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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 366.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	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 will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	12.00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
" "	5.55 "	"

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
7.10	12.30	Muskegon.	7.20	7.00
7.30	11.47	Ferrysburg.	7.30	7.45
7.40	11.42	Grand Haven.	7.40	7.55
7.50	11.12	Pigeon.	7.50	8.40
8.00	10.44	Holland.	8.00	9.50
8.10	10.25	Fillmore.	8.10	10.30
8.20	9.35	Allegan.	8.20	11.45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, 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, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's Bank
Eight street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchants.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and of-
fice on Eighth street, opposite Van Ransle's
Whore store.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZUEREN, 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, &c.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

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

F. & A. M.

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

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

ONE of the finest preparations for the
Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's
Hair Renewer." It is the best article to
restore the color and prevent the falling
out, and can be had at Schouten & West-
veer's drug store. Price only 50 cents.
36-6m

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

PESSINK BROS.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 50 @ 1 50
Butter, lb.	12 @ 12
Clover seed, lb.	16 @ 16
Eggs, dozen	14 @ 14
Honey, lb.	00 @ 00
Hay, ton	00 @ 00
Onions, bushel	35 @ 35
Potatoes, bushel	50 @ 50
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 25 @ 1 25
Wool, lb.	00 @ 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50 @ 2 50
" " green	2 00 @ 2 00
" " beach, dry	2 00 @ 2 00
" " green	1 75 @ 1 75
Hemlock Bark	04 00 @ 04 00
Staves, white oak	10 00 @ 10 00
Staves, white oak	12 00 @ 12 00
Heading bolts, softwood	2 54 @ 2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75 @ 2 75
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25 @ 2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00 @ 3 00
Railroad ties	10 @ 10
Shingles, A. M.	2 00 @ 2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	@ 82
Corn, shelled bushel	28 @ 28
Oats, bushel	27 @ 27
Barley, bushel	48 @ 48
Brass, ton	14 00 @ 14 00
Feed, ton	18 00 @ 18 00
" 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 25
Barley, 100 lb.	1 20 @ 1 20
Widdling, 100 lb.	85 @ 85
Flour, 100 lb.	20 @ 20
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 3 00

Meats, Etc.

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

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

Chicago & West Michigan

RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.
7-17

A Remarkable Result.

It makes no difference how many Physi-
cians, or how much medicine you have
tried, it is now an established fact that
German Syrup is the only remedy which
has given complete satisfaction in severe
cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there
are yet thousands of persons who are pre-
disposed to Throat and Lung Affections,
Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Se-
vere Colds settled on the Breast, Pneu-
monia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have
no personal knowledge of Boschee's Ger-
man Syrup. To such we would say that
50,000 dozen were sold last year without
one complaint. Consumptives try just one
bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by
all Druggists in America.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

N. K. FAIRBANK'S tin caddy Lard can

be found at E. J. Harrington. This is the
finest and best Lard for family use in the
United States.

E. J. HARRINGTON

Facts that we Know.

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

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me
how you kept yourself and family so well
the past season, when all the rest of us
have been sick so much, and have had the
doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy.
I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my
family well and saved large doctor bills.
Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well
and able to work all the time, and I will
warrant it has cost you and most of the
neighbors one to two hundred dollars
apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess
you'll take my medicine hereafter." See
other column.

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

Scribner for March.

Scribner for March contains the first of
the illustrated papers on the Drama which
were lately announced by the publishers,
and it is stated that two others have been
assigned to early numbers. This month
the subject is Modjeska, incidents of whose
life and career on the stage are related in
a biographical-critical manner and with
greater fullness than in any sketch hereto-
fore printed. Especially interesting is
the account of the pastoral life which the
actress and her husband led for a time on
a rancheria in Southern California, but
which she relinquished with little regret
to play in San Francisco for the first time
in English. The text is written by
Charles de Kay, and is accompanied by
three portraits of Modjeska, two being in
character, one as Juliet and the other as
Cleopatra, the latter an impersonation
which has not yet been seen in this coun-
try.

Other illustrated papers in this number
are: "A College Camp at Lake George," a
sprightly paper by R. R. Bowker, with
illustrations, both humorous and serious,
by F. S. Church; "The old Mill at New-
port," by R. G. Hatfield, an architect who
makes a new and complete study of this
problematical structure, which he claims
was built for another purpose, the writer's
array of plausible arguments being re-en-
forced by reference to plans and draw-
ings; "A Buffalo Hunt in Northern Mexi-
co," by General Lew. Wallace, a narra-
tive of personal adventure, with drawings
by the younger Inness, Kelly and Bolles;
"The Passes of the Sierra," by John Muir,
the result of fresh original observation by
this promising young naturalist; "Law-
Planting for Small Places," practical sug-
gestions by an authority on landscape
gardening, Samuel Parsons. The serials,
Mrs. Burnett's "Haworth's" and Mr.
Boyesen's "Falconberg," are also illus-
trated. The latter will be succeeded in
the May number by a novelette by Miss
Trafton entitled "Achsah."

An important contribution to financial
literature is Professor Sumner's paper on
"The Commercial Crises of 1837," which
is brief but full and clear, and includes an
account of the disastrous "Pennsylvania
experiment." A paper on "The late
George Rapp and the Harmonists" and a
great many other articles of high merit,
to which we intend to refer in some future
issues.

An Accidental Marine Picture.

The frost-work representation on the
window-pane of trees, castles, landscapes
and common scenes—familiar phenomena
as they are—always excite wonder, and
often cause one to ponder on the myster-
ious chance which makes these pictures in
the regular outline of a careful design.
But the ephemeral frost is not the only
material employed by the unseen artist, as
witness a marine view on wood which can
be seen at Calvin Hervey's jewelry store.
It looks like an old oil painting; no one
would for a moment suppose that it was a
chance picture, but such it really is. It
was discovered recently by Mr. Hervey
when he had the partitions removed from
a drawer he had used to keep tools in for
twenty-five years. The scratching of the
implements as they rattled around in the
drawer, the action of the oil which min-
gled with the rust turned green, the dust
and grime of a quarter of a century, all had
combined to paint on these pine board
partitions a tolerably good sketch, in dull
colors, of the ocean with three vessels sail-
ing on its bosom, and in the distance a head-
land with a lighthouse. Mr. Hervey has
had the picture framed in gilt, and it hangs
over his repairing bench, ready for the
close inspection of the doubtful Thomases,
or any one else.—Belfast (Me.) Age.

St. Nicholas for March.

St. Nicholas for March opens with a
capital Arctic story, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes,
vividly describing "An Adventure on an
Iceberg": the illustration forms the front-
ispiece of the number.

Mr. Horace E. Scudder relates a story
of "The Obstinate Weathercock," and its
dealings with an Unterrified Colorado
Beetle. For this story Mr. Alfred Kappes
furnishes two pictures.

Julian Hawthorne's continued fairy-tale,
"Rumpty-Dudget's Tower," illustrated by
Alfred Fredericks, is completed in this
number; and the serials by Susan Coolidge
and Frank R. Stockton have bright, fresh
and fully illustrated installments.

Sarah Winter Kollogg briefly recounts a
tale of the curious blessing in disguise
which a Western school-boy "Wanted";
Kate Foote tells of some "Pets from Per-

sia,"—beautiful white cats; and Mary
Bolles Branch records the episode of
"Nannie's Little Muff."

"An American Mardi-Grass" describes
the Carnivals of New Orleans and
Memphis, and is accompanied by numer-
ous and striking pictures of their queer
masks and grotesque scenes. An illus-
trated article on "Oriental Bottles and
Wells" gives an insight into the habits and
customs of Arabia and the East.

There are a brief and simple art-paper,
making plain the meaning of the term
"Renaissance," and a description of ex-
periments with the electric light and "A
Wonderful Candle," and many other at-
tractive articles, too numerous to mention.

This magazine stands unrivaled, and is
highly praised on the other side of the
Atlantic.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Several articles in Lippincott's Magazine
for March are noticeable alike for their
timely interest and their fine illustrations.
"A Day with Hudson's Bay Dog-Sledges"
gives a vivid picture of winter travel over
frozen wastes. The "Pottery and Porce-
lain at the Paris Exposition" are described
with thorough knowledge and discrimina-
tion by Jennie J. Young, author of "The
Ceramic Art," whose paper is embellished
with cuts of some of the choicest speci-
mens of the different schools. The
mournful career of Richard Realf is re-
counted by his friend Rossiter Johnson,
and a portrait of the handsome and un-
fortunate poet strengthens this appeal to
the reader's sympathies. Edward King
concludes his sketches of Hungarian and
Austrian scenes with a sparkling and well
illustrated description of Vienna. "Live
Wood in our Whipping-Post," by Howard
M. Jenkins, may be commended to the at-
tention of all who are interested in the
subject of criminal legislation. Under
the title of "My Village in the South,"
Miss Annie Porter begins what promises
to be a very entertaining series of pictures
of Southern life. "Monsieur Pampalon's
Repentance," an amusing story of French
manners; "Joseph's Adventure," which is
a glimpse of the ruder and more adven-
turous life of California; "Women's Hus-
bands," of which the opening tale is con-
cluded in this number; "Through Wind-
ing Ways," and many shorter contribu-
tions preserve the usual variety and
piquancy of the Magazine.

Take Your Choice.

In the recent debate in the U. S. Senate
on the "Chinese Bill," Mr. Blaine, con-
tinuing, said he heard a good deal about
cheap labor. He did not believe in cheap
labor. In a republic where suffrage was
universal cheap labor could not be legis-
lated for. Labor should not be cheap; it
should not be dear; it should have its
share. There was not a laborer on the
Pacific coast to day who was not crushed
on account of competition with Chinese
labor. You could not make a man who
must have beef and bread, and perhaps
beer, work with a man who could live on
a handful of rice. This was not an effort
to bring rice up to the level of beef and
bread. It was to drag beef and bread
down to the rice standard. [Applause.]
In conclusion he agreed that this legisla-
tion was in strict accord with international
obligations. It was justified, as the Chi-
nese never lived one month under the
terms of the treaty. The question was
whether we should devote an important
section of the United States to be the home
and refuge of our own people and those
affiliating with us, or whether we would
leave it open to those who, degraded
themselves, would inevitably degrade us.
The Senate must this day choose whether
it would insist upon the civilization of
Christ or the civilization of Confucius.
[Applause.]

In a lecture the celebrated Dr. Brown
Sequard gave the following directions,
which may prove serviceable to persons
troubled with a nervous cough: "Coughing
can be stopped by pressing on the nerves
of the lip in the neighborhood of the nose.<

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

A FRIGHTFUL catastrophe is reported from Somerville, Me. Ephraim Hyster and his wife left home in the forenoon to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged 4, 2½, and 8 months, alone at home. By some means the house caught fire, and, before aid arrived, the building with the contents was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames.

THE Knights of Labor is the name of a new secret society in the Pennsylvania coal regions, which is intended to take the place of the Mollie Maguires. The Catholic priests have arrayed themselves in opposition to it.

THERE is more trouble in the Vanderbilt family. Frederick W., the oldest son of William H. Vanderbilt, has married, against his father's wishes, Louise Holmes Anthony, the divorced wife of his own cousin, Alfred T. Anthony. The young man possesses \$2,000,000 in his own right, left him by the old Commodore, and is, therefore, independent of his father's aid.

THE WEST.

CHARLES MCGILL was hanged at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th inst., for the cold-blooded murder of Mary Kelley, in December, 1877. The Northwestern Dairymen's Association has just held its annual session in Chicago. The meeting was an interesting one, and was largely attended. A dispatch from San Jose, Cal., says a fire-damp explosion in a tunnel of the Southern Coast railroad, near Alamo, injured fourteen men. Nine Chinamen were killed.

ONE man was killed and several severely injured by the explosion of a small steamer on the Muskegon river, between Zanesville and Marietta, Ohio. Hon. Solomon Blair, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Indianapolis, and Chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee, died at Indianapolis, last week.

CHICAGO elevators contain 7,463,635 bushels of wheat, 3,040,106 bushels of corn, 509,085 bushels of oats, 320,744 bushels of rye and 1,330,411 bushels of barley, making a total of 12,364,041 bushels, against 3,119,847 bushels at this time last year. The remnant of Dull Knife's band of Cheyenne Indians, who committed the depredations in Western Kansas last September, are now in confinement at Dodge City, awaiting trial for their crimes. Their names are Wild Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, Left Hand, Blacksmith, Porcupine and Nosey Walker. Left Hand and Wild Hog are both wounded, the latter's injuries have been inflicted by himself with a pair of scissors. They maintain a dignified silence and seldom move from a sitting position on the floor of their cells.

THE SOUTH.

UNITED STATES JUDGE BAXTER, of Tennessee, has appointed a receiver to take charge of the effects of the late city of Memphis, including taxes unpaid, amounting to nearly \$3,000,000, with power to sue, and collect in any way, by garnishment or otherwise.

THE steamer A. C. Donnelly was recently burned in the Mississippi river below Cairo. Several of the passengers were crippled in the rush to escape from the burning craft.

A LITTLE Mississippi unpleasantness is thus mildly chronicled in a press telegram from Vicksburg: "A difficulty occurred at Johnsonville, Miss., between Col. Holman, Dr. Lowry, Dr. Walker, and Mr. Arnold. The fight began by Holman shooting Lowry. Arnold shot Holman, wounding him, then shot and killed Walker, and was himself in turn shot by Holman. Arnold and Lowry have since died. Holman was arrested."

A DISPATCH from Atlanta, Ga., gives the following brief particulars of a shocking railway disaster: "A passenger train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, which had just left Selma, Ala., fell through a rotten bridge over Mulberry creek, thirteen miles from Selma. George Evans, a prominent young Alabamian, and four negroes were killed. Three white men were fatally hurt. M. Stanton, Superintendent of the road, is among those fatally wounded. Twenty-five persons were injured. Conductor White was terribly wounded. The sleeping-car did not go down with the wreck. All the rest of the train, including several freight cars and the engine, were smashed in one mass. The bridge was perfectly rotten and much indignation exists. The escape of so many is considered miraculous."

GENERAL.

CONTRARY to popular belief, the American Indians are not decreasing in numbers, but are actually growing in population. Official statistics at Washington reveal this curious fact. The most important railroad news of the day is that which announces the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western line by the Erie Company.

CANADA has just been enjoying the coldest weather of the season, the mercury being frozen at many points.

THE NEW YORK authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of whatever cattle disease may be found there. The mixing of healthy herds with those showing any indication of disease is prohibited, as is the use of infected stables or yards. Diseased cattle are to be quarantined or turned over to the scavengers.

HORACE MAYNARD, United States Minister to Turkey, has returned home on furlough. Ever since the withdrawal of troops from Alaska the native Indians have been menacing the white settlers, and the latest accounts from Sitka represent that hostilities had actually commenced, and that the whites had appealed to the British authorities at Victoria to protect them from threatened extermination.

WASHINGTON.

THE proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco, treasury officials estimate, will lessen the annual revenue about \$9,000,000, and it is said that their influence will be used to induce the President to veto the measure should it pass Congress.

THE President has appointed Horatio C. Burchard, the present member of Congress from the Fifth district of Illinois, to be Director of the Mint, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Linderman.

OF the \$45,000,000 of fractional currency issued, there remains outstanding about \$16,000,000, of which about \$2,000,000 is 3 and 5 cents. It is now estimated that there will ultimately be redeemed only \$4,000,000 of the \$16,000,000, leaving \$12,000,000 as profit to the Government, that amount being lost or destroyed.

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THE demand for the 4-per-cent. bonds is so great that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is forced to work night and day, Sundays as well as week days. The Government presses have not been so busy since the war.

POLITICAL.

It was resolved, at a caucus of Republican Senators in Washington, on the 12th inst., that Mr. Edmunds' constitutional amendment, prohibiting the payment of dilatory claims, shall be pushed to final action at this session.

THE Democratic Senators, at a caucus held on the 14th inst., decided that it would not be expedient to do more than to attach to the appropriation bills the clause repealing the jurors' test oath, and as to the other matters that they can be postponed until the regular session. The Chairman of the caucus, Senator Wallace, was directed to notify the House Democratic caucus of this decision. This removes all danger of an extra session.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER was, on the 18th inst., elected United States Senator from Michigan to fill the vacancy created by Judge Christianity's resignation. He received the vote of every Republican member of the Legislature. The Democrats supported Barnes, and the Greenbackers cast their votes for Chamberlain.

FOREIGN.

It is reported from St. Petersburg is almost paralyzed by the great strike. The German Parliament, at its meeting on the 12th inst., was opened by the old Emperor in person. In his speech, he declared that Germany would continue its influence for the preservation and continuance of peace in Europe.

THE English Parliament reconvened Feb. 13. Ex-President Grant arrived at Bombay, India, on the 13th inst. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that, since the thaw set in, the number of the plague-stricken at Zarskoye has increased. Prof. Jacobi, head of the Medical Commission sent into the infected district, has been attacked with the disease, and was worse at last accounts. A revolution has broken out in Hayti. Negro disturbances of an alarming character have occurred in the island of St. Vincent.

ITALY is more panic-stricken by the reports of the plague than countries nearer Russia. The line of steamers between Italy and Egypt has been discontinued, and the importation of Egyptian cotton is prohibited. A cablegram from London says: "Edward O'Kelly, the last of the Fenian prisoners, was to-day discharged from Spike Island prison, in this harbor, on condition that he left the British Isles. He sailed immediately for New York."

LONDON dispatches state that the British defeat in South Africa "was not altogether a surprise. The British troops were unprepared, but the triumph of the Zulus was owing to their pluck as well as numbers. Fifteen thousand Zulus, armed with swords, attacked the British. Under a murderous British fire the Zulus at first fell by hundreds, but the plucky savages in the rear, coming on, filled up the gaps and the vast horde still advanced until within charging distance, when they rushed in with desperate courage for a death struggle. Encumbered with long rifles and being outnumbered ten to one, the British were stricken down by the Zulus with their Roman blades in a hand-to-hand combat. The scene was a wild orgy of death—a massacre, yet a battle."

THE powers, replying to Russia, recognize Roumania's right to Arab-tabia, while regretting her hasty occupation.

RUSSIAN newspapers are compelled to suppress unfavorable plague news, under pain of being themselves suppressed. The application of the Socialist law to radical members of the German Parliament is about to begin. Permission was asked of the Chamber to arrest and prosecute one of the Socialist deputies for violation of the law.

THE Russians have commenced the evacuation of Turkey. The Turkish troops occupy the country as fast as the retrograde movement progresses. The steamship Sorrento, which has arrived at Hull, England, from New York, lost eighty-one head of cattle and 163 head of sheep on the passage. The strike of iron and steel founders at Sheffield, England, has terminated, the men accepting a reduction in their wages. The dock-laborers' strike in Liverpool has also collapsed. Advice from Afghanistan report everything quiet. Both armies seem to be resting for the winter. By a majority of more than 6,000 votes, the electors of the county of Cork, Ireland, have elected a pronounced home-ruler and land-tenure reformer to Parliament, the opposer candidate being his nephew, a large landholder and the possessor of the family estates.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

GEN. REUBEN E. DAVIS, defeated Greenback candidate for Congress at the late election in Mississippi, testified before the Teller Committee, at Washington, on the 12th inst. He said he was at first informed he had been elected, but was afterward told Muldrow was successful. Senator Garland of the committee, called the attention of witness to his testimony before the Boutwell Committee in 1876. The witness said he indorsed every word he then uttered. He had said the radicals were bulldozers, and they operated on negroes by superstition, threatening to put snakes and lizards into them. The Democrats now are obnoxious to what he then said of the radicals. The white man could not vote in the South against the Democracy without being ostracized. William Vasser, a white Republican politician, testified to being bulldozed and intimidated in the late campaign, and thought, on a fair vote, Mississippi would go Republican.

AT a meeting of the Teller Committee at Washington, on the 13th inst., J. H. Field and W. W. Humphreys, of Mississippi, were examined in reference to the recent election in that State. Both testified that it was conducted fairly and peaceably, though actively and energetically; that nobody was prevented from voting, and that there was no disposition to deprive the colored man of any of his rights, except, perhaps, on the part of a few extreme men. Messrs. Hoar, McMillan, Kirkwood, Garland and Wallace were constituted a sub-committee to investigate the election-fund assessment. The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 12.—In the Senate, the Committee on Indian Affairs reported that they were unable to make a report at this session upon the Indian slaughter at Fort Robinson, and, at their request the matter was referred to a select committee. Mr. Saunders addressed the Senate in support of his bill to authorize the temporary transfer of the control of certain Indians from the Interior to the War Department. The House was engaged all day upon the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY 13.—In the Senate, the bill authorizing the conversion of gold bonds was passed. There was a long debate on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration—Messrs. Sargent, Grover and

Morgan advocating, and Messrs. Matthews and Hamlin opposing the bill. In the House, the day was devoted to the Legislative Appropriation bill, and to memorial exercises of the late Julian Hartridge, of Georgia.

FEBRUARY 14.—The Senate consumed the day in discussing the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, without coming to a vote. In the House, there was a wrangle over the bill, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, by Mr. Bragg, to place Gen. Shields on the retired list, which was ended by the matter being referred to the committee of the whole. The balance of the day was devoted to the consideration of private claims.

FEBRUARY 15.—After a long and animated debate the Senate passed, by a vote of 39 to 27, the House bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese. Mr. Allison introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 30, 1874, known as 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. Mr. McPherson presented a petition of the New Jersey Historical Society in favor of erecting a monument to Christopher Columbus by the republics of the Western Hemisphere, and that the United States take the initiative. The House was engaged all day on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

FEBRUARY 17.—In the Senate, Mr. Windom presented a petition of colored people of Louisiana favoring the passage of his resolution in relation to the migration of blacks. The bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur, Neb., was passed. The Senate was engaged the whole afternoon and till 1:30 o'clock at night in discussing the bill to amend the Internal Revenue law, the proposed reduction of the tax on tobacco constituting the bone of contention. The Senate in executive session confirmed John F. Hartranft as Postmaster of Philadelphia, and A. Loudon Snowden as Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. The nomination of William Hays, to be Postmaster at St. Louis, was reported back from the committee without recommendation, the committee being equally divided as to the advisability of confirmation. The House passed, under a suspension of the rules, the bill appropriating \$28,583,300 for the payment of the arrears of pensions. Mr. Hale offered a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to prohibit the payment of war claims except of persons loyal to the Union. The river and harbor Appropriation bill was passed. Memorial exercises of the late Representative Schleicher were held in the evening.

FEBRUARY 18.—The Senate adopted a resolution to pay Joseph Segar \$5,000 in full compensation for his expenses in prosecuting a claim to a seat as Senator from Virginia in 1863. The House bill to promote the knowledge of steam-engineering and iron ship-building among students of scientific schools or colleges was passed. The Revenue bill was discussed, amended, and finally passed, with the amendment reducing the tobacco tax to 16 cents.

The House, after wasting nearly two hours on questions of precedence, took up the Census bill, and devoted the entire day session to its consideration. An evening session, lasting till past midnight, was devoted to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. There was a hot contest over the public-land surveys. The matter, as finally fixed-up, leaves the bill in about this condition: The Coast Survey is transferred from the Treasury to the Interior Department, and the confidential bureau is given charge of the geographical work of the Coast Survey, and the Interior Department, and the special scientific surveys known as the Powell, the Hayden and the Wheeler surveys are abolished; and a new Bureau of Geological Surveys is created, with a chief to be appointed by the President. The Western men, under the lead of Patterson, of Colorado, and Fane, of California, who did most of the work, defeated the Appropriation Committee in its effort to destroy the General Land Office, and the present land system. The surveys having been passed, the amendment to repeal the jurors' test oath and the Federal Supervisor law authorizing the use of Deputy Marshals were moved, pending which the House adjourned.

Shutting Out the Mongolians.

The following is the text of the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States, as it passed Congress:

Be it enacted, etc., That no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board such vessel at any port or place within the Chinese empire or at any other foreign port or place whatever, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port or place and bring such passengers, to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. That whenever a master or other person in charge of any such vessel takes on board the same at any foreign port or place any greater number of Chinese passengers than is prescribed in the first section of this act, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port and bring such passengers to any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for each passenger so taken on board and brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, exceeding the number of fifteen, be fined \$100, and may also be imprisoned for not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the Territories thereof, from any foreign place, whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making a report or entry of the vessel, pursuant to law, shall, in addition to other matters required to be reported by law, deliver and report to the Collector of the district in which such vessel shall arrive, a separate list of all Chinese passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, and of all such passengers on board the vessel at that time. Such list shall be sworn to by the master in the same manner as directed by law in relation to the manifest of cargo, and the refusal or neglect of a master to comply with the provisions of this section shall receive the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures as are provided for the refusal or neglect to report and deliver the manifests of cargo.

Sec. 4. That the amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions shall be in liens on the vessels violating those provisions, and such vessels shall be liable therefor in any Circuit or District Court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify any law forbidding the importation of coolies, or of females for immoral purposes, into the United States; provided, no Consul or Consular Agent of the United States, residing at any port from which any vessel taking Chinese passengers may take her departure, shall grant the certificate provided for in section 2,162 of the Revised Statutes for more than fifteen Chinese passengers in any one vessel.

Sec. 6. That this act shall not apply to persons officially connected with the Chinese Government or any embassy thereof, or to persons rescued from shipwreck during the voyage of and by a vessel bringing the same within the jurisdiction of the United States, or to the master of any vessel seeking a harbor in stress of weather, or to persons who may only seek temporary residence for educational purposes and who shall have a certificate from the Chinese Government for that purpose.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after the 1st of July, 1879, and the President of the United States shall immediately, on the approval of this act, give notice to the Government of China of the abrogation of articles 5 and 6 of the additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1858, between the United States and China, proclaimed Feb. 5, 1870, commonly called the Burlingame treaty.

1880.

What the Next Census Will Probably Reveal.

[Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.] By collecting all the information available, such as election returns for each year since the last census, and noting increase in vote and from State census reports (about one dozen States having taken censuses in 1865-6), and from carefully noting the movements of population into the Western States and to our shores from Europe—by collecting all this information, it is now possible to tell approximately what the population of the United States and Territories will be in 1880. Also what the increase will be to each State, and the effect of that increase upon representation in Congress and the Electoral College. The best estimates place the increase of population from 1870 to 1880 at 8,500,000, which would give us next year 47,058,371 population. If anything this estimate is below the mark, and is certainly safe to calculate upon. Provided the basis of representation is not changed, the increase in members of Congress and the Electoral College will be sixty-six. It is safe to figure upon the hypothesis that the basis will not be changed, for a change will make no difference as to the relative strength of the sections. As a matter of fact, it will have to be changed, and a larger population given to each district, for the present House of Representatives will not hold sixty-six additional members with any sort of convenience or comfort. But that makes no difference with the matters under consideration. The relative strength of the States in the House and Electoral College will be the same, whether the basis of representation is changed or not. The present House contains 293 members. If the basis is not interfered with it will contain 359 after the next apportionment, and (if no new States are admitted) there will be in the Electoral College 435 votes, requiring 218 to elect a President.

All this is reached with an approximate degree of accuracy, but to get the increase among the several States is a matter of far greater difficulty. It is believed however that the following table, which has been prepared with care, and after consulting all the lights available, gives the facts and figures as they will appear after the next census and apportionment:

STATES.	Present number of members.	Gain.	Members after next apportionment.	Electoral votes after next apportionment.
Alabama.....	8	1	9	11
Arkansas.....	4	2	6	8
California.....	4	3	7	9
Colorado.....	1	1	2	3
Connecticut.....	4	4	8	6
Delaware.....	1	1	2	3
Florida.....	2	2	4	5
Gilmeria.....	19	4	23	25
Indiana.....	13	3	16	18
Iowa.....	9	4	13	15
Kansas.....	3	4	7	9
Kentucky.....	10	1	11	13
Louisiana.....	6	1	7	8
Maine.....	5	5	10	7
Maryland.....	6	1	7	9
Massachusetts.....	11	1	12	14
Michigan.....	11	1	12	14
Minnesota.....	3	3	6	8
Mississippi.....	6	1	7	9
Missouri.....	13	4	17	19
Montana.....	1	2	3	5
Nebraska.....	1	1	2	3
Nevada.....	1	1	2	3
New Hampshire.....	3	3	6	5
New Jersey.....	7	1	8	10
New York.....	33	5	38	40
North Carolina.....	8	1	9	11
Ohio.....	20	4	24	26
Oregon.....	1	1	2	4
Pennsylvania.....	27	4	31	33
Rhode Island.....	2	2	4	5
South Carolina.....	5	5	10	7
Tennessee.....	10	1	11	13
Texas.....	6	4	10	12
Vermont.....	3	3	6	5
Virginia.....	9	1	10	12
West Virginia.....	3	1	4	5
Wisconsin.....	8	3	11	13

The only States not making an increase in their representation are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Vermont.

Wolf Playing 'Possum.

Reuben Lowry, of Anderson county, Kansas, was out hunting wolves one day during the snow. He got track of a wolf, and with his dogs followed to the timber, where he overtook it, and the dogs and the wolf fought in the snow. Uncle Reuben, however, who was on horseback, managed to put a load of shot into the wolf. An old greyhound laid the wolf out on the snow apparently dead. Uncle Reuben had strings attached to his saddle behind to tie game to, and, lashing the carcass of the wolf to the saddle, he mounted for home. All unconscious of any difficulty, he awakened suddenly to the fact that the wolf had been playing 'possum, and was viciously snapping and making vigorous efforts to get away from the saddle-thongs. Uncle Reuben, of course, could not get off the horse to kill the wolf, and was in imminent danger of being bitten where he was. He had the presence of mind, however, to watch his opportunity, and grabbed the beast by the neck in such a manner that it could not bite, and held it there until he got home, where his grandson killed it.—Garnett (Kan.) Journal.

Hippophagy in Paris.

The committee for encouraging the use of horseflesh as an article of food have issued a return showing that the number of horses, asses and mules slaughtered in Paris for consumption in 1878 was 11,319, or 700 more than in the previous year. The continued increase in the use of horseflesh is, they say, a proof that the prejudice against it is being gradually overcome. A prize of 1,200 francs was awarded by M. Decroix to the founder of the first shop for the sale of horseflesh in Lon-

don, opened in May last. That venture, during the four months it was carried on, did not, however, meet with all the desired success, the chief reason for which was (the committee say) that the Director was quite ignorant of the English language. The committee now offer a medal of honor to any English butcher who shall take up the trade and continue it for three months at least.

The Battle of the Dug-Out.

Mr. Campbell unearthed the remains of a human arm on his claim, last Friday, while digging a stable. The claim lies in the vicinity of the old Skunk Johnson dug-out, two miles north of Avery's ranch, on the Minnescah. Skunk Johnson was an aged trapper who hunted buffalo and game in this vicinity years ago, and made his calling an employment that proved quite lucrative. His home consisted of a dug-out 8x10 feet in size, chiseled in a perpendicular embankment of solid gypsum twenty feet high. The entrance was just large enough to admit the body of a man, and afforded the only light or ventilation, save that that came down the chimney. Here the old man lived and whiled away several years of his lonely and uneventful life. During the time the Indians made a raid and came across the old man and his poor and unpretentious little home. They first endeavored to gain admittance by persuasion, then resorted to force, but without avail, Johnson persistently "holding the fort," and repulsing his assailants with some loss. The Indians remained in the vicinity nine days, during which time hunger drove the prisoner to eating a skunk to sustain life, from which he derived his peculiar nick-name. They finally abandoned their object, however, and the old man lived to relate the circumstance. Three or four years ago, as emigration set in, he gave up the old hunting ground and moved on further west. The bones found last Friday are supposed to be a portion of the remains of one of the Indians slain in the memorable battle of Skunk Johnson's dug-out.—Pratt County (Kan.) Press.

Composer Skinner's Luck.

The wisdom of obeying the injunction, "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers," is illustrated in the case of John E. Skinner, at present a compositor in a New Haven printing-office. Years ago, while Skinner was a youth of 15, he shared his meager substance with a youth named Antoine Mercer, who represented that he had been banished from the home of a wealthy uncle in the Island of St. Thomas. The uncle looked upon young Mercer as his heir till the latter was discovered to have pledged his love to a mulatto girl. Then the uncle sent him forth to care for himself. He drifted to New York, found employment as a printer, became dissipated, lost his situation, was taken in and cared for by young Skinner at Port Jefferson, L. I., and finally decamped with the best clothes of his friend's father. Years passed and nothing was heard from Mercer till a few days ago, when a West India paper was received by John E. Skinner, containing the announcement of the death of Antoine Mercer, and the statement that his will devised his fortune "to his old friend, John E. Skinner, who had befriended him at Port Jefferson, L. I., as a mark of regard and appreciation of his kind acts toward him." The paper stated that the fortune came to Mercer from an uncle, deceased at St. Thomas. Mr. Skinner has taken steps to secure the fortune which seems to be his, but is so far from losing his head in the meanwhile that he continues to work at his case as usual.

An enraged rat ran up the pants-leg of a gentleman at Seattle, W. T., recently, and bit and scratched his leg terribly.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$8 25	@ 10 75	
HOGS.....	8 50	@ 4 85	
COTTON.....		93 1/2	
FLOUR—Superfine.....	3 30	@ 3 65	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 08	@ 1 10 1/2	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	44	@ 47 1/2	
OATS—Mixed.....	21	@ 32	
RYE—Western.....	59 1/2	@ 61 1/2	
PORK—Mess.....	8 25	@ 10 50	
LARD.....		63 1/2	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@ 5 40	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 30	@ 3 75	
Medium to Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 25	
HOGS.....	3 00	@ 4 25	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	4 75	@ 5 25	
Good to Choice Spring Ex. 3.....	3 75	@ 4 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	90	@ 91	
No. 3 Spring.....	77	@ 78	
CORN—No. 2.....	32	@ 33	
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22	
RYE—No. 2.....	44	@ 45	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	79	@ 80	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	24	@ 27	
Eggs—Fresh.....	15	@ 16	
PORK—Mess.....	8 25	@ 9 70	
LARD.....		63 1/2	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	96 1/2	@ 99 1/2	
No. 2.....	90	@ 91	
CORN—No. 2.....	32	@ 33	
OATS—No. 2.....	21	@ 22	
RYE—No. 1.....	44	@ 45	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	73	@ 74	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	97	@ 98	
CORN—Mixed.....	31	@ 32	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25	
RYE.....	45	@ 46	
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 00	
LARD.....		6 1/2	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	92	@ 94	
CORN.....	33	@ 34	
OATS.....	24	@ 25 1/2	
RYE.....	51	@ 52	
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 10	
LARD.....		6 1/2	
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	96	@ 97	
No. 2 Red.....	88	@ 89	
CORN.....	37	@ 38	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25	
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—White.....	4 40	@ 4 75	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	94	@ 95	
No. 1 Amber.....	92	@ 93	
CORN—No. 1.....	34	@ 35	
OATS—Mixed.....		25 1/2	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@ 1 00	
PORK—Mess.....	10 00	@ 10 10	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 25	@ 5 25	
Fair.....	4 75	@ 5 25	
Common.....	3 60	@ 4 40	
HOGS.....	3 25	@ 4 40	
SHEEP.....	3 40	@ 4 40	

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Feb. 15, 1879.

The event of the past week at Lansing was the Republican

SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

held in the Hall of the House, last Thursday evening. The candidates, ex-Secretary Chandler and ex-Gov. Bagley, had been on the ground for some days, having quarters at the Lansing House. Both had used every exertion to make votes. The House was crowded upon the occasion of the caucus. Senator Palmer, of Detroit, presided, and Clerk Crossman, of the House, acted as Secretary. Chandler and Bagley were put in nomination for the United States Senate, their friends extolling each in warm, earnest words. This part of the speech-making occupied about an hour's time. There were 89 Republicans in the caucus. Two ballots were taken, and on the second ballot Chandler had 69 votes, Bagley 19, and Senator Palmer 1. The agony was thus over. A committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates and invite them to address the caucus. While waiting for the candidates to come in, Congressmen-elect Horr, Hon. Sumner Howard, Judge Van Zile and others addressed the audience. After a delay of twenty minutes, Mr. Chandler was introduced to the people. He thanked the caucus for the honor they had conferred upon him, and then proceeded to review the record of the Republican party. He spoke for about twenty-five minutes.

John J. Bagley was next introduced, and spoke for ten minutes, thanking his friends for their votes and kindness, and expressing his love for, and allegiance to, the Republican party. His speech was well received.

At 10:20 p. m. the audience adjourned, after which the usual amount of hand-shaking was performed.

It is thought that the Democrats will nominate

O. M. BARNES.

Of this city. He was their candidate for Governor last fall. He is a lawyer by profession and quite wealthy.

The Greenbackers will probably nominate

MOSES W. FIELD,

of Detroit. He once represented the Detroit district in Congress.

THE ELECTION FOR SENATOR.

by law, occurs next Tuesday, Feb. 18. Of course Mr. Chandler will be chosen Senator for two years from the 4th of March next. He has already served eighteen years in the United States Senate.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Henry Willis, of Battle Creek, who has been very active in starting the movement for an Industrial School for Girls, has sent the following memorial to Lansing, which throws some light upon the subject:

To the Legislature of Michigan:

As the question of the Girls' Industrial and Educational School has been merged in that of a reform school for girls, I wish to explain the plan I have advocated and still adhere to in regard to the former. In doing so my object is to draw a line between the two institutions for the obvious reasons that, by the plan which I propose, in the establishment of a strictly industrial school, the number of girls who are daily becoming a public charge will be diminished by taking them from the towns, cities and the country while yet innocent of crime, though beset by temptation on every hand, and thus give them a home where industry, morality, economy and honesty shall be inculcated, where the science of cooking, house-work, and every industry pertaining to woman shall be taught, as well as those branches which fit them for successful business. I would ask an appropriation of \$25,000, and recommend: That buildings of moderate dimensions, plain and substantial, be erected; that everything be done with an eye to economy; that sufficient grounds be purchased to enable the school to raise as much produce as possible in order that it may soon become, in a great measure, self-sustaining; to incite girls to greater industry, I would have each receive a certain percentage on everything which she makes and produces for sale—this to be invested for her at interest until she graduates. I am convinced that the institution may soon be self-sustaining in a great measure, thus relieving the State of a burden of taxes so alarming,ly great as it is becoming.

H. WILLIS.

Petitions are coming in asking for the abolition of the

TOWNSHIP SUPERINTENDENCY

of common schools, claiming that the same is a failure. The present system has now been in force nearly four years—long enough for a fair trial of its merits or deficiencies. The trouble with the township plan is that incompetent and indifferent men have charge of the examination of teachers. Poor inspectors, of course, send out poor teachers, and poor teachers curse the State with a poor order of district schools. The times demand live inspectors and competent teachers. We cannot afford to cripple in any way our public-school system.

ILLUMINATING OILS.

This evening Prof. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, will deliver his lecture on illuminating oils, in the Hall of the House, before the members of the Legislature. Some parties have great faith in the professor's knowledge on such subjects, while others think he is very impractical and visionary.

CRIMINAL ABORTION.

Mr. Kuhn, of Detroit, has introduced a bill to prohibit wholesale child-murder in the State of Michigan by criminal abortion. This is a very important and vital matter, as the growing and damnable crime of abortion strikes at the very root of all our social system. The crime, too, is not only prevalent among the lower classes of our people, but it finds its way to the so-called "upper ten" of society. We have reason to believe that many a woman in high life has damned her soul to all eternity by this fearful crime. Anything that can be done to stay the ravages of this growing sin ought to find favor in the eyes of all right-thinking people in the

State. One can hardly pick up a daily newspaper without reading of from one to three cases of criminal abortion. There seems to be a growing aversion, among women in high life, to the care of children. Added to this is the fact that thousands of young women are consigning their illegitimate offspring to untimely graves.

VISITORS FROM IOWA.

The architect, superintendent and two of the Building Commissioners of the Iowa State Capitol are in Lansing inspecting the finish and furniture of our Capitol.

G. W. H.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Barr, relative to registered deeds, and regulating duties of Justices of the Peace; by Mr. McPeck, relative to fees of certain officers; by Mr. Moore, relative to punishment of truants; Bills passed: To amend the law relative to Justices courts; relating to annual meetings of the Superannuated Preachers' Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; to amend the law relating to courts held by Justices of the Peace; to amend the law relating to revulsion of beasts restrained; to prohibit spearing or shooting fish in Gageau lake; to repeal the act for the collection of damages sustained by defective bridges. A joint resolution was passed for the relief of Hiram A. Sweet, of the Sturgis Journal.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Noah relative to relief of poor debtors from imprisonment; to provide for the punishment of indecent assault; by Mr. Abbott, to provide a tax upon dogs; by Mr. Noah, to provide for the punishment of assault with deadly weapons; by Mr. Kuhn, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in Michigan.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Duffield introduced a joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution relative to Justices of the Peace. Bills introduced: By Mr. Stephenson, amending law in regard to highways; by Mr. Moore, relating to the university and its branches; by Mr. Palmer, to amend an act to authorize and encourage the formation of corporations to establish rural cemeteries, and provide for the care and maintenance thereof; by Mr. Tyler, to repeal an act in relation to life insurance companies transacting business within this State; by Mr. Lewis, to provide for the incorporation of State detective associations; by Mr. Shepard, to repeal an act to prevent betting upon the result of any political nomination, appointment or election; by Mr. Moore, for the purpose of providing for the examination, adjustment and allowance of claims and demands against the estate of minors, insane and other persons where guardians have been appointed for said persons.

HOUSE.—One hundred and one petitions were presented on various subjects. Bills introduced: By Mr. Turk, to amend the act creating the office of Railroad Commissioner; by Mr. Granger, to amend the law relative to the support of poor persons by the public; by Mr. White, to amend the law relative to annual township meetings; by Mr. Gould, to amend the law relative to killing of deer and fawns; by S. W. Hopkins, to amend the primary school law; by Mr. Francis, to amend the law relative to fees of jurors; by Mr. Yerkes, to amend the law relative to courts and certain judicial officers; by Mr. Sawyer, to amend the act for the erection and maintenance of fish chutes; to amend the act in relation to primary schools; to authorize Judges of Probate in certain counties to appoint Registers; by Mr. Campbell, to amend the law relative to proceeding against debtors by attachment; by Mr. Hall, to amend the law relative to Circuit Courts; by Mr. Kuhn, to authorize proceeding against garnishees. A number of private bills of no general interest were passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To authorize the Warden of the State Prison to receive moneys due or to become due upon contract to construct a railroad from the Straits of Mackinaw to Marquette; to amend acts which authorize the formation of corporations for mining and manufacturing purposes. Bills introduced: By Mr. Shepard, to more accurately determine the costs allowed to the prevailing parties in suits at law in the Circuit courts; by Mr. Stephenson, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of several counties to provide for the preservation and maintenance of original section corners and quarter posts as surveyed and recorded by the original survey thereof; by Mr. Duffield, making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the State Library; by Mr. Dodge, to amend the law relating to the action of ejectment; by Mr. Chamberlain, to legally protect inmates of insane asylums; also, for the protection of personal liberty; by Mr. Childs, to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for the museum at the University of Michigan; by Mr. Conant, making an appropriation for the Board of Fish Commissioners for the years 1879 and 1880; by Mr. Patterson, to amend the law relating to cancellation of mortgages.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: Relating to appeals to the Supreme Court from Circuit Courts in chancery; relative to appraisal of estates of wards; amending the law relative to Justices of the Peace. Bills introduced: By Mr. Kurch, to amend the law relative to selling, manufacturing, etc., spirituous liquors; by Mr. Moore, to amend the law concerning removal from office; by Mr. Lewis, to regulate fisheries in shore waters of Lake Michigan; by Mr. Stevens, to prevent the release of persons charged with crime because of informalities in procedures; by Mr. R. W. Hopkins, to amend the law for the incorporation of villages, also to amend the Liquor law.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.—A caucus of the Republican members of both houses was held in the evening, for the nomination of a United States Senator to succeed Judge Christiancy. Senator Farr nominated Zachariah Chandler, and was followed by Senators Brown, Coghane, and Representatives Allen, Noah, Sawyer, Sharts and Young. John J. Bagley was nominated by Senator Chamberlain, followed by Senator Childs and Representative S. W. Hopkins. An informal ballot was taken, which resulted: Chandler, 69; Bagley, 19; Senator Palmer, 1; Bagley and Palm r were withdrawn, and Bagley's friends moved to make Chandler's nomination unanimous, which was carried.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—A bill was passed making appropriations for current expenses of the State Normal School of \$18,300. Bills and joint resolutions introduced: By Mr. Tyler, to amend the law relative to taking private property for public use; also to amend the law relative to opening of highways, streets and alleys by cities and villages; by Mr. McElroy, to provide for uniform and cheaper school text-books; by Mr. McPeck, to prevent the admission of improper persons to the State Reform School; by Mr. Palmer, for the establishment of a school for delinquent girls; by Mr. Childs, making appropriations for expenses of State officers and State Government, and providing a tax to defray the same for the years 1879 and 1880; by Mr. Lewis, joint resolution asking Congress to pass a law equalizing the bounty of all soldiers who served in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion and received honorable discharge.

HOUSE.—Joint resolutions to amend the constitution relative to county officers and relative to attorney or agent for suitors at court. Bills introduced: By Mr. Noah, for punishment of aggravated assaults; by Mr. Gould, to amend the law governing actions for ejectments;

by Mr. Donnelly, for a bureau of municipal indebtedness, and to define its powers and duties; by Mr. Barnes, to amend the law relative to levy and execution upon growing and unharvested crops; by Mr. Gobel, to amend the law relative to taxation of the liquor traffic; Bills passed: Relative to summing jurors; relative to punishment of misdemeanors; relative to school-district boards, defining the number of months schools are to be taught, and raising money for the same; relative to establishing right to care and custody of minor children in case of separation of husband and wife, relative to appraisal of estates of deceased persons.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Joint resolutions were introduced: Amending the constitution and increasing the salary of the Governor from \$1,000 to \$2,500; asking an appropriation to construct a light-house at the mouth of Monestique river; to reorganize the military forces of the State. A joint resolution passed asking the abolition of polygamy. The election of United States Senator was made the special order for 3 o'clock Tuesday. A memorial was received from the General Assembly of Alabama, protesting against suits by the United States against municipalities. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Palmer, concerning wills; by Mr. Hewitt, relating to offenses against property; by Mr. Hine, to provide for the payment of insurance to a mortgagee in certain cases, to amend the act relative to service process upon insurance companies not incorporated under the laws of the State; by Mr. Palmer, to prevent obstruction of navigable streams; by Mr. Patterson, to provide for rebuilding and refurbishing the State Normal School building in case of loss or damage by fire; also, to provide for a commission to revise the statutes covering the levying and collecting of taxes; by Mr. Shepard, to regulate the sale and use of intoxicating liquors; by Mr. Huston, to authorize the appointment of a commission to prepare a bill to revise the Tax laws. Bills were passed: Relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace; an act providing for the incorporation of companies for running smelting works for the manufacture of iron, copper, silver and other ores or minerals, and to fix the duties and liabilities of such corporations.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: To construct a railroad from Five Lakes to North Branch, Lapeer county, and from Pontiac to Orion, Oakland county, asking an appropriation of swamp lands for that purpose; to revise the laws for the incorporation of railroads, to regulate their running in the State; relative to the taxation of shares of national or State bonds; to establish the Benton Harbor ship canal as a common highway and public navigable water; to create the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. A bill was passed: Relating to churches and religious societies. A resolution for the relief of Hiram A. Sweet, publisher of The Sturgis Journal, was passed. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Van Fleet, to establish a board of commissioners of survey, and prescribe their duties; by Mr. McNabb, for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of procedure to simplify and abridge practice proceedings in court; by Mr. Cottrell, to regulate the business of pawnbrokers; by Mr. Gruffy, to prescribe the manner of selling leasehold interest in lands on execution; by Mr. Hopkins (G. W.), relative to the salaries of military officers; by Mr. Bradford, to promote immigration; by Mr. Francis, to prohibit corporal punishment in public schools; by Mr. Willett, for the organization, regulation and management of insane asylums.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Bills introduced: By Mr. Conant, to build a Governor's mansion; by Mr. McElroy, to prohibit issuing railroad passes; by Mr. Chamberlain, making an appropriation to the Pioneer Society of the State for the years 1879 and 1880; to provide safety to persons attending public assemblies; by Mr. Moore, to amend the law relative to railway companies.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Campbell, to amend the law relative to enforcement of individual liabilities of stockholders in corporations; to amend the law relative to highways; by Mr. Hall, for fish chutes in dams; by Mr. Carpenter to amend the highway laws; by Mr. Estabrook, removing causes from State to Federal courts; by Mr. Campbell, to amend the law of foreclosure of mortgages by advertisement; to amend the law relative to Justices of Peace; by Mr. Munton, to amend the law relative to boards of county canvassers; by Mr. McAllister, to amend the law relative to rights of married women; by Mr. Griffey, to amend the law relative to support and maintenance of poor persons; by Mr. McNabb, to amend the law relative to notaries public; by Mr. Kuhn, to discourage and suppress drunkenness; by Mr. Kuhn, to prevent and punish abortion; by Mr. Yeomans, making an appropriation for improvements at the State prison at Jackson; by Mr. Lewis, amending the law relative to publishing tax land sales; by Mr. Campbell, to provide punishment of slander; by Mr. Henderson, to amend the law for the detection of horse-thieves and other felons; by Mr. Henderson, to prevent sending explosive substances with intent to do bodily harm. Bills passed: To reincorporate the village of Brooklyn; to authorize surveying and establishing section corners of unsurveyed land.

Longest Tunnel in the World.

The St. Gothard tunnel is now the longest tunnel in the world, the length, bored from both sides, reaching a total of 13,481 yards—twenty-three yards longer than the Mont Cenis. Very nearly 3,000 yards still remain to be excavated. Most of the laborers employed in the galleries are Italians. They work night and day in shifts of eight hours each, and their work is described as being terribly severe. The heat is so great that they can wear no clothes whatever. They return to the mouth of the tunnel streaming with perspiration, their faces are yellow and ghastly, they cannot bear the light of the sun, they walk with bent shoulders, and stagger as if carrying burdens too heavy for their strength. They are nevertheless said to be cheerful, and even merry. They support their hard lot without repining, and save money.

Duel in a Ballroom.

Two young men, Samuel Tomlinson and George McGregor, were present at the ball at Cedar Hill. In the ballroom were collected young ladies and gentlemen of the best society. Among the dancers was Miss Burdett, who was engaged to marry Tomlinson. Both Tomlinson and McGregor claimed Miss Burdett for the next dance, and a quarrel arose, but McGregor triumphantly led the lady out on the floor. Tomlinson drew a pocket knife and attacked his rival as he and the girl were swinging corners. McGregor also drew his knife, and a terrible fight ensued. Both contestants were badly stabbed. Miss Burdett fainted. McGregor is fatally cut.

—Dallas (Texas) letter.

LAST fall many of the Southern States cured and put by home-made bacon enough to last them until the next hog-killing season. Bacon is the favorite meat for whites and blacks throughout the South; hitherto they had drawn it chiefly from Ohio.

THE BLENNERHASSETTS.

Melancholy Sequel to the History of a Once Celebrated Family.
(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Maria P. Woodbridge, a resident of Marietta, describes in Lippincott's Magazine the secret to some of the most romantic and painful events of which the West has been the theater.

Our readers generally know how Harmon Blennerhassett lived in ease on an island in the Upper Ohio; how his wife was admired for her beauty and kindness, and how her husband's connection with Aaron Burr brought ruin upon the family. The subsequent fortunes of the Blennerhassetts is less familiar to the public, and it is of them that the author has written. Mr. Blennerhassett joined Burr on the night of Dec. 10, 1806, to escape arrest. He was followed by his wife a week later. A party of drunken soldiers had already taken possession of the house and spread desolation all around. By the 1st of January Mrs. Blennerhassett had joined her husband. The Burr expedition proved a failure, and they went to Natchez. The husband was arrested, but acquitted. He then returned to the North, only again to be set at liberty after several weeks' confinement. Meanwhile a flood had added its effects to the vandalism of the marauders, who had stripped the house of its furniture and broken its window-frames to get possession of the leaden weights; his negroes had either been sold to satisfy impatient creditors, or had escaped to the Ohio shore. The island itself was in the possession of a Kentucky creditor, who devoted it to the cultivation of hemp. There was nothing to do but to go back to Natchez, where Mr. Blennerhassett bought a plantation. This he sold for \$27,000, after the War of 1812 had crippled all branches of business. The above sum paid his debts, but little more. What remained of his island home was burned by the accidental ignition of the hemp, which it was stored. He took his family to New York, where he had a friend in his countryman, Thomas Addis Emmet. He did not succeed, however, in the practice of law, which he now took up, nor was he more prosperous in Montreal, whither he had removed at the recommendation of his friend the Duke of Richmond, then Governor General. He had been promised a Judgeship on the occurrence of the first vacancy, but none occurred. His once lovely wife is described about this time as having "lost every vestige of her former elegance and beauty," though, when animated by conversation, the interesting expression for which she was so remarkable would become noticeable.

As his law practice did not prosper, Mr. Blennerhassett tried to enforce a reversionary claim to property in Ireland, but was barred by the statute of limitations. Added to this was the grief which the dissipated habits of Dominick, the oldest of their three sons, occasioned. The second was amiable but helpless, while the third was too young to be of any service. Finding it impossible to make a living in Montreal, Mrs. Blennerhassett visited her friends, the Emmets, in New York, in 1822. They cheered her by their friendly counsels, but the misconduct of Dominick caused her fresh grief. He had studied medicine, and she finally obtained for him a position as surgeon's assistant in Commodore Porter's expedition then about to sail. He behaved so badly, however, that he was very soon sent back to her. She regarded him as almost irresponsible in his fearful appetite for drink, and placed him to board with a poor woman at \$3.50 a week. Just as she and her husband were starting for Montreal, having discovered that there was no chance for employment in the States, it was found that Dominick had enlisted as a common soldier. His mother never saw him again. A friend of the family afterward found him wandering about New Orleans in rags. A position as apothecary in a charity hospital was found for him, but he soon left for St. Louis, where he probably died unknown and uncared for. Meanwhile her husband was making desperate efforts to gain a livelihood. He went to England and sought appointments in vain, and his threat of publishing a book containing scandalous revelations about a royal personage nearly related to the King proved an equal failure. Mrs. Blennerhassett published a little volume of her own entitled "The Widow of the Rock, and Other Poems," but it was a failure. Finally Mr. Blennerhassett's maiden sister gave them a home in England, though her means were but scanty. In 1831 the husband died of paralysis on the Island of Jersey. His wife, though shattered by physical and mental ills, survived him eleven years. Shortly before her death she revisited the United States, and urged on Congress a claim for compensation for the damage done by the troops to the Ohio river property in 1806-7. The plea might have been successful, but she died in New York before it was granted. Harmon, the second son, had first studied law, but, failing in it, had become a portrait painter. He shared his elder brother's habits, and sank as low as he. He died in the almshouse, on Blackwell's island, in 1854, it is supposed directly from the effects of a bath, an unaccustomed thing with him. Joseph Lewis, the youngest and only remaining son, was a lawyer in Missouri, joined the Confederate service and died near the close of the late war. Thus ended the career of a family which began life under the pleasantest circumstances.

THE Ice Trade Journal says the cost of harvesting this winter's ice crop in the United States will be larger than

ever before. Four million dollars, it is estimated, will be paid for cutting, hauling and storing, and at least six times that amount for marketing in spring and summer.

Protecting Agriculture.

Mr. President, I think I need go no further than this into the statistics of our agriculture to satisfy every one that there is no more important interest to us, nor any for the advancement of which Congress can afford to legislate more freely, more liberally, and now I come to speak of particular subjects under the head of agriculture that I think ought to receive far greater attention from Congress than has hitherto been accorded to them. Legislation looking to the improvement of the methods of practical agriculture, by the application thereto of scientific knowledge, is of the first importance. It is the imperative duty of Congress to provide means wherewith scientific investigations on behalf of this particular interest can be most intelligently and most thoroughly prosecuted. The ablest scientists whose services can be secured should be kept in employment by the Government in this boundless field for useful inquiry and research. It is a fact well known to all that every crop in nature, in all sections of the country—notably those of greatest value, all cereals and vegetables, all fruits grown in our orchards and gardens, of every name and variety and description—have their natural enemies, some of which are climatic or atmospheric, some dwelling in and upon the soil, while yet others are germinated by, in, or upon the very victims of their hostile assaults. Domestic animals are subject to diseases, some of which, under favorable conditions, become epidemic, and entail ruin upon farmers throughout vast sections of our great agricultural States. Next to good soil, good seed and faithful farm husbandry, the chief essential for success in agriculture is protection of the products of the farm—use the term in its broadest sense—from those enemies and diseases that on every hand beset them, and our Government can engage in no work more laudable or more useful to the whole country than by well-directed investigation and research to reduce the annual loss by such causes. Take the case of injurious insects alone, not to speak of domestic pests, nor of those that prey upon our timber and cause ships to sink and buildings to fall. The damage inflicted upon our agriculture by the species that destroy our crops is perfectly appalling to him who, never having given the subject careful attention, enters for the first time upon its investigation. Three hundred millions is given as a fair estimate of the damage that has been done by insects in one year.—Hon. A. S. Paddock, in the U. S. Senate.

Epidemic Diseases.

The select committee of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases in the United States report that the committee held joint sessions with a committee of the house appointed for the same purpose, and that the committee of the two houses in joint session appointed scientific experts to examine into certain branches of the subject. After detailing the operations of the experts and of the sub-committees of the two houses sent to New Orleans and Memphis, the report says:

"From the testimony of eminent medical men and the conclusions arrived at by the board of scientific experts, after the fullest and most careful investigation possible within the short time allowed, the committee strongly incline to the opinion that neither yellow fever nor cholera is indigenous to any part of the United States, and that the great majority, if not all, of the epidemics of these diseases with which the country has suffered so greatly have resulted from importation.

"The committee are of the opinion that the best and only certain means of preventing the introduction of these diseases from other countries is absolute non-intercourse with ports where they exist in epidemic form during the time they exist; and the next best means of prevention is a well-regulated national quarantine, strict in its requirements as to the observance of all proper sanitary measures at the port of departure by all vessels sailing from infected ports, and equally strict in requirement and enforcement of all necessary inspections of such vessels, their cargoes, passengers and crews, and the thorough disinfection of the same when necessary at the quarantine station before being allowed to enter any port of the United States.

"While the committee is of opinion that the enforcement of quarantine regulations is important to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases, it is equally well satisfied of the importance of enforcing strictly the most thorough local sanitary measures in every city and town that would protect the lives and promote the health of its citizens."

JAMES CALHOUN, a brother of John C. Calhoun, still lives near Hawkinsville, Ga. While hunting on House creek, in Wilcox county, the other day, his dog sniffed a strange animal, which, when caught, rolled over and over, studied about in books of natural history and thoroughly pierced with exclamation points, proved to the dumb-founded Georgian to be nothing else than a beaver. It weighed thirty-five pounds and made a fine barbecue.

In 1815 the average yield of wheat in France was eleven bushels to the acre. Now it is fifteen.

TWO SPLENDID OFFERS.

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

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

REDUCTION IN PRICE

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

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

THOSE RAILROAD LANDS.

We are indebted to State Senator Farr for a copy of the Joint Resolution to aid in securing Homestead Rights to Settlers upon certain so-called Railroad Lands in the counties of Allegan, Ionia, Kent, Muskegon and Ottawa, in the State of Michigan.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be respectfully requested to oppose any and all legislation by Congress conveying or confirming the title of the United States in and to the so-called railroad lands in the counties of Allegan, Ionia, Kent, Muskegon and Ottawa to any railroad company, corporation, individual or individuals which shall not in express terms reserve homestead rights to all persons who have been actual residents upon any of said lands two or more years.

Resolved, That his excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The Allegan Democrat says, "the resolutions would have been all right if they had requested the Congress of the United States to vest homestead rights in all actual settlers, and not to grant the lands to any defunct railroad company nor the State of Michigan for any such railroad company. The question of these lands has no party significance now, and in the interest of the whole people we demand to know why these lands should be granted to a bankrupt, defunct railroad company that has forfeited its charter, never built a road within a hundred miles of the land, and that to day has no legal existence? If this land is now vested in the State of Michigan, as is proposed, it will result in vesting the land in lobbyists and dead beats, because the State of Michigan has already by its authority, for some mysterious reason, vested the land in a fictitious, played out railroad company, represented by a ring of just such creatures as we have named, and the State can acquire no title against them. This ring, have got their bill as far as the Senate, where we hope Senator Ferry will see that it goes no farther. It is a steal, and we will see that it is properly laid on the perpetrators if it is permitted to succeed.

"So say we all of us." It is high time that this question was settled.—Ed.]

THE PRINCIPLE UPON WHICH ALL STATE EDUCATION RESTS.

Let us suggest that principle again, says the N. Y. Eve. Post, therefore, for the benefit of all writers and speakers who argue that because the information which is to be gained in high schools, technical schools and colleges is in itself desirable, therefore the state ought to furnish it. Many other things are desirable; and if this course of reasoning is sound, there is still better reason for the maintenance by the state of free public kitchens and free clothing shops than for the support of free colleges, high schools and technical schools. The plea that education of any kind is a thing to be desired by its recipients is no plea at all, unless we are prepared to carry it out to its logical result in socialism.

The broad principle upon which our system rests is this: That the right to tax extends only to public uses; that the state has no right and no just power to use public money for the good of individuals, however many they may be, but only for the good of the state. Upon this ground there is room for the common school system to rest, but no room whatever for state-supported schools of a higher kind. We may and must maintain free common schools, not because a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic helps men to prosper in business; not because this knowledge is of value to the persons who receive it, but because the state needs that all its future citizens shall have the means of informing themselves in order that they may perform intelligently the duties which the state will presently require them to perform. It is not because they need to know how to read and write

and cipher, but because the state needs that they shall have this knowledge. Their need is a personal matter with which the state has no more to do than with their need of boots and hats, and if their need was all the state would have no right to maintain even common schools; but the state must protect itself against the danger of an illiterate body of citizens; it must, in its own interest, in the interests of the whole body of the people, see to it that its citizens have the means of reading their ballots and the laws of the land, and of informing themselves, by reading, concerning public affairs. For this purpose and upon this ground only the state has a right, and it is its duty to maintain schools of elementary instruction; beyond this the interest of the state, which is only another name for the interest of the whole people, does not extend, and hence the right of the state to tax for educational purposes ends here. To say that fuller education than this will be of value to the persons who receive it is to offer a plea which, if admitted at all, must logically convert the state into a commune, charged with the duty of furnishing its people with all the desirable things of life, from butcher's meat to evening amusements.

In a word, it is only as a police measure that the use of public money in the support of free schools can be justified at all, and at the point where the police necessity ends, the right so to use public money ends with it.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 19.—The immigration to Kansas even this early in the season is immense, and the immigrants are coming in by the hundreds. A large number of coaches will arrive to-morrow morning by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway, filled with land-seekers from Indiana, Iowa and Illinois. It is probable that the number to be added to the population of Kansas this present year will be greater than has ever been known in the history of the state. The immigration last year was very heavy, but that of this year will exceed it by many thousands, and the number of acres of land which will be taken can hardly be computed.

THE owner of a steam sawmill in Nevada was until lately a member of a Methodist church, from which he was expelled, as he says, to gratify the personal spite of the pastor. He resolved to hold religious services of his own, and to make them effective, he obtained a powerful calliope, and attached it to the steam boiler of his mill. On Sundays, the voice of the Methodist preacher is drowned by the sound of the calliope, as it screeches "The Sweet By and By," and other Moody and Sankey tunes. The clergyman has applied to a Justice's court for relief, but the Magistrate rules that the use of the calliope on Sunday for sacred music is legal. The question has been carried to a higher court.

Business for Ladies.

Our attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to the Queen City skirt suspenders for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial article ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of miserable health caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. Every lady should have them. They are sold only through lady agents. A splendid opportunity to some reliable lady canvasser of this county to secure the agency of a pleasant and profitable business. For terms and territory write at once to the Queen City Suspender Company, 278 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O. 1-2w

Additional Local

Just received a new stock of cigars and candies,—one of the best 5 cent cigars in the city, called the P. O's at 2-1w "CASE" WIERSEMA.

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

The finest and freshest oyster cracker in the city, at 2-1w "CASE" WIERSEMA.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feeling, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE
OF
E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

WOOL AND BUFFALO LINED BOOTS AT COST TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

A VERY large and handsome stock of ready made clothing has just been received and opened up at Harrington's Cheap Cash Store. Whole suits can be bought there for prices which would formerly be asked for a single coat.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at
PESSINK BROS.

Deaths.

GILMORE—In Manito, Ill., on Thursday, Feb. 13, 1879, Frank Edwin Gilmore, aged 3 years, 2 weeks and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle. Zealand, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-1y

Just Received at
J. R. KLEYN
(next door to P. & A. Steketee,) a full stock of
Stoves, Glass, Nail, Locks, Butts, Knives, Forks,
Carpenters', Masons',
AND FARMERS' TOOLS.

—ALSO—
Triple Plated Silver, German Silver, Britannia, Alabaster, Star Steel, Table and Teaspoons.

Mrs. Potts' Polishing Irons.
Flat, Band, Round, Square, Hoop Iron, & Mill Files
at Wholesale Rates.

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

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

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

Patent Firebacks at 55 cents.

BABBITT METAL.

Tin and Copperware made and repaired to Order.

Clover, Timothy and Garden seeds on hand.

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1-25w

GEO. L. BRUNER

Manufacturer and dealer in

Brooms, Brushes, Handles,

Wire, Twine and Brush.

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

PRICE LIST.

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

Please call and see samples at
the factory.

GEO. L. BRUNER.

1-13w Holland, Mich.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Pfanzstiehl & Griswold, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by Mr. P. Pfanzstiehl, who will continue the business.

P. PFANSTIEHL,
Z. L. GRISWOLD.

Dated, HOLLAND, Feb. 2d, 1879. 1-4w

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

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 18, A. D. 1879.

GERRIT A. KONING,

Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE

1-13w Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

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

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

Dissolution Notice.

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

G. RABBERS,
H. M. BRINKMAN.

ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., January 17, 1879.

50 4w

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

LOCKS! LOCKS!

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

Remember the Place
Opposite the Post-Office.

Cant-Hooks!

CANT-HOOKS.

The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

SPRING GOODS

Just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Nice Corsets for 25 Cents.

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

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

Oranges and Lemons fresh from the West Indies.

Our 40 cts. Tea beats everything.

Clover and Timothy Seeds always on hand.

A Good Cigar for 5 cents, etc., etc. at

P. & A. STEKETEE,

HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1879.



SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

42-1v

Hotlings.

It is still no open winter.

Who has got some new Maple Syrup for sale?

Don't fail to attend the public meeting at the school house on Monday evening.

We notice from the Muskegon papers that Mrs. A. Cloeting is lying dangerously ill.

KLOOTWIJK is beaten.—Perpetual motion assured—the snow is falling perpetually as we go to press.

Mr. Felix J. Ort, has just returned from a trip to Lansing. We have not received our card yet. Where is it?

EVERY public spirited citizen of Holland is expected to attend the public meeting at the school house on Monday evening.

We have received a copy of Governor's Message, printed in the Dutch language at the office of the Grand Rapids Standard.

MARRIED.—On Monday last, before Justice H. D. Post, Mr. H. Kenyon to Miss Mary Fuller, both of the Township of Holland.

THE senate chamber in the capitol at Washington is to be lighted by electricity, the necessary apparatus having been already provided.

Now that the subscription price of this paper is lowered to \$1.50 for those who pay in advance, the clubbing rate with Chicago Weekly News is \$2.00.

GAMBETTA declares that the republic is now established; but Republicans must resist impatience, and continue to act in accordance with views of expediency.

Just as we go to press we learn that Peter Oggel, a son of Dirk Oggel, died a few days ago at Pella, Iowa, and that his body will be brought to Zeeland for interment.

MR. CARL, whose famous Cough Candy is as popular as it is good, was in town on Friday last, reported doing a good business and sold all the stock he had with them.

ON Thursday last the scholars of the public school at Zeeland were treated to a fine sleighride, and found a splendid meal and refreshments awaiting them in the school room on their return.

W. H. PARKS, Esq., was suddenly stricken down by a stroke of paralysis on Friday evening last, and his life has been despaired of most of the time since. At this hour of writing, however, he is somewhat better.

THE Second Reformed church of Grand Rapids will soon place an illuminated frescoed panel, containing the Ten Commandments, on the wall in the rear of the pulpit, Mr. B. Van Doan having left a legacy of \$100 for that purpose.

MR. VAN EENENNAAM's hotel at Zeeland, has undergone considerable improvement in its management since our last visit. It is carried on more in a cosmopolitan style than before, and the tables are ably attended to by his daughters.

MR. S. BROUWERS, formerly a partner in the liquor business with Mr. J. Busquet, in the village of Zeeland, has branched out for himself, rented the store formerly occupied by Mr. A. Bolks & Bro. and fitted it up for a saloon. He reports doing a good business.

AMONG our rambles through the village of Zeeland we wandered into their grist mill, which was running to its fullest capacity, night and day. Mr. J. den Herder has fitted up a neat little office in the store of Mr. P. Brusse, in which he carries on a private banking business.

THE first wine made from oranges has just made its appearance in the market of Valencia. Four kinds have been produced, one of them a sparkling wine. They are all said to be of an attractive odor, perfectly clear, of an agreeable sweet, slightly acid flavor, and of an alcoholic strength of about fifteen per cent.

ILLNESS prevented the County Clerk, Mr. A. A. Tracy, to be here on the day spoken of in a previous issue. He has, however, appointed the 5th day of March, to be in the Village of Zeeland, for accommodation of those who want to become naturalized, and will be in this city on the 4th or 6th day of the same month for the same purpose.

It seems from the papers that the Saugatuck people feel slighted and mad about the pusillanimous amount for which they are booked in the harbor appropriation bill, and a feeling something akin to theirs is manifest in this region. Why it is, that Grand Haven, who has always had a good harbor, should continue to receive such large sums, and Holland and Saugatuck so little, where they need it for actual development—is a question often propounded, but not so often answered satisfactorily. But we feel pretty safe in saying, that if we were not so near to Grand Haven, we would get still less. Moral: What a blessing to be so near Grand Haven.

STRASBURG is now begirt with revolving ironclad towers.

MR. A. C. ROSENKRAND, one of Zeeland's oldest settlers is lying dangerously ill.

RELIGIOUS services will be held in Grace (Episcopal) church on Sunday evening, by Rev. E. W. Flower.

THE village of Zeeland can boast of two neat little drug stores, who are at present doing a good business.

REV. Dr. Phelps preached in the First Reformed Church of the City of Grand Rapids, on Sunday last.

THE heavy fall of snow in Nebraska causes a fear that many cattle will perish in consequence of the scarcity of grass.

THE barn of Mr. C. Blom, at Zeeland, which was crushed down by the weight of snow, a few weeks ago, is rebuilt, better than ever before.

E. P. FERRY, Esq., who has been living in Utah for some months past, has returned to his home in Grand Haven, having fully recovered his health.

HORACE BROWNELL, aged 15 years, son of Mr. Charles Brownell, of Hamilton, broke his left leg while wrestling at Kalamazoo College the other day.

THE long pending revenue bill was got through the senate, on Tuesday last, with the tobacco tax fixed at sixteen cents and the tax on friction matches retained.

DURING lawyer Ort's recent trip to Lansing he had the pleasure to see and hear Dr. Reynolds, (the temperance lecturer), also the new Senator—Zach Chandler.

A FARMER by the name of L. Hoyt, residing near Hamilton, was arrested on Wednesday last for abusing his wife "for the last six years." He was sent to Allegan County jail for fifteen days.

THE magazines for March are at hand. Scribner, Lippincott and St. Nicholas, all splendidly filled with interesting reading matter and beautiful illustrations. See remarks on first page. H. D. Post sells them.

THE weather has been cold during the past week, and several small doses of snow have made the sleighing the best of the winter, and the amount of logs, bolts, staves, wood, bark, etc., that is being hauled is amazing.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 20th, 1879: Miss Ida Davis, H. J. Blye, J. B. Griffin, Mrs. Melinda Osborne, Ben. Marsar, Mary Ann Bensinger, C. M. Wilford.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

FROM Ashland, Wis. we are informed that the Chippewa Indians, to the number of nearly four hundred, have just closed their annual temperance dance, a holiday season recently established. The Indians who used to stagger and yell through our streets, get drunk no more.

BUT two locks of George Washington's hair are known to be in existence. One is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other has just been presented to Lodge No. 4, A. F. and A. M., of Richmond, which is the lodge in which Washington was initiated.

THE Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Jackson, has elected the following Grand Officers for the ensuing year: M. W. G. M.—J. M. Serross, of Marshall; R. W. G. D. M.—E. G. D. Hest, of Gr. Rapids; R. W. G. W.—A. Ferguson, of East Saginaw; R. W. G. Sec'y.—E. H. Whitney, of Lansing; R. W. G. Treas.—Benjamin Vernor, of Detroit; R. W. G. Rep. to G. L. U. S.—E. H. Thompson; W. G. M.—I. C. Hathaway, Ionia.

WE have heroines among us, but we do not appreciate them. While the pedestrian mania lasts, the woman who can do the most unnatural thing, and live, is the woman of the hour. The woman who does the most natural thing, and dies, is soon forgotten. There is no prize offered on earth for the mother who can sit up 2,700 consecutive quarter hours attending to the wants of a sick baby, nor for the mother who bends over a wash tub 318 days out of every 365, to support a household of little children. But the champion belts are waiting for them in the better land.—Chi. Daily News.

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co's Stave factory will start up on the 1st of March with a larger supply of stave bolts than ever before. On Monday last they received 50 sleigh loads of bolts, besides what they received by rail. Some days the receipts of bolts run up to sixty sleigh loads. Considering that it takes 50 men to handle the 50 teams, and that it will take more than 50 men to make these bolts, and several men to handle them in the yards, it is fair to presume that about 125 men have been employed during this winter to furnish their supply of bolts. We mention this to illustrate how easy it is to forget what we have and enjoy while we are striving so hard for something new. One of this enterprising firm told us the other day—that, if the citizens would give them "a site and ten thousand dollars," they would build up and establish an enterprise here whose din would sound for miles.

THE European hotel, at Muskegon, was damaged \$3,000 by fire, Feb. 15.

EX-SENATOR Christianity is in Washington, and will sail for Peru this month.

THE Spring elections are drawing near. We have heard of the making of two slates already.

AT Washington, Feb. 18, Mrs. Marshall completed her walk of 2,796 quarter miles in 2,796 quarter hours.

SINCE our first side was struck we learned that wheat has risen to 85 cents, and shelled corn to 30 cents.

Timothy Fletcher, an old resident of Grand Haven, and well known in this city, aged seventy-one, dropped dead Feb. 13.

MACHINERY Hall, on the Centennial Grounds at Philadelphia, which originally cost \$300,000, was sold at auction on Saturday for \$24,000.

A BROOKLYN paper proposes to print the speeches of the Aldermen just as they are delivered, including the atrocities of grammar and logic.

ZACH Chandler, the sweet swigger of Michigan, will find at least one man glad to see him at Washington—the cold-tea dealer in the basement of the capitol.

A LARGE number of immigrants are expected from Holland this spring. They intend to settle in the Colony and about Grand Rapids; so says Steamship Ticket Agent Van Leeuwen, of Grand Rapids.

MR. H. KEPPEL, the new postmaster at Zeeland is fast getting ready a new set of boxes for the accommodation of the public. The postoffice, however, is in his grocery store, which is next to Mr. Blok's drug store.

A FRIGHTFUL massacre is reported from Calcutta under date of Thursday last by telegraph. The King of Burmah, being jealous of some of his nobility, ordered eighty-eight of them slain, including two princes and their entire families.

A STEAMBOAT captain has invented an apparatus for steering steam vessels by the use of a simple lever. A boy may handle the longest ship with the utmost ease. The captain predicts that his discovery will revolutionize the art of guiding steam vessels.

HANGED the wrong man. How often it occurs, make no mistake, use the "American Cough Cure"—the most speedy, certain, and effectual cure for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. It never fails. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists, Holland, Michigan.

ADDITIONAL cases of cattle disease have been found in N. Y. city and Brooklyn. The Herald says: "Our cattle trade has been injured, we believe, by those who should have had the greatest interest in taking care of it, and the disease, so far as it exists in cattle here, is produced by the barbarous treatment of cattle in transit."

A BURIED forest has been discovered in the valley of the Fulda, in the neighborhood of Rottenburg. Two or three hundred trees—oaks for the most part—were found covered up in the bed of the river, six to nine feet below the surface, and extending over an area of about thirty miles. The trees are large and the wood, which is in an excellent state of preservation, although quite black, is well adapted for purposes of ornamentation.

FREDERICK VANDERBILT, grandson of the late Commodore, and son of William H., was privately married a few days ago to the divorced wife of his cousin, a lady whose maiden name in full is Louisa Holmes Anthony. It seems that young Vanderbilt has taken this step in direct opposition to his father's wishes, but as the boy fell heir to \$2,000,000, left him by the departed grandfathers, on his 21st birthday, he is not likely to feel alarmed as to the future. A young man with \$2,000,000 and the divorced wife of his cousin ought to be happy if there is such a thing as happiness.

OUR city was visited on Thursday by a party of gentlemen from Chicago and Milwaukee connected with certain iron interests, with a view of ascertaining the advantages of Holland as a site for building a furnace. They were received by a committee of our citizens, previously appointed and the forenoon was spent in examining the several sites along Black Lake, and their feasibility for connection with the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad. The site west of the city on the unplatted grounds of Hope College and formerly designated for a similar purpose, appeared to present the desired attractions. In the afternoon an informal meeting was held at the City Hotel parlors and the merits of the scheme with the natural advantages of Holland were practically discussed and presented. The result of the day is, that a public meeting has been called for Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock at the schoolhouse, when the committee will report and present the matter to the people for their action. Let there be a good attendance and a mutual desire to promote each other's interests.

G. A. KONING

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

J. ALBERS,

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

GROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of

COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES,

CANDIES,

CIGARS and TOBACCOES.

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

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

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

48-3m

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, 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 compounded at all hours, day or night.

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

Wanted.

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

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS.

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

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

6-17.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

R. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

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

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

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WYBURN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y.

1-26w

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,

E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

1-26w

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

TWO PATHS.

Oh! murmuring ones who frown and fret
Upon the way you feet are set,
Know that the path ye count so bleak
Is better than the one ye seek.

For on that broad and pleasant way,
Wherein so much ye long to stray,
Stands conscience, and from every soul
That journeys there he asks a toll.

A toll that steals from every pleasure,
That takes from every glittering treasure,
That robs the traveler of his rest,
And smites the heart within his breast.

For this one, turned from friend to foe,
Forbids sweet peace with them to go,
And all is now but worthless dross,
That knows her presence' flight and loss.

So, though the road be rough and steep,
Speed on, oh friend! thy courage keep;
And ever at thy side shall be
The peace that conscience gives to thee;

To smooth the way, to whisper "hope,"
Through e'er what darkness ye may grope,
Then, ere thy race is wholly run,
Or ere the whole long day is done,

A burst of sudden light shall break
Upon thy path, and ye shall wake
To know the way ye did deride
Led to a country glorified!

—Kate Williamson.

OUR PASSENGER.

It was a lovely autumn afternoon toward the close of September when we weighed anchor and sailed out of the river Mersey, bound for Melbourne. We had a good ship, *Janet's Pride*, loaded with miscellaneous articles. On board were fourteen passengers; and, take them all in all, a pleasanter lot I never steered across the stormy seas.

There were three old gentlemen, who were going out to share their fortunes, come what might, and which, poor old souls, they seemed to think fashioned in the brightest colors, long before the English coast was out of sight.

Then there was a solitary old gentleman, who, judging from the general tone of his conversation, was seeking the New World for the ostensible purpose of finding fault with it.

There were two young married couples, all full of hope and activity, bent upon making a new home far away from their native land.

There were also a very jolly elderly brother and sister, neither of whom had ever entered into the bonds of matrimony; but, instead, had stuck by each other through life.

There were three old Australian settlers, who had been over to have a peep at the old country, and who were now returning to the land which to them, through long communion, had become the dearest of all others—"Home, sweet home!"

Lastly, though not least, there was a solitary passenger, who soon became the pet of all on board. He was a man of about 28 years of age, possessing a very clear complexion, a very handsome, long-flowing beard, and a very silky mustache.

His name was Reginald Moore. His given reason for taking this sea voyage was the delicate state of his health. There was not the least doubt that the poor fellow's chest was considerably affected, for his voice, though charmingly sweet, was one of the weakest I ever remember hearing; and it had a certain hollowness in its sound that in my mind is invariably associated with that terrible disease commonly termed consumption. He always wore a thick muffler round his neck to protect his throat and chest.

In all my experience—and it has been a pretty wide one—I never knew any one with so many friends, and such undivided esteem, in so short a space of time, as Reginald Moore. There was not, I believe, a sailor on board who did not entertain the warmest possible liking for him.

As for the passengers they never seemed so happy as when listening to his amusing anecdotes, of which he seemed to possess an inexhaustible store. And this delicate young English paragon of passengers had made this conquest over all our hearts before we had been three weeks at sea.

He was, too, such a clever fellow with his hands. He could cut and shape up anything out of a piece of wood, from an oyster to an elephant, and at making models of ships I never met his equal. He was, besides, such a kind and considerate fellow toward his fellow-passengers.

When the three elderly gentlemen, who imagined their fortunes made, were afflicted with sea-sickness, he was the first to come forward and help them about while they slowly recovered. He would insist upon their taking his arm, weak as he was himself, and he would lead them about on deck with a firmness that spoke volumes in favor of his "sea legs."

I do not remember any voyage ever passing so quickly as the one when the pleasant passenger was on board. I could, with infinite pleasure, make a long pause at this juncture in the thread of my story, to dwell upon the pleasant memories I still retain of Reginald Moore.

We were within a week's sail of Melbourne. Reginald Moore had all but completed a model of the *Janet's Pride*, which he proposed presenting to me the night before we landed.

Now he worked at this model principally on deck, and, strangely enough, he had chosen for a work-table the top of one of the empty water-casks that stood on the deck, abaft, and under the shelter of the bulwarks.

While he worked through the day you were sure to see him surrounded by some of the passengers or sailors. The amount of industry he displayed was truly wonderful, for he was invariably at work in the early morning, long before any of the other passengers dreamed of turning out of their snug berths.

As I have already stated, we were but

six days' sail from Melbourne. For the first time in our experience of him, the pleasant passenger appeared at the dinner-table with a solemn, downcast expression of face and a silent tongue. Before dinner was over, I asked him what troubled his mind, and caused this unhappy change in his wonted cheerful manner.

At first, he tried to evade my queries by replying that it was "nothing, nothing in particular," but I pressed him persistently until I won from him an explanation.

"Perhaps, after all," he said, "it is only fair that I should explain matters. The fact of the matter is, my watch has been stolen."

"Stolen!" we all exclaimed in a breath.

"Undoubtedly," he answered, "but I pray you, Captain"—here he turned to me—"I pray you say not one word about it. The only thing that renders the loss of consequence to me is the fact that it once belonged to my poor mother. On that account alone, I would not have lost it for any amount of money. However, it cannot be helped, and, therefore, it is useless to cry over spilt milk, as the old adage has it. My only request in the matter is, my dear Captain, that you will leave the matter entirely in my hands, and I think it very probable that I may recover it. This request I am sure you will oblige me by granting."

"Certainly, my dear sir," I replied; "but still—"

"Exactly," he interrupted, with one of his pleasant smiles, "you would like to take the matter in hand and investigate it to the utmost of your power. I know that, my dear Captain, full well, but I can trust you to keep your promise, and leave the case entirely in my hands."

How could I deny him his request?

You will readily imagine what consternation this event gave rise to among the other passengers. The three old gentlemen instantly proceeded to explain that they possessed jewelry to the value of at least £300, which they usually kept locked up in a brown-leather writing-case; but, unfortunately, at the present time the lock was out of order.

Mr. Reginald Moore suggested a safer deposit for their valuables.

The young married couples announced the fact of their owning at least £250 worth of jewelry; and they, too, consulted Mr. Moore as to the safest plan for secreting it.

The kind-hearted brother and sister had, it appeared, more valuables in the way of jewelry than any one on board, since £1,500 had never purchased what they possessed.

The whole of that evening was occupied in speculating as to the probable perpetrator of the theft, and in condoling with Mr. Reginald Moore on his great loss.

Every one turned in that night in an uneasy state of mind; and it was with astonishment that they found themselves, in the morning, still in full possession of all their worldly goods. This improved condition of affairs seemed to reassure our passengers, who once again began to look cheerful and at ease.

Reginald Moore's pleasant face wore its wonted smile, and, as heretofore, he enlivened and charmed us with his vivacity and anecdote. All day through, he worked at the model of the *Janet's Pride*, still using the top of the empty water-cask for a work-table.

That night, we retired to rest with minds far more at ease than on the previous one. Alas! what a scene of anger and distress came with the morning! Every passenger on board, possessing jewelry, had been robbed during the night.

The three old gentlemen, the young married couples, and the kind-hearted brother and sister, found themselves minus every article of jewelry that they had possessed. Even the grumbling old gentleman had lost his gold snuff-box.

There was no keeping matters quiet this time. The thief must be traced and brought to justice. What was the wisest method of procedure? What would Mr. Moore suggest?

"I would suggest, though most reluctantly," said Mr. Moore, "that every sailor and every sailor's luggage be carefully searched."

To this proposition we unanimously agreed.

"This," he continued, "must be most humiliating to the feelings of your crew, Captain, and therefore, in common fairness to them as our fellow-men, let me also suggest that every passenger and every passenger's luggage be also thoroughly searched."

A little hesitation on the part of one or two of the passengers was demonstrated before acceding to this last proposal, but our pleasant passenger soon contrived to bring those who at first demurred to his side of thinking.

"Of course," he said, "there is not a passenger on board who is not above suspicion; yet, in justice to the feelings of the crew, it is, in my humble opinion, the least we can do."

This delicacy of feeling and this thoughtfulness on the part of Reginald Moore rendered him, if possible, more admirable and praiseworthy in our eyes than ever.

Many of the crew objected strongly to this mode of procedure, but all were compelled to submit. The old boatswain was furious with indignation, and vowed that if it cost him his life he would trace the thief who had caused him to be searched like a common pickpocket. Even the pleasant passenger failed to soothe his sense of injury.

Well, a thorough search was made by myself, in company with the kind-

hearted old gentleman and his sister. Every one's "traps" were ransacked from top to bottom, but without success.

Further search was useless. What was to be done?

That night, all having been made snug, and the passengers having turned in, none of them, as you may imagine, in very brilliant spirits, I went on deck, it being what we call at sea "the Captain's watch."

I turned in about 4 a. m., the second officer then coming on duty. My cabin was amidships and on deck, and from a window therein I could command a view of the after-deck of the ship.

Somehow or other I could not rest one atom, so, dressing myself, I determined upon sitting up and smoking. I drew aside the blind of the window I have mentioned, and looked out.

It was just the gray light of early morning, and there was a stifling breeze blowing. To my surprise I beheld Mr. Reginald Moore on deck.

I was about to open my cabin door and invite him to join me in my restlessness, when the peculiar nature of his proceedings riveted my attention. He looked around on all sides, as if afraid of attracting observation.

Then, suddenly, as if assured the coast was clear, he made rapidly toward the empty water-cask, on which he was accustomed to manufacture his model of the *Janet's Pride*. Once more glancing cautiously about him, he then applied his hands to the top of the cask, and, with a rapid movement, lifted half of the top bodily off.

My astonishment and my excitement were intense. Another hasty glance around, and he plunged his hand down into the cask, and quickly withdrew it, holding in his grasp a small bag, which he rapidly concealed in the breast of his coat.

Again he took a hasty survey, and was about making another dive into this strange receptacle for hidden goods, when he suddenly withdrew, having, with astonishing rapidity, replaced the lid of the cask. In another moment the cause of his alarm was made apparent, as a couple of sailors passed him on the way to relieve the man at the wheel.

When all was again quiet, for an instant he seemed determined to at once return to the cask, and no doubt withdraw something more that the interruption had prevented him from withdrawing in the first instance. But, suddenly changing his mind, he went down the stairs that led from the deck to the saloon and sleeping cabins.

Scarcely had he disappeared when another figure, stealthily crossing the deck, met my anxious observation. It was the boatswain.

I saw him glance towards the stairs, down which Mr. Reginald Moore had taken his departure. He then made direct for the water-cask. It was now obvious to me that the old boatswain had been watching the pleasant passenger.

Just as he reached the water-cask, a heavy green sea struck the ship to windward, necessitating the boatswain to hold on by the ropes so as to keep his footing, and precisely at the same moment Reginald Moore appeared at the top of the cabin stairs, I shall never forget the scene.

The instant the ship had steadied herself, the boatswain commenced his examination of the water-cask. For a moment only, Moore stood looking at him with as evil an expression on his face as I ever beheld.

With one bound, he was upon the boatswain, before he could turn to protect himself. I waited no longer, but flung open the door of my cabin in an instant, and in another I was to the rescue, and in a few moments we had our pleasant passenger in irons.

So, you see, he was the thief, after all, hiding his knavery under the pleasant exterior I ever knew a man possess. The manner in which he had manufactured the top of that water-cask was the most finished and ingenious piece of carpentry I have ever beheld.

In the interior of the side of the cask he had driven several nails, about two feet from the top, on which he had suspended, in wash-leather bags, the jewelry he had stolen.

You may easily imagine the surprise evinced by our passengers on discovering that the thief was the man for whom each and every one of them entertained such regard and even affection.

At the expiration of three days from the date of the pleasant passenger's detection, we landed in Melbourne, where duty compelled me to hand him over to the police; but, as no one cared to remain in that town for the purpose of prosecuting him, he was summarily dealt with. The presiding magistrate sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.—*Youth's Companion*.

Thirty Years a Stranger at Home.

Men may escape the law, but their own consciences they cannot flee from. Many years ago a young man in this city was guilty of an offense against the law, an offense which brought social ruin upon himself and his family. The man and his offense are forgotten by the public, yet he lives, and lives here in Boston. But, from the day his offense was discovered—although, having escaped the law, he is free to come and go as he pleases—he has never been seen outside of his own home in the daytime. Sometimes, under the cover of night, he walks abroad to take an airing, and note the changes that thirty years have wrought, but an ever-active conscience makes him shun the light of day, and the faces of men, and he walks apart, a stranger in the midst of those among whom he has always lived.—*Boston Transcript*.

The Establishment of the United States Coast Survey.

It was in 1807 that the first effort was made to establish a national coast survey. Jefferson, in his message to Congress, recommended it, and Congress cautiously appropriated \$50,000. Secretary Albert Gallatin then addressed circulars to the principal scientific men of the period, soliciting opinions as to the best methods of conducting the proposed work. Numerous plans were submitted. That of Ferdinand R. Hasslar, a native of Switzerland, was finally adopted.

The magnitude of the task compelled special preparations. In 1810 Hasslar was sent to Europe to procure instruments, standards of measures, and other necessities. The war followed, and he was detained in England until 1815. Other delays, naturally attending new enterprises, prevented operations until 1817, when a beginning was effected near the harbor of New York.

Hasslar was authorized to employ astronomers and other scientists, in addition to the officers in the military and naval service.

Hasslar was hampered and embarrassed continually by limited appropriations. His operations were not of that character easily seen; Congress wondered continually what he was about. While he was systematizing methods and training assistants, Congress was shrugging its shoulders and clamoring because results were inadequate to the expenditure. Hasslar was an eccentric man of irascible disposition and great independence of character. On one occasion a committee from Congress waited upon him in his office to inspect his work.

"You come to 'spect my work, eh? Vat you know 'bout my work? Vat you going to 'spect!"

The gentlemen, conscious of their ignorance, tried to smooth his ruffled temper by an explanation, which only made matters worse.

"You knows nothing at all 'bout my work. How can you 'spect my work, ven you knows nothing? Get out of here; you in my way. Congress be von big fool to send you to 'spect my work. I ave no time to vaste vith such as knows nothing vat I am 'bout. Go back to Congress and tell dem vat I say."

The committee did "go back to Congress" and report, amid uproarious laughter, the result of their inspecting interview.

When Hon. Levi Woodbury was Secretary of the Treasury, under Jackson, he and Hasslar could not agree as to the compensation to be allowed to the Superintendent, and Hasslar was referred to the President, at whose discretion the law placed the settlement of the dispute.

"So, Mr. Hasslar, it appears the Secretary and you cannot agree about this matter," remarked Jackson, when Hasslar had stated his case in his usual emphatic style.

"No, sir, ve can't."

"Well, how much do you really think you ought to have?"

"Six thousand dollars, sir."

"Why, Mr. Hasslar, that is as much as Mr. Woodbury, my Secretary of the Treasury, himself receives."

"Mr. Woodbury!" screamed Hasslar, rising from his chair and vibrating his long forefinger toward his own heart. "Pl-e-e-n-ty Mr. Woodburys, pl-e-e-n-ty Mr. Everybodys, for Secretary of de Treasury; v-o-n-e, v-o-n-e Mr. Hasslar for de head of de Coast Survey!" and, erecting himself in a haughty attitude, he looked down upon Jackson in supreme scorn at his daring comparison.

President Jackson, sympathizing with a character having some traits in common with his own, granted Hasslar's demand, and, at the close of the next Cabinet meeting, told the joke, to the great entertainment of the gentlemen present.—*Martha J. Lamb, in Harper's Magazine for March*.

St Valentine's Day.

St. Valentine was beheaded in Rome by order of Claudius II., Feb. 14, 270. One writer says "he was a man of most admirable parts, and so famous for his love and charity that the custom of choosing valentines on his festival took its rise from thence." Others derived the custom from the birds being supposed to select their mates on this day; others from a practice prevalent in ancient Rome at the festival of Lupercalia, when among other ceremonies young women's names were drawn by chance from a box by young men. The Christian church changed the form of the ceremony. On the eve of St. Valentine's day it was the custom to have the names of a select number of one sex put into some vessel by an equal number of the other; and thereupon every one drew a name which was, for the time being, called his or her valentine. The custom of choosing valentines existed very early. Presents of gloves, garters and jewelry were common as valentines.

Decisive Evidence.

Judge (severely)—"How do you know the defendant is a married man? Were you ever at his house?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know him personally?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know his wife?"

"No, sir."

"Did anybody ever tell you they were married?"

"No, sir; but when I see a man and woman come to the same church regularly for three years, occupy the same pew and have a hymn-book apiece to sing out of, I don't want to see no marriage certificate from them. I can swear to their relation all the time."

Verdict for plaintiff.

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The Yellows in our Peach Orchards.

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

(Continued from our last week's issue.)

Almost daily visits to this tree followed the ensuing two weeks, when no change being perceptible, they were discontinued; and in the subsequent hurry of harvesting my grape crop, the experiment was forgotten until, some three weeks later, passing this tree, I was surprised to find a portion of the leaves on the inoculated branch assuming a wilted appearance, and the unmistakable half-moon shape which most of our members now recognize as the premonitory symptoms of the presence of the disease.

It only remains to be added that before the tree was finally divested of foliage by frost, this peculiar crescent form was distinctly apparent in nearly every leaf upon this branch; and the entire tree, I have little doubt, will, next season, develop the disease in an advanced stage.

I may also note in evidence of my belief, that birds and insects may be, and probably are, the unwitting vehicles for spreading broadcast the contagion. At least four-fifths of the infected trees in my orchard during the past season, were bordering on a ravine densely overgrown with weeds and brambles, making it a favorite resort for both birds and insects. These birds, and possibly also the insects, may, and probably do, migrate from infected districts, mainly during the early dawn, flitting from tree to tree, and from orchard to orchard, their limbs and plumage thus becoming the best possible means of displacing and conveying the delicate germs. Indeed in no other way can its erratic spread be reasonably accounted for. But besides the birds, finding here a congenial basking place in the early morning's sunshine, as also a flattering outlook for the conventional "early worm," during the early summer three or four, and frequently ten times the number of curculios were caught from the row of trees adjacent to this ravine, as were found elsewhere in the orchard—the number always diminishing in proportion as the distance increased. This, in connection with the fact before stated, that the larger percentage of diseased trees to be found in my orchard were in these identical two rows where birds and curculios were always most abundant, is certainly suggestive of a reason for the assumption, that birds, insects and yellows, have, to say the least, some curious connection.

And now, in conclusion, let me add that this single experiment is not offered as proof positive or infallible, but rather as a suggestion, with the hope and expectation that all interested will make similar tests, and if conducted with due reference to the extreme delicacy of the laws which govern the growth and dissemination of these minute wonders in nature's economy, I have no doubt as to the attainment of like results. If this theory may be thus practically demonstrated, the problem of suppression is no longer a difficult one of solution. To this end, in my judgment, you cannot make a law too stringent in its application. If thereby we may save our valuable orchards, our incomes, our homes and ourselves from the contemplation of a community of bankrupts, by the prompt and adequate suppression of this common enemy, this intolerable scourge, this unmitigated nuisance, we shall finally accord to it our fullest need of approval, and to the giver of all good our heartfelt thanks.

Bottom Prices of Lands.

With an increase of a million of people annually—soon a million and half, and possibly two millions a year in the not distant future—there is little probability of lower prices of agricultural lands. The bottom of inflation having fallen out, the honest greenback having been vindicated, fictitious values must have disappeared, and as farm mortgages are gradually lifted prices of lands should naturally stiffen as population advances. The migration to Texas, to Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota has been immense the past year; the borders of the dry plains are already reached, the narrow valleys and elevated plateaus of the Rocky Mountain system sought out, and the wheat lands of Washington Territory are already filling with immigrants, who realize the fact that the nominal prices of these fertile soils represent scarcely the annual interest upon their future value. Every Western State has had lands sold at a dollar an acre, and again within the life-time of the purchaser for \$20, \$50 and even \$100.

In 1900 what increment of value will attach to the cheap lands of to-day? What effect will thirty to forty added millions of people have upon prices? The civilization and wealth of England are the growth of hundreds of years, yet the most rapid growth has been in the last hundred, coincident with the advances of population. In 1770 the rent of cultivated land averaged 13 shillings per acre; in 1850, 27 shillings, and 30 shillings in 1878. Prices of English farm products have also advanced—meat from 3½ to 5 and 9 pence; butter from 6 to 12 and 20; though bread remains the same as in 1770—at 1½ pence because the farmers of Minnesota and California are willing to supply it at such a rate. As the superficial area of our lands cannot be enlarged, however, population may increase, it is not time to begin to think of deepening soils, of draining, ventilating and properly comminuting them? And as we ship to foreign lands the elements of their fertility, we might properly begin to think of systematic and scientific fertilization. Make them more productive, capable of higher yields and still larger net profits, and higher prices will be inevitable.—N. Y. Tribune.

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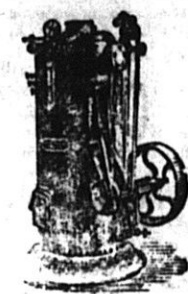
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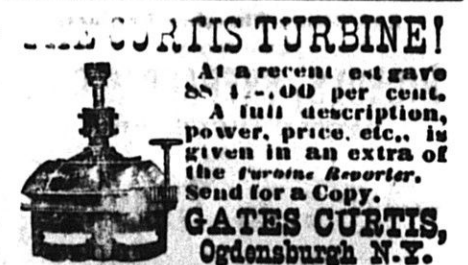
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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4, of mortgages, on page 386, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as the west eighteenth and 50-100 acres off of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five in township six, north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jennison road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four in township six north of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, February 11, A. D. 1878.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. W. McBride, Atty. for Assignee. 1-13w

A. L. Holmes

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

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Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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AND HAVING OPENED A. L. HOLMES.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich. Dec. 20, 1878.

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9-17 JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

Probate Order.

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

In the matter of the estate of Cornelia Plummer, deceased.

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

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE.

51-4w Judge of Probate.

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5-17

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PRICES ARE LOW.

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G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Denmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 680, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Denmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 34, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 323, on the 24th day of August, 1871, and which said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Milton F. Marsh on the 12th day of May, 1873, to Benton E. Green, which said last assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 580, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof. Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the north-west quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county; on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 2, 1879.

BENTON E. GREEN.

Assignee of said Mortgages.

LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee.

48-13w

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blemishes, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 2c. stamp, BEN. VANDELFF & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

1-29w

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W. RUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

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