellent condition. The chief question about which they are hesitating is their ability to hurry on a war, and, at the same time preserve the republic. As indicative of the near approach of trouble in Europe, all the legations have information of large sums being sent here for investment by men of prominence in the affairs of the Continent and by leaders in commercial affairs. Inquiries have also been received as to the probable capacity of our arms manufacture, and as to the surplus of our provisions.

Eulogy by Comparison.

The following did not occur in Hartford, but just near enough to make it interesting: At the funeral of a very rich, but unprincipled man, the relatives and friends were anxious to have some eulogistic remarks made on the merits of the deceased by the minister officiating. In view of the utter wickedness of the man's life it was hard to think of anything that could be adduced to gratify this natural desire on the part of the bereaved ones, but finally a friend present suggested that they could at least say that "the deceased was considerably better than his father."—*Hartford Post*.

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