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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 315.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent 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
1 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	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 published without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the subscription. Two X signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11 55 a. m.	1 15 a. m.
" "	9 35 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10 45 a. m.	5 25 a. m.
" "	9 25 p. m.	3 35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1 05 a. m.	12 15 "
" "	5 10 "	11 00 a. m.
" "	3 25 p. m.	9 45 "
" "	2 40 "	"

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	
p. m. p. m.	p. m. a. m.	
8 00 12 15	Muskegon.	9 00 7 50
7 25 11 41	Ferryburg.	2 30 8 40
7 15 11 30	Grand Haven.	3 30 8 50
6 30 11 07	Piccon.	3 13 9 40
5 35 10 40	Holland.	3 45 11 15
5 07 10 18	Fillmore.	4 15 11 45
5 07 10 18	Allegan.	5 00 12 15

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosures of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the store of A. Bolke & Bros.

TEN ECK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon and Van Patten's bank Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc., Eighth street.

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's Shoe store.

FURGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over E. Herold's Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Bree's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

Produce.

FLIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

General Dealers.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keep er of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish ing Goods.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU & VAN ZANDEREN, New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows, By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo Plow and warrant them at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A. Notary Public. Office in Common Council Room, Van Landegend's block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

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

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, at resi. ence, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. R. Meeng's Drug Store, 8th Street.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

Saddlers.

VAPPELL, 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, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market 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.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, March 13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. DAVID BERTSCH, W. M.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.
OVERYSEL Sept 22, 1878.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, bushel	1 50 @ 1 50
Butter, lb.	14 @ 14
Clover seed, lb.	16 @ 16
Eggs, dozen	10 @ 10
Honey, lb.	15 @ 15
Hay, ton	8 00 @ 8 00
Onions, bushel	1 30 @ 1 30
Potatoes, bushel	1 00 @ 1 00
Timothy seed, bushel	6 @ 6
Wool, lb.	6 @ 6

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white, bushel	new \$ @ 1 00
Corn, shelled, bushel	25 @ 25
Oats, bushel	25 @ 25
Ruckwheat, bushel	25 @ 25
Brn, lb.	16 00
Feed, lb.	18 00
" 100 lb.	1 00
Barley, lb.	1 00
Widdling, lb.	1 15
Flour, lb.	2 25
Pearl Barley, lb.	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

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

The attention of Agents

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

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Wm. Van Patten, Holland, Michigan.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

3-4m

I now offer special bargains in Dry Goods, and will sell you a good article as cheap as anywhere else. The refuse articles and remnants brought here from other cities are no criterions to go by, and I don't intend to deal in any such articles. 8-2w D. BERTSCH.

HOLLAND, FEB. 20, 1878.

I regard outline maps as of the highest importance in every public school; in fact, geography cannot be successfully taught without them. I am also satisfied that Montith's are first-class and excellent for school room use.

I. F. BANGS,

Supt. of Public Schools, Holland.

I fully indorse the above.

PROF. C. DOESBURG.
Mr. M. L. Barber is General Agent for the National School Furniture Company at No. 34 & 36 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

I have just received a large assortment of new spring hats. The latest styles are elegant and will be sold cheaper than the old ones. Call and judge for yourself, at 8-2w D. BERTSCH.

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

Who Owns Our Merchant Navy.

The following interesting article we clip from the New York Sun, for the benefit of our sailors, and everybody who feels an interest in our mercantile marine: There is no subject of national interest about which more misconception exists than the ownership of our mercantile marine. The current notion is that the volume of commerce assigned to a given State or city affords a tolerably accurate measure of the capital invested in navigation; but this, with very few exceptions, is ludicrously untrue, and it is worth while to mark the exact fact which we find set forth in a report lately published by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The returns embraced in this report were prepared by collectors of customs, and show the number and tonnage of all vessels belonging to each customs district, without reference to the place where they may be temporarily enrolled or licensed, but with exclusive regard to ownership.

It is true that the city of New York is credited with more than one third of all the shipping owned in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The aggregate tonnage of the whole country for the year ending June 30, 1877, and excluding vessels belonging to the lakes and Western rivers and the Pacific coast, was 3,088,000. To this total 1,073,000 was contributed by the commercial metropolis, and about 15,000 by Sag Harbor, these two ports engrossing all the ocean tonnage of this State. There is nothing unexpected in these figures. But the amount of tonnage ascribed to the State of Maine, whose trade, both foreign and coasting, is relatively inconsiderable, and whose shipbuilding interest has been prostrated for many years, is certainly surprising. Not less than 632,000 tons are owned in Pine Tree State, which not only stands second in the list of shipowners, but far ahead of her nearest rivals, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The latter are respectively credited with 438,000 and 368,000 the latter amount being wholly charged to the customs district of Philadelphia, which accordingly ranks second among shipowning cities. The fifth place on the list belongs to Maryland, of whose 137,000 tons about six-sevenths should be assigned to Baltimore. From this point the official report presents a succession of surprises. New Jersey, for instance, notwithstanding all the tonnage belonging to Jersey City, is credited to the customs district of New York, still commands the sixth place in the table. Her tonnage aggregates, indeed, 112,000, or more than three times the amount owned by the State of Louisiana, including the latter's great seaport of New Orleans. Indeed, the little State of Rhode Island owns more shipping than Louisiana, while if we throw out the Crescent City, all the Southern States combined, from Virginia to Texas, have a smaller tonnage than the State of Connecticut. When we consider that the latter is only credited with 90,000 tons, we can form some idea of the maritime decay in Mobile, Galveston, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, and Norfolk. And here we may mention that the total tonnage of the Pacific coast is only 185,000, to which San Francisco contributes 139,000, or less than a single inconsiderable town in Maine. It is singularly interesting, indeed, to decompose the totals assigned to particular States, and note the quotas furnished by small and obscure seaports. For example the city of Bath, Maine, with a population of some 8,000, has been identified with the history of American shipbuilding; but few persons are aware that the figures of the tonnage owned there reached 150,000, an amount much larger than that possessed by the citizens of Baltimore or of San Francisco. Even the insignificant town of Wadsworth, Maine, exhibits more tonnage than Baltimore, being credited with 121,000. So, too, the shipping owned at Belfast, in the same State, a town of some 5,000 inhabitants, aggregates 84,000 tons, or more than the joint merchant navy of all the Southern seaboard States, with the exception of Louisiana. Passing to New Jersey, we find the tonnage owned in Perth Amboy exceeding that of New Orleans, and that of the Great Little Egg Harbor larger than the united quota of Georgia and the Carolinas. Indeed, Little Egg Harbor alone, of which it is probable few natives of Alabama have ever heard, is shown by the official report to own more tonnage than their whole State, including the city of Mobile.

That portion of the report which gives the details of lake and river navigation reveals some curious facts. It appears that a larger amount of tonnage is owned by the inland city of St. Louis than owned by San Francisco, the official figures being 140,000. Among other cities prominent in the river trade, Pittsburgh is credited with 107,000, an amount nearly equivalent to the foreign and coast tonnage of Baltimore. Among the lake cities Buffalo, as might have been expected, stands first, with a quota of 161,000 tons; next comes —not Chicago, nor Milwaukee, nor Detroit, but another New York port—Oswego, with a tonnage of 115,000. Chicago is credited in the official table with only 84,000, or the precise amount assigned to Belfast, Maine. The tonnage of Milwaukee is 67,000; that of Detroit, 73,000, both ranking below Cuyahoga, Ohio, which has 74,000. And finally, we may mention that the shipping owned in the district of Huron, Michigan, represents a larger amount of tonnage than that ascribed to New Orleans. We may note, also, the broad fact that the shipping owned on our Northern lakes now aggregates not less than 700,000 tons, while that on our Western rivers is set down at 422,000. To measure, at a glance, the vast importance of our lake and river navigation, we may point out that its joint tonnage would exceed that of all the vessels belonging to the Atlantic and Gulf States and engaged in foreign or coasting trade, should we exclude from the latter category the single State of Maine and the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

To Much Bank Capital.

The incorporated banks of this city are passing through a season of trial which can end only in one way. A large number of them must retire from business and wind up. There is more capital invested in banking than the mercantile community requires, and the surplus must be withdrawn. The process is going on gradually, through losses and depreciation of assets, and it would be wiser for the weak bank to anticipate the inevitable result and get out before they are entirely used up. Ten years ago the capital and surplus profits of the national and State banks of the city combined amounted to about \$125,000,000. To-day they amount to about \$100,000,000; the difference having been either lost or retired. But whereas the exchanges of the Clearing House in 1867 were \$28,000,000,000, those of 1877 were only \$20,000,000,000, showing a falling off in business of one-third against a reduction of banking capital of only one-fifth.

Again, ten years ago the prices of commodities in this market were nearly double what they are at present, and consequently twice as much money was employed in buying and selling them. Wheat was \$2.50 per bushel; now it is \$1.25. Corn was \$1.30; it is now 60 cents. Cotton was 19 cents per pound; now it is only 11. Pork was \$21 per barrel against \$11.50 to-day. Sugar was 12 cents per pound; to-day it is 7 to 8. Refined petroleum, which was 24 cents per gallon, is now but 12 cents, and so on with the rest of our great staples. Manufactured goods have suffered a similar fall in price, partly from the greater cheapness of raw materials and labor, and partly from a diminished demand. Coal and railroad stocks have depreciated more than one-half, and the rest of the stock list is also greatly reduced in price. The result is that a dollar now does the work which used to employ two, and the banks have twice as much money to lend as there is any call for. No wonder that the rate of interest is low, and that in a desperate struggle to get higher rates, dangerous loans are made which often turn out dead losses.

The question which the stockholders of a good many of the banks are beginning to consider very seriously is whether, in view of the facts, they shall let their institutions run on till the whole capital is consumed in taxes and bad debts, or whether they shall rake what they can out of the fire at once. Of course, all the salaried bank officers and their friends advise them to go on and await better times; but such advice is interested, and should not receive much consideration. The only sound rule to go by is that of comparing the amount earned in the business, over and above all expenses, taxes, and losses, with the amount which could be earned by the same capital invested in some other way. It is pretty safe to say that a bank which cannot make for its shareholders more than four per cent net per annum had better return their money. That rate of income can be got on Government bonds with far less risk. There are more of such banks than is generally supposed and we look for their speedy dissolution.—N. Y. Sun.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A SENATION has been created in Philadelphia financial circles by the suspension of the heavy grain shipping firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. The liabilities are about \$260,000. Cattell was formerly a United States Senator from New Jersey. John Dippold & Son, coal dealers, Pittsburgh, have failed. Liabilities, \$200,000. The annual report of the New York Fire Department shows that during the past year there were 1,450 fires in the city, causing a loss on buildings of \$1,008,446, and damage to property of \$2,207,249. The insurance on buildings was \$5,298,960, and on property \$7,209,647; uninsured losses, \$128,085. This is an increase of ninety-four fires over the previous year.

SIXTEEN leading Crispins have been arrested at Marlboro, Mass., on indictments charging them with conspiracy in connection with recent labor troubles.

A BLACKMAILING story was written and printed in the New York Sun, the intended victim being no less a personage than the high Russian Princess Sofyovsk, who is now sojourning in New York, and said to be in high favor at the court of the Czar. The Sun publishers refused to divulge the author's name. Count Kalonov, nephew of the Princess, went to the Police Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the publishers of the offensive article. He was informed that a warrant could not be issued. Upon subsequent legal advice, the Princess resolved upon an entirely different course, and one that will tend to make the case not only celebrated, but of international importance. The blackmail having been attempted through the Postoffice, the offense comes within the jurisdiction of the National Government. The attention of the Russian Government will be called to the publication, and efforts made through it to have the United States Government take the matter up.

THE WEST.

In August last a package of Canadian currency, amounting to \$5,000, mailed at Montreal, Canada, and destined for Helena, Montana, was mysteriously abstracted from the United States mails at some point west of Chicago. All efforts of the detectives to ferret out the robber were unavailing until recently, when a man from Nebraska entered a Chicago bank and tried to negotiate the exchange of the identical money. He was pounced upon by the officers of the law. This man (Harmon by name) informed the officers that he got the money from a postal clerk named John J. Moore, living at Fremont, Neb., and that Moore had hired him to exchange it for other money. Moore has just been arrested, and confesses to the robbery.

NELSON MORRIS' extensive slaughter-house, near the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. Loss about \$120,000; insurance only \$10,000. The Insane Asylum at Winooki, Sheboygan county, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Four inmates perished in the flames.

SOME excitement has been produced in St. Louis by the discovery of a heavy defalcation on the part of John E. Thornton, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

THE two murderers of Hugh McConville, who committed the crime at Chicago some weeks since, have been found guilty and sentenced to death. Chicago pork-packers have handled and packed 2,974,310 hogs from Nov. 1 to date, being 888,581 more than for the corresponding period last season. Frank Rande, the Gilson (N.Y.) desperado, has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

DUNCAN, the defaulting President of the Pioneer Bank, of San Francisco, has at last been arrested, and will be prosecuted for his crime. He had been hiding in the city ever since the discovery of his defalcation.

ZACHAS C. MITCHELL, a hitherto prominent and respected lawyer of St. Louis, Mo., has fallen into deep disgrace. He has been arrested on a charge of forging a note for \$300. The proof against him is positive. Cameron, Amberg & Co., well-known printers and blank-book manufacturers of Chicago, have sustained a severe loss by fire. The damage to their establishment is estimated at \$60,000. At a meeting of the butter-dealers of Cincinnati, the other day, it was decided to memorialize the Legislature, asking the passage of such laws as will compel the branding of packages containing oleomargarine with its name.

THE SOUTH.

JAMES M. DAVIS, United States Deputy Revenue Collector, has just returned to Nashville from the most successful revenue raid ever made in Tennessee, having destroyed four hundred illicit concerns in Putnam, White, and DeKalb counties. James Milan and Frank Lewis are among the captured. Besides illicit distilling, they are charged with a peculiarly atrocious murder. Thomas C. Anderson was called before the bar of the Superior Criminal Court at New Orleans, the other day. The motion in arrest of judgment was overruled, and, when asked if he had anything to offer before his sentence, Anderson said that he considered his case a cruel prosecution under the forms of law; that he was in the power of the court, and ready to receive his sentence. Judge Whitaker answered that the accused had had a fair trial before an impartial jury, and that the verdict was fully justified by the evidence. He then sentenced Anderson, in consequence of the recommendation of the jury to the mercy of the court, to the lowest term under the law—two years at hard labor in the State penitentiary, and costs.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on Public Lands has decided to report several bills, the effect of which is to cause all land grants to railroads which up to this time have not complied with their charters to revert to the United States. The effect would be to cause to revert 700,000,000 acres.

WASHINGTON was thronged with agriculturists last week. They came from the East, the South and the West. The occasion that brought them together was the meeting of the National Agricultural Congress. Resolutions were adopted urging upon Congress the expediency of supplying such additional endowment as is necessary to the carrying out of the objects for which the act establishing agricultural colleges was passed; declaring that in view of the vital importance of transportation to agricultural interests, it is the sense of the Agricultural Congress that the General Government shall own and operate lines of railroads in the country, and that Congress should be instructed to have one of its committees examine into the question; recognizing the substantial benefits already conferred by act of Congress to encourage agricultural colleges, and declaring against any further distribution of public lands by railroad corporations. In the course of the pro-

ceedings speeches were made by various delegates, giving the condition of various agricultural interests.

As noted in our Congressional summary, the Senate of the United States, by a majority of twelve, has voted for the restoration of the franking privilege. Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Allison, Beck, Burnside, Butler, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Edmunds, Garland, Grover, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Hoar, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kickapoo, Lamar, McDonald, Matthews, Morgan, Paddock, Ransom, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Windom, and Withers—33. Nays—Baile, Bayard, Booth, Cameron of Wisconsin, Cockrell, Cooke, Davis of Illinois, Eaton, Eustis, Ferry, McCreery, McMillan, Morrison, Morrill, Oglesby, Plumb, Sargent, Sanbury, Voorhees, Wadsworth, and Wallace—21. Paired—Patterson (who was in favor of) and Armstrong (who was against the bill).

The National House of Representatives has passed, by a large majority, a bill giving women lawyers the right to practice in United States Courts.

SECRETARY SHERMAN says he will execute the Silver bill in the spirit in which it passed. The Western wool-growers and Eastern wool-manufacturers are not in harmony on the subject of the wool tariff. The wool-growers wish the tariff to remain as it is. The wool manufacturers desire a considerable reduction, in order that they may compete more easily with British manufacturers.

THERE is no change in the position of the Government on the Mexican question. While a friendly feeling is expressed toward Mexico, there are no signs at present of an immediate recognition of the administration of President Diaz.

MANY members of Congress are of the opinion that the Wood Tariff bill will be defeated. Robert W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury, died of paralysis last week.

GENERAL.

A GREAT curiosity, in the shape of a Chinese war vessel, with American officers and a Mongolian crew, will shortly visit the United States. Died, at Boston, Feb. 21, John McCoy, aged 110; same day, at Halifax, N. S., Mrs. Catherine Jarvis (a colored woman who escaped from Southern slavery in 1782), aged 110.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 9,691,292 bushels; corn, 6,009,403 bushels; oats, 3,297,716 bushels; rye, 786,026 bushels; barley, 4,184,476 bushels. Fires: At Waco, Texas, loss \$50,000; Chester, Pa., loss \$35,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, loss \$30,000.

FOUR Government vessels are to be dispatched to France with full loads of American goods for exhibit at the Paris Exposition. All the space allowed to the United States has been already assigned by the Chief Commissioner.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 9,285,000 bushels; corn, 4,836,000 bushels; oats, 2,982,000 bushels; rye, 790,000 bushels. George H. Baker, late Minister to Russia, believes that in the present European troubles Russia will stand with Germany, whatever may come, and that Austria will stand with Germany. He thinks the Russian party at Constantinople, composed of the Turks who favor an alliance with Russia, is very strong.

POLITICAL.

THE Indiana Democratic State Convention met at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, and organized by the selection of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks as Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: For Secretary of State, John G. Shanklin; for Auditor of State, Mahlon D. Manston; for Treasurer of State, William Fleming; for Attorney General, Thomas W. Wollen; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart. The platform adopted demands retirement of national bank notes and the issue of greenbacks, instead of legal-tender notes, for all debts, public and private, except when coin is stipulated; the remonetization of a 412½-grain silver dollar; unlimited coinage, under the same regulations as gold is coined; favors the sale of bonds in this country instead of abroad by means of a syndicate; demands the punishment of those Republicans who were engaged in the Presidential frauds; favors the most rigid economy in public expenditures; and protests against subsidies by the Federal Government.

THE Ohio State Probation Convention, held at Columbus last week, nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, K. N. Robinson, of Cuyahoga; for Judge of the Supreme Court, William F. Ross, of Miami; for Members of the Board of Public Works, Delmont Lock and J. Ross. In an interview with a Washington reporter, the other day, Mr. Stanley Matthews admitted that he knew of no pledge or understanding made by or with Nicholas, the Governor of Louisiana, in relation to amnestying the Returning Board. He thought the resolutions adopted by the Legislature covered the case, however.

A CALL has been issued for the meeting of the Illinois Democratic State Convention at the State Capital on Wednesday, the 11th day of April, 1878.

JUDGE WHITTAKER has refused the application of Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, for a new trial.

At a meeting of the Socialistic Labor party of New York city, the other day, the red flag of the Commune was displayed. Resolutions were adopted denouncing a standing army and the existence of armories in cities, and setting forth that more protection should be given to free speech. "Only let the army be abolished," one speaker said, "and labor would make such a move as would insure its rights, and render it equal with capital."

REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHWARD, of Ohio, has introduced in Congress a bill to amend the Federal constitution by an article providing for the election of three Presidents, representing the Southern, the Western, and the Middle and Eastern States, the three to be a Council for the Government, etc. A Washington correspondent says, "There is a movement on foot to contest Hayes' title by a writ of *quo warrant*, in the United States Supreme Court, and New York encouraging the proceeding." The President has appointed A. W. Beard Collector of the port of Boston, vice Simmons, whose commission has expired. There was a hot fight over this appointment. Simmons was the candidate of Ben Butler, while Beard was pressed by the Hoar faction. It is said the President's action will widen the Republican breach in Massachusetts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

If advices from Havana, Cuba, are to be believed, the insurgent resistance to the Spanish authority is over, and peace once more reigns in that long-afflicted island. All the rebellious chiefs have acknowledged their allegiance and subscribed to the peace conditions. These are, in substance, as follows: The island of Cuba to receive the same political organization and administrative concessions as enjoyed by Porto Rico; ample pardon for all political offenses committed since 1868, and liberty for those persons under sentence and political prisoners, and a general pardon to deserters from the Spanish lines; liberty to be given to slaves and Chinamen within the insurgent lines; all persons desiring to leave the island to be fur-

nished with means to do so, without touching either village or city if so desired.

CARDINAL JOACHIM PECCI, an Italian, has been elected by the Conclave of Cardinals in Rome as the successor of Pope Pius IX., whose appointee he was as Camerlengo, or High Chamberlain of the Vatican, and who, it is understood, had, before his death, privately expressed a preference for him for the Pontifical succession. Pecci is 68 years of age, and is a native of Carpenetto, in the diocese of Aragnu. He was created a Cardinal Dec. 19, 1853, and, in addition to being Camerlengo, was the Archbishop of Perugia. Pope Pius had great confidence in him, and Antonelli, the late Papal Premier, was exceedingly jealous of him, and dreaded his influence in the Vatican. Pecci will be the 253rd Pope of the Church of Rome. He will assume the title of Leo XIII. A London dispatch it is reported, on what is said to be good authority, that the number of persons suffering from famine in the northern provinces of China is 70,000,000.

CABLE dispatches of the 23d of February are to the effect that there was a serious misunderstanding between Russia and England, and that the former threatened to occupy Constantinople if the British fleet was not withdrawn from the Sea of Marmora. The concentration of large bodies of Russians south of Adrianople continued, evidently for the purpose of moving with resistless force upon Constantinople and the straits, in the event of any failure of the peace negotiations. The dispatches report that the prospects for the early assembling of the congress are not flattering. Russia is hastening negotiations for peace at Adrianople, and also concentrating a large force of troops in Roumelia, as if anxious to provide against any possibility of Austria cutting off her line of communication. From Vienna come disquieting rumors as to Austria's warlike preparations, and altogether the prospect is not so peaceful as had been hoped. Nanyk Pasha, a leading Turkish statesman, has gone to St. Petersburg to endeavor to obtain from the Czar a modification of the terms of peace, especially those touching the withdrawal of the Mussulmans from Bulgaria, and the limits of the new principality. Server Pasha has been deposed from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. John Walter, proprietor of the London Times and Liberal member of Parliament, has been blackballed by a prominent Edinburgh club, on account of his pro-Russian sentiments. The Turks have been at some of their favorite deviltry among the Druses in Syria. On pretext of arresting a villager for some trivial offense, the place was visited by Turkish soldiers, and thirty men were killed and a number wounded. The British Foreign Office has given notice to Lloyds that prohibition of export of grain and other products from Black Sea ports has been raised.

The announcement is made that the Governments of Germany and France have expressed satisfaction with the choice of a Pope. This is especially important in the case of Germany, because it may lead to the modification of the ecclesiastical laws by which Bismarck contrives to exclude from the German nation any ideas except such as the Hohenzollern house might choose to supply—religions as well as political.

DISPATCHES of Feb. 25 state that Russia and Serbia are at loggerheads regarding the occupation of the territory in what is known as Old Servia which the troops of Prince Milan held at the time of the suspension of hostilities; the anti-Russian demonstration in London was a success as to numbers and brute force, 100,000 persons being present; and that clause in the peace conditions which contemplates the occupation of Bulgaria by Russian troops for two years after the reconstruction of that province into a principality is likely to meet with a vigorous protest from Austria. An explosion of dynamite at Parma, Italy, recently killed six and wounded sixty-three persons.

THE Shah of Persia is about to pay a visit to the Czar at St. Petersburg, and will be entertained magnificently by the Imperial Court of Russia.

CABLE dispatches of the 27th ult. state that negotiations between Russia and Turkey were concluded, and the basis of a permanent peace agreed upon; and that Russia had no intention of relinquishing any of her advantages to please either Austria or England, but was resolved to fight rather than abate one jot of her intentions.

A Rome dispatch indicates that the new Pope "will not be as liberal as has been supposed"—in other words, that Pope Leo XIII. will be a different kind of man from what he lately was as Cardinal Pecci.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—Mr. Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Agriculture to furnish to the Senate such information and facts as may be in his possession relative to the disease of horses, commonly called "hog cholera," with such suggestions as he may deem pertinent. Agreed to. Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill for the transfer of the life-saving service from the Treasury to the Navy Department. The Senate, by a vote of 32 to 21, put an amendment to the bill, regulating the salaries of Postmasters, restoring the franking privilege to the President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. The amendment allows all matter bearing the frank of any of the above officers, to the amount of two ounces, to pass through the mails free. As amended, the bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the entire day to the discussion of the contested-election case of Acklin vs. Darrell, from the Fourth Louisiana District—the Speaker having decided that it was not in order to take up the Silver bill. After a lengthy debate, the House decided, by a vote of 139 to 115, to seat Acklin, the Democratic contestant. All those voting were Democrats, with one exception—Mr. Cox, of Ohio. All the nays were Republicans.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to provide for a military post for the protection of the citizens of the Black Hills. Mr. Windom presented a memorial in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river. The Senate spent three hours in executive session over contested nominations. The three which caused most of the debate were Williamson, Collector of New Orleans; Norrump, District Attorney for South Carolina, and Smith, Collector of Mobile. The debate developed the fact that the Republican Senators are, if anything, more united against the President than at any previous period. Williamson's name was rejected by a large majority—the Democrats voting in a body against him, and only fifteen Republicans supporting the nomination. In the case of Norrump, the friend of Wade Hampton, the Democrats voted solidly for him, while all the Republicans opposed him except Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Burnside, and Matthews. Mr. Christiancy, who generally votes to sustain the President, on this occasion opposed Norrump, and he was barely saved by the four mentioned. The result of the day was to show that the five Republicans last named constitute all that can be fairly counted as Administration strength in the Senate. Smith was confirmed as Collector of Mobile by a vote of 26 to 23.

HOUSE.—The House, after a six hours' struggle, passed the Silver bill without amendment. The most determined fight was made against the bill by a few greenback-silver men and the opponents of silver, but at every stage they were defeated by a vote of 201 against 72. The first opposition came from the extreme silver men under the lead of Mr. Springer. The point made was that the amendment providing for an international commission, in that it made no appropriation of money, must be considered first in committee of the whole. The purpose of this motion was to force the bill where it would be open to unlimited debate. A protracted debate

followed upon this parliamentary technicality, with the result that Speaker Randall ruled that the point was not well taken; that inasmuch as the majority could ultimately decide, it was unjust to place the absolute power of objection with one member. Mr. Cox, of New York, who finally voted for the Senate bill, appealed from the Speaker's decision, but the latter was sustained by 228 to 26. The previous question was then ordered without difficulty, and an hour's debate followed. Probably there never were so many speeches in one hour. At the end of the debate a desperate effort was made by the opponents of the silver measure to defeat it by sustaining Mr. Hewitt's motion to table the result was to show their complete helplessness, the vote standing, yeas, 72; nays, 204. The 72 votes were almost exclusively cast by Eastern men. Voting then proceeded on the Senate amendments. They were all concurred in, in rapid succession, by about the same majority cast in the final passage. The amendments having been disposed of, the bill was put to a vote and passed—yeas, 204; nays, 72, as follows:

ACKLIN,	EVANS (Ind.),	NEAL,
Alben,	Evans (S. C.),	Oliver,
Alford,	Evans,	Overton,
Alkins,	Forney,	Page,
Baker (Ind.),	Forney,	Patterson (N. Y.),
Banning,	Forney,	Patterson (Cal.),
Bayne,	Forster,	Phelps,
Beebe,	Franklin,	Phillips,
Bell,	Fuller,	Pollard,
Benedict,	Garth,	Pound,
Bicknell,	Gause,	Price,
Blackburn,	Giddings,	Pridemore,
Blair,	Gladwin,	Reidy,
Bloom,	Good,	Randolph,
Boone,	Gunter,	Rea,
Bouck,	Hamilton,	Reagan,
Boyd,	Hanna,	Reid,
Bragg,	Harris (Ga.),	Riddle,
Brennan,	Harris (Va.),	Robbins (N. C.),
Brewer,	Harrison,	Roberts (Md.),
Bridges,	Hartbridge,	Robertson (La.),
Bright,	Hartzell,	Robinson (Ind.),
Brogden,	Haskell,	Ryan,
Brown,	Hatch,	Sampson,
Bruno,	Hays,	Sapp,
Buckner,	Hazleton,	Saylor,
Burckhard,	Henderson,	Scales,
Burdick,	Hendrick,	Sexton,
Butler,	Henry,	Shallenberger,
Cabell,	Hewitt (Ala.),	Shelley,
Cain,	Hewitt,	Singleton,
Caldwell (Ky.),	Hiscock,	Singleton,
Caldwell (Tenn.),	Hooker,	Small,
Calkins,	House,	Southard,
Candler,	Hubbard,	Sparks,
Cannon,	Hunter,	Springer,
Carlie,	Huntton,	Steele,
Casswell,	Humphrey,	Stevens,
Chalmers,	Itiner,	Stone (Mich.),
Clarke (Ky.),	Jones (Ala.),	Stone (Iowa),
Clark (Mo.),	Jones (Ohio),	Strain,
Clark (Iowa),	Keifer,	Thompson,
Clymer,	Kelley,	Thornburgh,
Cobb,	Kenna,	Throckmorton,
Cole,	Killingier,	Townsend (O.),
Collins,	Kimmel,	Townsend (Ill.),
Conger,	Knap,	Tucker,
Cook,	Knott,	Turner,
Cox (Ohio),	Landers,	Turney,
Cox (N. Y.),	Ligon,	Vance,
Craven,	Ligon,	Van Vorhes,
Crittenden,	Lattrell,	Waddell,
Cuiberton,	Lynde,	Walker,
Cummings,	Mackey,	Walsh,
Cutler,	Manning,	Welsh,
Danford,	Malsh,	White (Pa.),
Davidson,	Marlin,	White (Ind.),
Davis (N. C.),	McGowan,	Whitthorne,
Debert,	McKenzie,	Wigington,
Dickel,	McMahon,	Williams (Va.),
Dickey,	McMahon,	Williams (Ala.),
Douglas,	Mills,	Williams (Ore.),
Dunnell,	Mitchell,	Willis (Ky.),
Eden,	Morey,	Willits (Mich.),
Elam,	Monroe,	Wilson,
Ellis,	Morgan,	Wren,
Ellsworth,	Morrison,	Wright,
Errett,	Muldrov,	Yeates—204.

Bacon,	Frye,	O'Neill,
Bagley,	Gayfield,	Peddie,
Baker (N. Y.),	Gibson,	Potter,
Balou,	Hale,	Pugh,
Banks,	Hardenbergh,	Quinn,
Barbee,	Harmer,	Reed,
Blair,	Harris (Mass.),	Rice (Mass.),
Bliss,	Hart,	Robinson (Mass.),
Blythe,	Hewitt (N. Y.),	Rose,
Camp,	Hickford,	Schlicher,
Campbell,	James,	Stankison,
Chittenden,	Jones (N. H.),	Starin,
Clafin,	Jorgensen,	Stenger,
Clark (N. J.),	Joyce,	Stewart,
Covert,	Ketcham,	Swann,
Crapo,	Lapham,	Veeder,
Davis (Cal.),	Leonard,	Waite,
Daniels,	Lindsey,	Ward,
Deig,	Lowwood,	Warner,
Deming,	Loring,	Watson,
Eckhoff,	McCole,	Williams (Mich.),
Evans (Pa.),	McCalfe,	Williams (N. Y.),
Field,	Morse,	Williams (Del.),
Freeman,	Muller,	Wood—72.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Vice President Wheeler, who has been suffering recently from neuralgia, gave notice of his intended absence for several days, and asked that a President pro tem, be designated. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of James Gordon Bennett asking Congress to aid him in seeking new discoveries at the North pole. He offered a resolution for the Arctic vessel Pandora, and intended to man and run her at his own expense. The petitioner desired that the vessel should carry the American flag. The House joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certain arms to the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., was taken up and passed after considerable debate. A large number of petitions were presented on various subjects. Several amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill were offered and referred.

HOUSE.—A bill was presented proposing to give Dr. Mudd, of Maryland, \$3,000 for aiding cholera sufferers at the Dry Tortugas. Dr. Mudd was the surgeon who set the leg of John Wilkes Booth, and who was sent to Dry Tortugas for it. Mr. Shelley introduced a bill authorizing the issue of United States notes, and providing for the redemption of certain United States bonds. A number of bills for issuing certificates of silver bullion deposited in United States mints were introduced and referred. The following bills were also introduced: By Mr. Southard, proposing an amendment to the constitution relating to the election of President and Vice President; by Mr. Fort, to gradually retire the circulating notes of national-banking associations and replace the same with United States treasury notes; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the silver dollar; also to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, and provide for the issue of certificates for gold and silver bullion deposited in the mints; by Mr. Blair, authorizing the Southern Pacific railroad to extend its line westwardly to El Paso; by Mr. Crittenden, to reduce the pay of navy officers, and to reduce the number of such officers in the line and staff. Mr. Goode, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill applying the proceeds of the public lands to support free schools. Recommitted. Mr. Turner asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen members to inquire into the causes of the pecuniary depression throughout the country. Mr. Conger objected. Mr. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the appointment of experts to aid the committee of investigation. Dejected—yeas, 78; nays, 168. On motion of Mr. Hewitt of Alabama, a motion, by a vote of 174 to 51, went into committee of the whole. Mr. Southard, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and Indian wars.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—The Senate proceeded to the election of a presiding officer, Vice President Wheeler having been compelled, on account of ill-health, to temporarily vacate the chair. The Republicans nominated Mr. Ferry, and the Democrats Mr. Thurman. Result: Ferry, 29; Thurman, 28. Judge Douglas, of Illinois, voted for Mr. Thurman. He had other business of importance transacted in open session. In executive session the Senate considered the nomination of ex-Gov. Parsons, of Alabama, to be District Attorney for that State. After some discussion the case was postponed without action. The nomination of W. F. Wheeler for reappointment as Marshal for Montana Territory was rejected.

HOUSE.—A petition 700 yards long, and signed by 50,000 names, for the repeal of the law in relation to the transmission of matter through the mails, was referred. Mr. Rice, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill providing that, in case of death or resignation of a Pension Agent, the President may temporarily appoint his successor. Passed. Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, opened the floor and addressed the House in reply to a speech made by Mr. Garfield some days previous. In reference to that speech, he said the voice was the voice of Jacob; but the hand was the hand of Esau. While declaring his ardent desire to see peace and harmony restored in the Union, that gentleman made an appeal to the passions of the North by a feigned description of the ingratitude of the South that

would have "moved the stones to mutiny." The object of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) as well as the gentleman from Maine (Hale) was too clear to be misunderstood. It was a cunning and carefully-prepared assault on the Southern policy of the President. They had intended either to drive the President from his policy of conciliation or else drive the Republican party farther from the President. Another object had been to draw from Southern gentlemen some declaration of hostility toward the title of the President, in hopes that that would not only alienate him from them, but also as another evidence of Southern ingratitude. He said that the Democratic party did not intend to build up the Republican party by making war on the President. The Democratic party was satisfied with President Hayes. He was in his seat, whether he had obtained it by fraud, mistake, or accident. Referring to the prosecution of the Returning Board, he said the gentleman from Maine (Hale) had conducted with members of the board, and had said that the North was deeply impressed with the ingratitude of the South. He (Hewitt) thought the whole country was impressed with the belief that the Returning Board could not be trusted, and that some of the visiting statesmen were not worthy of trust. Referring again to the policy of President Hayes, he said that the gentleman had shown himself to be an honorable, upright and honest man, and while he (Chalmers) did not think the President deserved any special credit for doing his constitutional duty (except that it stood in marked contrast to the action of his predecessors), he was unwilling to see any movement in the South that looked like an act of ingratitude toward the President, and if Mr. Chalmers were Governor of Louisiana he should not hesitate to pardon every one of the members of the Returning Board as fast as they were convicted. Mr. Butler addressed the House on the financial question. He advocated the full restoration of silver to the coinage of the country, and made a lengthy argument in favor of a greenback currency. He said "we want the greenback for our currency, and mean to have it."

Supreme Court Decisions.

The following decisions have been rendered by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 1,106. *Cromwell vs. the County of Sac. Error to the Circuit Court for Iowa.* In this cause the court held that where a person purchased a municipal bond that had several years to run, to which an overdue and unpaid coupon for interest was attached, the fact did not render the bond and subsequently-maturing coupons dishonored paper, so as to subject them in the hands of the purchaser for value to defenses good against the original holder. That a purchaser in the market of a negotiable security, unless personally chargeable with fraud, can recover the full amount of the security against the maker, though he may have paid less than its par value, whatever infirmities may have attended its origin, and a subsequent purchaser, even with notice, takes the paper with like immunity; that a bona fide purchaser of a public security for value before maturity, takes it freed from all infirmities of origin, the only exceptions being where the securities were absolutely void for want of power to issue them, or where the circulation was prohibited by the law for illegality of consideration, such as being founded upon gambling or usurious transactions. Municipal bonds in Iowa, it is said, drawing 10 per cent. interest before maturity under the law of that State, draw the same interest after maturity, and the coupons attached to such bonds draw 6 per cent. a year after maturity, as also the judgments entered upon them. Reversed.

No. 202. *The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. McCarthy. Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.* In this case the court held that the railroad company having contracted to forward cattle from East St. Louis to Philadelphia, it is responsible for the transportation over the whole route, as well on the tracks of other companies as upon its own; that railroad companies, unless forbidden to do so by their charters, have power to contract for shipments the entire distance freight is to be carried over connecting lines. Affirmed.

SIXTY THOUSAND commercial travelers are employed by the wholesale merchants of the United States, at an average annual expense of \$3,000, at least, making the aggregate the enormous sum of \$180,000,000.

CHICAGO made and paved thirteen miles of new streets last year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$7 50	@	10 00
HOGS.....	4 25	@	4 50
COTTON.....	10 1/2	@	11
FLOUR—Superfine.....	1 00	@	5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 25	@	1 26
CORN—Western Mixed.....	53	@	54 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	38	@	41
RYE—Western.....	71	@	72
PORK—New Mess.....	11	@	11 25
LARD.....	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 75	@	5 50
Choice Natives.....	4 00	@	5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@	4 00
Butchers' Steers.....	3 50	@	4 00
Medium to Fair.....	3 90	@	4 50
HOGS—Live.....	3 60	@	4 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 00	@	6 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@	5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 02	@	1 10 1/2
No. 3 Spring.....	1 05	@	1 10 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	42	@	43
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@	25 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	54	@	56
BARLEY—No. 2.....	46	@	47 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	83	@	38
Eggs—Fresh.....	11	@	12
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@	10 40
LARD.....	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 11	@	1 12
No. 2.....	1 10	@	1 11
CORN—No. 2.....	42	@	42 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@	25
RYE—No. 1.....	53	@	54
BARLEY—No. 2.....	46	@	47
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 30	@	1 31
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	42 1/2	@	43
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@	26
RYE.....	56	@	57
PORK—Mess.....	10 75	@	10 90
LARD.....	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
HOGS.....	3 70	@	4 50
CATTLE.....	2 90	@	5 00
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	1 15	@	1 20
CORN—New.....	59	@	40
OATS.....	29	@	31 1/2
RYE.....	59	@	61
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@	10 75
LARD.....	7 1/2	@	7 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 26	@	1 27
No. 2 Red.....	1 25	@	1 26
CORN.....	44	@	45
OATS—No. 2.....	28	@	29
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White.....	5 75	@	6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 24	@	1 25
No. 1 Amber.....	1 22	@	1 23
CORN—No. 1.....	42 1/2	@	43
OATS—Mixed.....	29	@	30
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 05	@	1 50
PORK—Mess.....	10 75	@	11 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	5 25	@	5 50
Fair.....	5 25	@	5 00
Common.....	3 55	@	4 00
HOGS.....	4 10	@	4 40
SHEEP.....	3 00	@	5 55

HAZING AT PRINCETON.

A High Old Time Among the Students—A Number of Them Expelled—Their Departure the Occasion of Intense Excitement.

The Princeton College students have been at their old tricks of "hazing" again, and a great commotion is the result. Heretofore the higher classes have made the students of the lower classes their victims, but in this case the Freshmen reversed the order of things in a way that the Sophomores despised. It appears that a number of Sophomores wrote a fictitious invitation to a Freshman, inviting him to a reception. Suspecting nothing, the recipient responded, when he found himself in the company of hostile Sophomores, and straightway put him through an unmerciful hazing. The latter, when released, determined upon dire revenge. He suspected two students, Carter and Atterbury, of instigating and heading the attack upon him. What followed is related by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

The night had advanced into the small hours when a party of eight Freshmen, all disguised by masks, broke into the apartment which Carter and Atterbury occupy. They produced a paper which they demanded the two Sophomores should sign, but, as it reflected discreditably upon the class of which they are members, Atterbury and Carter declined to comply. They were immediately gagged, thrown down, and bound with ropes, and the party of Freshmen amused themselves by clipping their hair so as to make their appearance as conspicuously absurd as possible. The bound and gagged couple resisted as stoutly as their ropes would permit, but the masked intruders kept steadily at their work until they had finished. Then they piled the furniture in the direst disorder, and left. The Sophomores were released soon after, and determined to frighten, not to punish their assailants. To that end they charged their revolvers with blank cartridges, and followed the retiring Freshmen into the street. Having overtaken them, the two fired, and the Freshmen returned the fire with loaded weapons. A ball struck Atterbury in the thigh, a quarter of an inch from the main artery, and passed out on the other side of the leg. A meeting of the college faculty was called, and an investigation resulted in the expulsion of the following-named Freshmen: Thomas B. Bradford, Dover, Del.; Francis Lovely, Baltimore, Md.; Horace McDermott; Dayton, O.; Powell M. Bradley, Washington; W. J. Flock, Wilkes-barre; Richard H. Hutchins, Wyoming, Pa.; Edward F. Matthews and Harry H. Matthews, of Cincinnati (said to be Stanley Matthews' sons); Henry McAlpine, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; John J. M. Shaw, Pittsburg, Pa. The following Sophomores were also expelled: Robert E. Annin, Princeton; Atterbury and Carter, the ring-leaders of the hazing; George S. Johns, St. Charles, Mo.; John S. Meigs, Chicago; Julian Olds, Princeton; and H. C. Porter, Towanda, Pa. The Matthews brothers, from Cincinnati, went at once to the Treasurer of the college and drew out \$20 that had been deposited with him to their credit, and also drew from the bank all the money that stood to their credit there. They then packed their trunks, and, with the others, were ready to take the 5:30 train for home.

This hasty sending off of the suspended students was the cause of serious trouble that threw the two largest classes of the college into a state of open rebellion, and nearly led to more bloodshed. It is the custom of the college to have afternoon chapel at 5 o'clock, and every student is required to attend unless he has a valid excuse. The Freshman class, however, were determined to see their suspended brothers to the depot in safety, and they unanimously refused to attend chapel. The Sophomore class also desired to see the suspended Freshmen out of town, but with motives of a different nature. The Sophomores intended to "rush" the five suspended ones, and for this reason they too refused to attend chapel. This helped to swell a crowd about the depot that numbered several hundred. The five Freshmen, awed by the threats of the Sophomores, concluded to make an early start and walk to Princeton Junction, two and a half miles away, and thus to avoid their enemies. But the college authorities did not consider them altogether safe, even with this precaution, and Matthew Goldie, Proctor of the college, was sent to protect them. Goldie is almost a giant, and the college men look up to him as an athlete Jupiter. The Freshmen's friends were at the depot to see them off.

The usual cheers and tigers were given, and the five young men with their powerful protector started for the junction. Each man carried a heavy walking-stick, and, as subsequent events proved, nearly every one had a revolver in a handy pocket. The Sophomores had been watching for the departure. They went in a body to the depot to the number of more than eighty, and, as soon as they learned the Freshmen had started to walk, they abandoned the railroad and struck out across the fields in hot pursuit. As they marched along they sang the well-known Princeton song, and brandished the canes which nearly all carried. As they reached the long bridge, however, about half-way between the town and the junction, they saw the train on the Little Branch road approaching. They ran to the track, made the engineer stop the train, and all hustled on board. Meanwhile Goldie and the five students had reached the junction. When the Princeton train came in the eighty Sophomores made a rush for the Pennsylvania railroad depot with a cheer and a tiger, some of them threatening to make short work of the weaker Freshmen. The latter were greatly alarmed at the impending danger, and asked Goldie what they should do. "Go in there!" said the Proctor,

pointing to the door of the ladies' waiting room; "go in there, and I will protect you." The Freshmen went into the waiting-room, and Goldie, taking one of the clubs, planted himself in the doorway. The eighty Sophomores came down upon him with a rush. "Stand back, gentlemen," shouted Goldie, as he lifted his club. "The first man that tries to enter this door will drop."

This unexpected repulse brought the Sophomores to a stop. They deliberated about capturing the whole party, but none of them cared to be in the front ranks. In a few minutes they returned to the door, chatted pleasantly with Goldie, trying jestingly to induce him to let them "get a chance at the Freshmen." The Proctor was firm and stood his ground till the 6 o'clock train for Philadelphia stopped in front of the junction depot. The crowd in front was almost impenetrable. Goldie, however, opened the door and said, "Come on, gentlemen," and, plunging into the midst of the crowd, hustled the eighty Sophomores right and left, clearing a passageway from the train. Not a hand was raised in opposition. The appearance of the Freshmen was the signal for a storm of hisses and jeers from the Sophomores. Some of the Sophomores in the rear ventured to throw a few stones and pieces of coal from the railroad track, and one of the latter hit Goldie on the back of the head, but he paid no attention to it, and devoted his attention to keeping back the crowd and getting the Freshmen into the cars. Each of the latter, as he came out of the door, had his club firmly grasped in his hand, and held his left hand in his overcoat pocket in a way that betokened the presence of revolvers ready for an emergency. The train started off amid the jeerings and hootings of the crowd.

LEO XIII.

Sketch of the New Pope.

Pecchi is tall, with fine head, high forehead, narrow at the temples; long face, and straight features. He has a large mouth, prominent chin, cheerful, open countenance, and small, well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consolvi, the renowned Minister of Pius VII. He has a fine, sonorous voice; great dignity, even austerity, of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As Camerlengo, he has been at the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seems to be, irrevocably, accomplished facts.

At Perugia he followed the same policy recommended by the late Cardinal Riario Sforza. At Naples he advised good Catholics to fulfill their duties as citizens at the municipal and provincial elections, even when the clerical press, proposing to interpret the wish of the Vatican, enjoined the policy of abstention.

Cardinal Pecchi spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the conclave from Rome and other measures advocated by the reactionary party. He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals.

Cardinal Pecchi's private life, at all periods, is beyond reproach. He has considerable literary talent, and has written poetry. He never has had intercourse with functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of his duty brings him into contact are perfectly charmed with him.

Bills Pending in the House.

The following important bills and resolutions are now pending in the lower house of Congress:

To appropriate money for the erection of new military posts along the Texas border.

To make appropriation for the consular and diplomatic service.

To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river.

Making appropriation for detecting trespasses on public lands.

To make appropriation for the construction and repair of harbor defenses and coast fortifications.

To fix the pay of letter-carriers.

To regulate the compensation of Postmasters and prevent the illegal sale of postage stamps.

To pay mail contractors in 1861 who went into the rebellion without settling their accounts with the United States.

Banning's (Ohio) resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the practicability of reducing, consolidating and otherwise changing the present organization of the army.

The Bland Silver bill, as amended by the Senate.

What the Mints Can Do.

Dr. Linderman, Director of the United States Mints, has been interviewed in regard to the capacity of the mints to fulfill the requirements of the Bland Silver bill. He thought there was little doubt the bill would become a law, and said he had consequently been taking measures in expectation of its enactment. The three mints of the United States, he said, at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City, would probably be able to run out \$1,000,000 in the new coins during the first month after the passage of the bill. In the second month the number of dollars coined would probably be increased to \$2,000,000, while thereafter a maximum rate of coinage of \$3,000,000 a month would probably be reached. During the first year \$30,000,000 of the new dollars could be coined. The necessary amount of gold coinage could be coined, and the subsidiary silver coins also be got out as rapidly as hitherto. Between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in subsidiary silver coins are still to be

produced under the order issued by the Secretary of the Treasury during Grant's administration.—New York Tribune.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

Mrs. UZZIEL PUTNAM, wife of the first white settler of Cass county, lately celebrated her 85th birthday at Pokagon.

MONTCALM county has nineteen less places where liquor was sold in 1877 than it had in 1876, as one of the effects of the new law.

THE Biddle House, at Detroit, which has been closed for some time, has been leased to Hiram Gay and Arthur H. Van Norman, of that city, for five years. The house is to be thoroughly renovated and improved at once.

THE Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company are turning their passenger-train engines into coal burners. This, says a railroader, means faster time, and argues that the company mean to make a grab for Milwaukee passenger traffic via Ludington.

THE land grant of the Marquette and Mackinac railroad sets aside lands as follows: Chippewa county, 432,887.45 acres; Mackinac county, 275,666.63 acres; Marquette county, 240,217.31 acres; Schoolcraft county, 379,193.92 acres; total, 1,326,955.34 acres.

THE Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows, recently in session at Grand Rapids, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. P. Norman, Bailey Hastings; G. H. P. Palmer, Jackson; G. Scribe, H. Whitney, Lansing; G. Treasurer, Harrison Soule, Jackson; G. S. W., A. Harrison, Detroit; G. J. W., Jos. W. Ely, Allegan; Representative, Geo. H. Shearer, Bay City.

CONSTABLE R. V. McKEEN, of Lansing, recently attempted to arrest a farmer in Watertown, Clinton county, on a charge of perjury. Smith's wife was sick, and wanted the officer to wait till morning, when the officer drew a revolver; but the farmer's dogs sat down upon the constable, so to speak, and, to add to his discomfiture, in trying to shoot the dogs he shot himself in the hand, and finally returned to Lansing without his man, who graciously appeared the next day and gave bail.

THE story of how a Lenawee county farmer was duped out of \$480 by Detroit sharpers may serve a good purpose in putting other unsophisticated cultivators of the soil upon their guard when visiting big, wicked cities. Briefly, the tale, as told by a Detroit journal, is as follows:

V. W. Bennett, of Brighton, Michigan, came to this city Saturday, on business, and while near the corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, he was met by two well-dressed young men, one of whom called him by name, and introduced himself as a person well acquainted in Brighton, to which place he said he was going in the evening. After a brief conversation Mr. Bennett accepted an invitation and accompanied his new acquaintance to No. 126 Larned street, where they began a game of chance. The old man was unable to tell the name of the game, but said that the young man who was "so well acquainted in Brighton" lost on the first game and that he loaned him \$10 for the second trial. This time he turned winning numbers and, depositing the \$20 on the table, played again, losing. This was carried on, the young man alternately losing and winning, until he had borrowed \$125 from Mr. Bennett, which was at last lost. Then, in order to get back his money, Mr. Bennett loaned him \$75, which was in turn lost. Too deep in the mire and too verdant to stop, Mr. Bennett made other loans until the sum total of his investment amounted to \$480, when the young man so well "acquainted" turned winning numbers and, as Mr. Bennett says, "just put out his hand and pulled in my money and the other fellow's \$480, and showing it into his pocket walked out." When asked why he didn't stop the young man, Mr. Bennett said, "I was so much excited over my winning that I didn't think of it; beside he said he was going to Brighton and I didn't think but that it was all right." After he had discovered that the young man and his money would not come back Bennett turned to upbraid the young man's partner, when that individual, remarking, "Hasn't he got my money, too?" walked away.

BEFORE Judge Huntington, at Ann Arbor, a final decree has been entered in the Rose-Douglas case. The Lansing Republican says: "Dr. Rose and his friends were not present. Bradley F. Granger, of Ann Arbor, appeared as counsel for the Regents in place of Senator Christianity. The gross indebtedness on the part of Douglas is fixed at \$1,672.68, and on the part of Rose \$4,647.55, for the payment of which sixty days are allowed, it being especially provided that R. A. Beal and defendants Smith, Wilson and Smith, Rose's bondsmen, are held for any default in payment. Mr. Granger requested a continuance of the case, but Wm. L. Webber, associate counsel for the Regents, objected to this on the ground that it was for the interest of the university to have the case decided as soon as possible. The report of the Commissioner showed some ledger excesses and voucher excesses in favor of Rose and some against him. The Judge attributed them to accident and as incidental to the system of keeping accounts. In regard to the disputed items, the evidence was considered unsatisfactory. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. is to be charged each defendant on the amount of delinquent or unpaid accounts at the close of each year. Judge Huntington said the fact that the case was not tried by jury was due not to himself but to the counsel for the parties in suit."

Words Coined by Lincoln.

Noah Brooks, writing of President Lincoln in Scribner for March, says he was addicted to coining words and to using words which, though not found in the lexicons, seemed to express his meaning better than any other. Thus, of people who were pragmatic and meddlesome, he said that they were "interruptions." The quality of being easily duped he called "du-per-ance," and of a man who had been overtaken by a just retribution he said that "he had got his come-up-ence."

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

Partisan Debate in the House of Representatives—Eugene Hale Attacks the President's Southern Policy—Gen. Garfield Defends the Administration.

(Compiled from the House Proceedings.)

Mr. Hale, of Maine, said he had been profoundly moved with his observation of the course of events in Louisiana for the past year, and especially for the past six months. In the beginning he had watched the experiment made there hopefully, believing that the magnanimous and conciliatory course pursued by the President toward that people would be met by a generous and hearty return, but he had seen that honor and the pledged support pledged in return for generosity had been forfeited; that the resolutions of that State Legislature went for nothing, and that political prosecutions were urged to-day in Louisiana with a spirit of violence which reminded him of older days. He therefore could keep silence no longer. He reviewed the course of events in Louisiana from the close of Grant's administration, bringing forward prominently the fact that the title of the Packard Government and the Packard Legislature had been settled by the Electoral Commission, it being based on the count of the Returning Board, the same Board whose action in the case of the President had been confirmed by the Electoral Commission whose decision had been accepted by both houses of Congress. Its title had also since been affirmed by the Senate in the admission to a seat in that body of Kellogg, elected to the Senate by the Packard Legislature. He spoke of the call of that Legislature on the Federal Government for protection against domestic violence. He did not know, and nobody could tell, the reflections that passed through the mind of the President on that subject, but he could see that the President, looking on the subject with a desire for peace, with a disposition for conciliation, with a tendency toward tenderness, determined to start out and commit his administration to a course, not of repression or a strong iron hand upon the people, but of concession, of magnanimity, and disregard of the call of the Legislature of Louisiana. He went on to speak of the sending of the commission to Louisiana by the President, the result of whose mission was the disintegration of the Packard Government and the installation of the Nicholls Government, and he declared that no experiment in that direction had ever been made so thoroughly as the President had made this one. The Legislature and Gov. Nicholls had promised a pardon for all political offenses. He asked the House to turn back its mind, and he asked President Hayes to turn back his mind six months, to the 1st of May, 1877. Would anybody have been found then to predict that in less than sixty days the men who, foremost of all, had made themselves offensive to the Louisiana Democracy, because they had carried out the law of that State and had thereby become political offenders against that party in Louisiana and throughout the country, would have been prosecuted? Would the President have believed it? Would anyone have believed it?

Mr. Hale argued that there was no legal ground for the prosecution of Anderson, of the Returning Board, who had been for twenty years elected to the Legislature from his own parish, who had always stood high in public and private estimate, and who had never before been considered an outcast and a malefactor. In confirmation of his statement that there was a compact that there should be no political prosecutions in Louisiana, he quoted a letter in a New York paper.

Mr. Hale went on to say that the adherents of the Democratic party in the South, who were now so eager for upholding the law and for the punishment of any infraction of it, lurked in the swamps and on the hill-sides and in the ravines of the South, to ambush and shoot down officers of the revenue. It was a party so sensitive to-day that it robbed constitutions of their representatives on this floor and cast decisive votes in the House, at the hands of men who had no more right to seats than Dick Turpin had to the booty which he had plundered on the highway.

Mr. Atkins indignantly denied the statement of Mr. Hale as to the ambushing and murder of revenue officers.

Mr. Hale said that there was a profound impression that the proceeding in Louisiana had its root, its mainpring, its source elsewhere; that there were many who believed that the whole performance had been dictated and driven forward by the restless men who did not mean ever to admit that the Presidential title has been settled. The President of the United States was learning to-day a lesson of misplaced confidence. It was the old, old story. There had been nothing which the President could do to make efficacious his course toward the South which he had not done. There had been no encouragement which could be held out to that section showing the President's good faith which the President had not resorted to. He had appointed Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and other high officials from that section because he had been anxious that, if the experiment failed, nobody should be able to say it had failed from any lack on his part, and how the return was received from Louisiana. In conclusion he intimated that it might be the constitutional duty of the President to see to it that no injustice was done to a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Gibson replied to Mr. Hale. He denied that there had been any such compact for immunity for crime as had been asserted by Mr. Hale. As to the case of the murder of Webber in Feliciana parish, of which Mr. Hale had spoken, he (Gibson) had interested himself in having the guilty party brought to justice, and the information which he received was that it was the general impression that Webber had been murdered by a man of his own party, a personal enemy. He portrayed the state of affairs in Louisiana during late years when no guilty man had been punished, and when no honest man felt his life secure from lawlessness, but since the Nicholls Government had been inaugurated, no man, whether poor or rich, who committed a crime had escaped punishment. He denied that the Returning Board was being persecuted on political grounds. Who had anything to gain by that? Certainly not the people of Louisiana. Certainly not the National Democratic party, for Hayes' title had been passed upon by Congress. The Returning Board was being prosecuted for forgery. That crime of forgery was trivial in so far as the recent election was concerned, but it was a crime of enormous proportions, and the man who falsified the returns struck a blow at civil liberty and free government. If this movement in Louisiana which appeared to be a very simple one was to excite the public mind, to excite animosities, which he had hoped were sleeping in Northern communities, he should deplore it more than any other man. Reverting to the charges of a compact between the authorities of Louisiana and the Federal Government, he denied it not only for the Nicholls Government, not only for his friends, but he denied it for the President and his Cabinet. They could not be guilty of such a crime.

Mr. Carlisle quoted from a speech made by President Hayes to prove that the troops were withdrawn from constitutional duty, and not as an act of conciliation.

Mr. Hale asked then if the people of the South were placed under any obligation by it. Mr. Gibson replied that they were placed under the highest obligations that American citizens could assume. The obligations of freemen in a free State in the American Union, to obey the laws of the United States, and to obey the laws of that State.

Mr. Clymer said every portion of the country outside the borders of Louisiana as well as in it was interested in the proceedings now

taking place in that State. In behalf of the people whom he represented he could say that they desire that the persons connected with the electoral fraud as principals should be punished; and that all who were abettors and aiders should be punished, because while the country might have to submit to the consequences of that fraud, in the interest of human liberty all people everywhere should know how and by whom this great crime had been perpetrated. The question should not be considered as a local one. The whole people should give encouragement to the people of Louisiana to go forward and discover who were the principals. He denied that any agreement implied from the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana Legislature or any expression used by Gov. Nicholls was binding on him or anybody. The Returning-Board prosecutions could do no harm in the present, and they might be of immense value in the future.

Mr. Garfield next obtained the floor and said that the gentlemen from Pennsylvania (Clymer) called upon the people of Louisiana to help the Democratic party get at the great crime of the Presidential count. This he (Garfield) characterized as the entering point of the wedge which was to drive home what was called the great crime of the century. He did not intend to make an inflammatory speech. If there was a people on earth that had the right to be weary at heart of politics and partisanship it was the American people. He pictured the stages which a country must undergo in transition from a state of war to a state of peace. First, there was the military stage, when in bloody battles soldiers met to decide by power of strength the questions involved. Next came the stage that was semi-civil and semi-military. It was in this stage that Gen. Grant had taken the reins of the Government, and had endeavored to keep his administration within the province of civil and military power. When he had been succeeded by President Hayes, that gentleman had thought it was possible to declare that the semi-military period had gone, and that the period had come when only peace methods should be inaugurated. In his judgment President Hayes was an optimist, who looked only on the bright side of human nature and disliked to look at its dark side. His (President Hayes') faith and hope had been larger than the faith and hope of most people. He had gone forward to the very verge of the constitution in offering both hands in fellowship and in offering the olive branch of peace. He had gone to the limits of his power in order to bring about an era of good feeling and pacification. No man had shared more heartily the aspirations of the President than he (Garfield) had. He had tried in every way to aid the President in his project, and in order to do that there was a world of things to be forgotten and forgiven on both sides. If the strict letter of law had been adhered to at the end of the rebellion, there would have been no end to the awful spectacles of prosecution and punishment (under the law signed by George Washington) against those who had committed the crime of treason.

Mr. Waddell asked if the troops had not been removed from the South as a matter of constitutional duty, and did not the Republican party make war on the President for that?

Mr. Garfield replied that the withdrawal of the troops from the Governor's room and office in New Orleans was a constitutional duty. As a political student he (Garfield) had never doubted and did not doubt to-day that Packard had been honestly and fairly elected Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Garfield went on to say that the action of the President in removing the troops had been looked upon by the people of Louisiana as a generous and magnanimous action, and they had garlanded the man who had performed it with the richest praise. In that era of reconciliation both sides had forgiven and forgotten much. There had been bleeding hearts in the land at the recitals of the massacre at Hamburg and Ellenton, but these horrible stories were never heard of now. Why? Because there had been a silent determination to let all that terrible chapter sleep. All the outrages which had been committed in Louisiana during the late election had been covered with the veil of oblivion. Who had begun the latter revival of the chapter? While that work of reconciliation had been going forward, there had commenced at the North (he affirmed it boldly) the process for laying the keel for another Presidential campaign, and the order had gone forth to Louisiana to open upon the members of the Returning Board—to disguise it under the form of a State proceeding, but to enter a wedge—and then the Democratic power, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Clymer) had stated, would summon all its strength to drive the wedge to its head and stamp the great fraud of the election as it deserves.

Continuing, he said that many weeks ago details of all that was now taking place in Louisiana had been fore-shadowed by many persons as a part of the programme. The impression was abroad that the prosecution of the Returning Board was the beginning of a purpose to reopen the whole question. One by one events were developing which would make it impossible to find the brotherhood and pacification which was so earnestly desired. It would be impossible to continue that course of pacification and brotherhood unless there was some reciprocity somewhere. It had been denied that the proceedings of the State Court were irregular. There was a letter in to-day's New York papers from J. Madison Wells, in that letter Wells stated that five successive Grand Juries had refused to find a true bill of indictment against him, and from other statements he (Garfield) understood that three juries had refused to find a true bill against Anderson. He asked his Northern colleagues what would be thought of a District Attorney who, having tried to get an indictment against a citizen and failed, should lodge an information and have him tried. What Prosecuting Attorney in the North could stand in the face of an outraged people and do that?

He went on to say that there was an ulterior purpose behind all this persecution. It was but a cloak and cover for a raid to be made for political purposes in the name of the Democratic party upon the title of the President of the United States. It was in view of that that the people, that he represented felt their efforts at pacification had been met not in the spirit in which they had been offered, and if this sort of proceeding went forward the President would be crippled in his conciliatory policy and every man who supported him would be crippled. If the Democrats desired to rob him of whatever support he hitherto had they were taking the best course to do it. The hope that both sections of the country were standing hand to hand, and would disappear if that line of conduct were persisted in, and it was in the light of that fact that he had attempted to state the spirit in which all those proceedings seemed to exhibit themselves.

THE Baptist year-book will show the following totals of the denomination for the United States: Associations at the close of 1877, 1,048; ministers, 14,596; congregations, 23,908; baptisms, 102,292; members, 2,024,224. There is an increase over 1876 of 43 associations, 984 congregations and 817 ministers. There is a decrease of 7,394 in baptisms.

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER, of Massachusetts, said, in a speech in the House the other day, that some of his brother members probably wanted to go to Congress. "The gentleman must address the Chair," interposed Speaker Long. "It was the Chair I had specially in mind," retorted Mr. Baker. [Loud laughter.]

THOSE RAILROAD LANDS.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County, at their sessions of October and January last, have just been published, and from its pages we gather the following action taken by them in regard to the so called railroad lands:

"Mr. Stewart presented memorial and petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, relative to the (so-called) Railroad Lands, and moved that the same be signed by the members of this Board and the Clerk instructed to forward the same to our Representative in Congress.

Which motion prevailed.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

We the undersigned Board of Supervisors of the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, claiming to represent the wishes of our constituents, would respectfully represent, that by reason of act of Congress dated June 5th, 1853, granting in trust to the State of Michigan, all the unsold Government Lands of the Alternate Section, within fifteen miles of a contemplated line of Rail Road, to be built between Grand Haven and Owosso, in said State, the people of our county have been grievously injured, in as much as the lands have not been claimed by any Rail Road Co., having built in accordance with the conditions of said grant, thereby leaving the title to a large amount of lands in this county, either in the State or Federal Government, and not subject to taxation or permanent settlement.

Your petitioners would pray that these Lands be restored to sale and settlement or given to some Rail Road Co., that will build a road on or near the line contemplated by the original grant in a very short space of time.

Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 10, 1877.
Signed by all the Supervisors."

The above is all the record shows on this subject, and in considering it we do not intend to go behind the returns. On its face it appears however, that this land matter was "presented" to the Board by one of its members, without any instructions from the Board, and that, without any formal reference, inquiry or report "all of the Supervisors signed it."

One of the reasons alleged in the petition—and a very plausible one for the Board to advance, is that the lands are "not subject to taxation." Let us see how the bill now pending before Congress, granting these lands to the M. & O. Railroad, will provide relief. The closing paragraph in section two of the bill reads: "Said lands shall be and remain free from all taxes for the term of five years from the date of the patenting of the same." The patents for these lands are to be issued on "the completion and putting in operation of twenty miles of single track, commencing at Grand Haven." For the completion of these first twenty miles the bill allows five years. Taking the past history of the M. & O. R. R. company, with its present financial stand and stability as a basis, we will stand aside at any time to enable any one of the parties at interest—whoever he may be—to demonstrate to the Board or "to the people, who have been grievously injured," when these lands will become "subject to taxation."

The petition further prays that the lands be "given to some railroad company that will build a road on or near the line contemplated by the original grant in a very short space of time." What the Board of Supervisors evidently wanted, is the building of a certain road and that in a very short time. To this, no exception can be taken, as far as the Board is concerned, if by so doing they had not abandoned the rights and equities of the actual settler and placed him at the mercy of an adventurous corporation. But let us go to the bill to find a response to the above prayer. We read: "that at least twenty miles of said railway shall be completed within five years from the date of the passage of this act." Five years for the completion of the first twenty miles and as far as the bill is concerned an unlimited future for the completion of the remaining—miles! The first twenty miles of this road, beginning at this end, must constitute a very important section of its line; this we are led to infer from their prominence in the bill. So much for a "a very short space of time."

The question might also be raised whether the present line of the Michigan and Ohio Railroad, if ever it should be built, will be sufficiently "on or near" the line contemplated by the original grant," as to come within reach of the benefits contemplated by the original grant of the Board. In this connection it is also proper to say that it would be unjust to formally connect our Board of Supervisors with the bill now pending before the House, and hold the Board responsible for its provisions, as long as the published record does not fully warrant such an identity. The thing for which the Board of Supervisors can and should be criticised, is that inasmuch as "the people of our county have been grievously injured"—as set forth in the Board's own language—they should have secured these people against a continuation of these grievous injuries. The honest settlers upon these lands should have been protected first. In that case we think the

position of the Board would be more in harmony with the "wishes of their constituents," whom they "claim to represent."

As the record now stands, with the subsequent efforts made in behalf of the M. & O. R. R. company to gobble up all those lands, our Board of Supervisors are made to appear as favorably committed to the scheme, and that under an assertion of "claiming to represent the wishes of our (their) constituents." It is especially to this feature of the record that an earnest protest should be made by the men, who having spent the best part of a life-time in improving their homesteads, are now threatened with a flattering prospect of paying once more for their land as a reward for their actual settlement.

We do not believe that at the time all of the members of the Board of Supervisors intended the present state of affairs as the result of their action, especially not those members who represent the townships in which these lands are located. To such no time should be lost in correcting their position. It will also be well enough for the settlers upon these lands to meet in their several localities and forward remonstrances against the bill, to Judge Stone, who no doubt will give them proper attention.

What surprises us most in this matter is that all the supervisors—seventeen members—were thus "taken in."

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

ALL other calamities of the present day seem insignificant when compared to the tale of horror which comes from China. Seventy Millions of people are starving in those inaccessible districts. The brief dispatch which tells the fearful story says truly that human imagination fails to comprehend the situation. It makes less disturbance than the war in the East or than any European complication, however slight. Nevertheless, the story cannot be told without awakening the deepest feelings of sorrow and sympathy with the unfortunate people who are so afflicted. Such aid as can be rendered will probably be afforded, but nothing that can be done at this juncture will go very far toward relieving the doomed millions. The day is approaching when the civilized world must take some steps in reference to the teeming populations of Southeastern Asia. India and China contain at least half of the world's people. Within ten years two famines have afflicted British India, destroying millions of people, and one has happened in Persia. This last visitation upon China is so far ahead of the others in its magnitude and so completely defies human resource, that the world will have to seriously consider whether any means can be devised to avert like calamities in the future. The trouble of course lies in the excess of population in comparison with the extent and resources of the country. Hundreds of millions in both India and China know nothing of life save that it is a constant struggle to avoid starvation. A failure of rain at proper intervals, or any other derangement of nature, is followed by certain death to thousands and perhaps millions. A mere dependence on benevolence is not to be thought of as a means of averting or relieving the distress. The British Government spent fifty millions in the first Indian famine, and, of course, did a great deal of good. But the country could not stand a similar drain last year, in Madras, and so the evil was almost unchecked. The only remedy that appears possible is to transplant the people by millions to climates that are suitable, where land is plenty. Northern Australia and Africa could take up the whole surplus populations of India and China, and, under judicious management, the evils which have visited these lands could be averted for generations. This country does not want and will not permit an inordinate Chinese immigration. Undoubtedly the present calamity will add to the numbers that will seek our shores, and the prevention of a Chinese way may become of general interest to the whole country as it now is to California. But as a civilized people we should join the rest of the world in some measure, in the interest of common humanity, to prevent the recurrence of such frightful disasters as the one that now afflicts the oldest empire in the world.

Additional Local.

The Grand Rapids Business College is a school of high order and attracts many pupils from this and other States.

Dress Goods from 10 cts. and upward, and Gents' underwear for 20 cts. and upward.
P. & A. STEKETEE.

Mr. Frank D. Moulton is travelling through the West on business, and is delivering addresses upon various business questions of importance to farmers, stockraisers and dairy men.

Good Shirting Flannel for 9 cents;
Grey Twilled Flannel for 11½ cents;
White Shaker Flannel for 15 cents;
Double Gold Waterproof for 45 cents;
Extra heavy cloth Over Shirts for \$1.00 worth \$2.00 at
DONAHUE & RIORDAN'S.

A BILL is to be reported in the Senate appointing a committee of five, not all of whom shall be advocates of total abstinence, to investigate the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic. The provision admitting Democrats upon the Committee is a proper one, all things considered.

The old and reliable firm of
P. & A. STEKETEE
sell goods cheaper than ever, a well selected stock of the best quality.

All straight Goods. No Auction Goods.
We have a large assortment of bleached and unbleached cottons, all the best brands in the market, and are continually kept on hand.

Go to DONAHUE & RIORDAN'S and hear lower prices quoted on Dress Goods than the oldest inhabitant ever dreamed of.

Royal Baking Powder the best in the market, always on hand at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

For Good Prints at 4 cents;
For Best Prints at 5 cents;
For heavy ginghams at 7 cents;
For heavy Ticking at 8 cents, go to
DONAHUE & RIORDAN'S.

A large assortment of the best quality of Canned Goods; and don't forget our Japan Tea for 40 cts. at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

Ladies Fine Furs at half price at
DONAHUE & RIORDAN'S.

Ladies' White Handkerchiefs 3 cents;
Pocket Books 10 cents;
Silk Bows 10 cents;
German town Yarn 12½ cents;
Silk Handkerchiefs 20 cents;
Heavy Felt Skirts 45 cents;
Ladies' Fine Striped Hose 12½ cents at
DONAHUE & RIORDAN'S.

A stock of Live Geese Feathers are always kept on hand at Bottom Prices, at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

We keep on hand Grass and Clover Seeds, and have a fine lot of Mammoth—also all kinds of Garden Seeds, at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.
NEW STYLE OF
Photographs
—AT—
BURGESS'
ART GALLERY
Only \$1.00 per doz.
Six Tin Types for 50 cts.

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

Administrator's Sale.
In the matter of the estate of Frank Amier. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on **Tuesday the ninth day of April, A. D. 1878**, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises hereinafter described in the Township of Olive, in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) or the north-west fractional quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) in town six (6) north of range sixteen (16) west, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, containing thirty-eight and thirty-four hundredths acres of the same more or less. Subject to the widows right of dower. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.
DATED, February 23, A. D. 1878.
ALE P. STEGENGA, Administrator.
2-7w

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SWEET'S HOTEL
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.
Special Announcement.
The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms; fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State; the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.
Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be only appreciated by the proprietor.
T. H. LYON.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 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.

Wanted.
A RELIABLE Business Man to get up a party to go to Virginia and settle on a large tract of land owned by the advertiser, and to be divided up into village lots with farms adjoining. These lots and farms are divided into Shares at low sales, so that working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, &c., can easily buy them. Also, parties to sell shares. It pays better than any other agency Apply to
E. BAUDER, Fenton, Mich.

CHRONOMETERS.
A HANDSOME
STEMWINDING CHRONOMETER
WARRANTED TO KEEP CORRECT TIME.
FOR ONLY THREE DOLLARS EACH.

The Cheapest and Best Timekeeper Ever Made—Set in Fine Nickel Cases, Containing the Best Works Known.

A New and Handsome Timepiece. Superior to all Cheap Watches and Clocks in the Market. THE FRYER CHRONOMETER is a model of perfection, being handsomely made in fine solid nickel cases, and containing correct running works. Every one is warranted to keep correct time. They can be carried about from place to place, or laid down in any position and still keep running.

The size of the Chronometer is 6 inches in diameter. They are stemwinders, and fill the place of both a Clock and Watch. Will run for a life-time, as the works are the best made, and equal to if not superior to those used in the best clocks.

IMPORTANT NOTE.—In the new Chronometer we have endeavored to produce what has long been needed—a good-running, substantially-made Time-keeper, that will keep correct time, and which can be obtained for a very low price within the reach of everybody. For some time past the people have been swindled by buying cheap Watches and Clocks that never last and will seldom keep time, but we guarantee every Chronometer we sell to contain genuine works and keep correct time. Also that they are just as represented, being handsomely set in fine nickel cases. They are not equalled for cheap, elegant and handy Time pieces, will sell or trade readily on sight for twice the amount, an indispensable article for the farmer or traveling man, a beautiful and valuable ornament for the parlor and drawing-room, a splendid office clock. They can be carried any place and kept in any position as easily as a watch, and will run in correct order.

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.—Chronometers can be returned and money will be refunded if purchasers are not satisfied. Give full name, Post office, County and State, and nearest Express office—as we send goods exclusively by express. The safest manner to send money, is by Post-office money order or registered letter. The Post-office Department deliver no registered letters or money on money orders to only responsible parties—consequently this would be the safest way of ordering our Chronometers. Address all orders to

L. FRYER & CO., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 26-1y

PICTURES FOR NOTHING!
AT LEAST FOR A VERY LITTLE TROUBLE.

25 Beautiful Chromos as Premiums to the
HOLLAND CITY NEWS.
We have just procured a lot of beautiful chromos, which we offer as premiums, to any one who will procure for us some new subscribers at the following rates: Any one sending us three new subscribers (pay in advance) will be entitled to one large handsome chromo, valued at \$5.00, and have his choice from five different kinds. For five subscribers, one can pick out two chromos; and for seven subscribers one can pick out two chromos and have a copy of the News for one year gratis.

Farm for Sale.
I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of
M. D. HOWARD.
42-1f

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,
DEALERS IN
Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.
Full Line of Gold Pens.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y

The Great English Remedy
GRAY'S Specific Medicine
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for seminal weakness, spermatorrhea, impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Un-After Taking, Mental Languor, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
The Gray Medicine Co.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere. 49-1y

DRESSMAKING
And all kinds of sewing done to order.
Cutting and Fitting Promptly Attended to.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
HENRIETTA LE FEBRE.
No. 84 Ninth street.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 7, 1878. 52-1f

LAND WANTED.
IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland.
51-1f Inquire at this Office.
Organ For Sale.
\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$250, when new.
HOWARD & McBRIDE.
HOLLAND, Dec. 20th, 1877.

NEW
MATERIAL
Just Received at
THE
"NEWS"
Job Office.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequaled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
Promptly and Neatly
IN THE
English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
LETTER HEADS,
NOTE HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
STATEMENTS,
ENVELOPES,
PRICE LISTS,
CARDS,
TAGS, &c.
Programmes,
Handbills,
Law Blanks,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Colored and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.

Settings.

The enlargement of the City Mills is beginning to loom up like a Chicago elevator.

Mr. F. J. Ott has moved his law office to the second floor over Howard & McBride's law office.

The noble Briton has been waked up just in time to miss the train, and he begins to feel pretty mad about it.—(Philadelphia Times).

Mr. F. Hummel's new tannery was let on Monday afternoon to Mess. Scholz & Potama. The building will be 24x40, three stories high, on a stone basement. The work was commenced forthwith.

A DISPATCH to the Grand Rapids Enquirer, says: The extensive store of F. Vanderwerp, on Pine street, Muskegon, has been closed by creditors. His liabilities amount to \$9,000. It is believed he can effect a settlement and resume business shortly.

A DEER was seen to cross the road near the Van Raalte homestead on Tuesday last, taking it comparatively easy. It is so long since any deer have been seen near this city, that this instance was mentioned as a curiosity.

Miss Dina Van den Berg, a fourteen year old daughter of Mr. H. G. Van den Berg, had the misfortune to get her left hand in a cornsheller, on Saturday last, crushing three or four fingers. Dr. Morris was called, and hopes to save the fingers for her, although in a crippled condition.

Two members of a gang of burglars, supposed to number ten or twelve, whose names are given as Louis Nelson and one Fletcher, and who broke into the store of M. G. Lamoureux, at Richmond, Allegan Co., were captured on Monday last, and lodged in the County Jail at Allegan. The amount of goods taken from the store is estimated to amount to about \$400.

J. H. Purdy & Co. have added some more machinery to their butter tub manufactory, consisting of a machine to make and finish their own headings. This factory is getting along nicely, and furnishes employment to quite a number of hands. They are continually improving their ware, and we confidently hope that it will some day rank as one of our largest institutions.

Mr. G. Van Putten having purchased the empty store of Mr. M. Koning, has changed his mind about building, as we mentioned last week, but will move this old store on his lot next to that of Wm. Van Putten, and fix it up into a respectable looking business house. The job is let and the contractors commenced operations on Wednesday last. We understand that both these stores will be placed on a level with the sidewalk, so as obviate the climbing on four or five steps.

The young man, who gave his name as Cornelius Annals, and his age as that of 9 years, and who has been kindly harbored, clothed and taken care of by Mr. and Mrs. J. Hummel, has taken the road again and departed on Monday last. He went quietly to school on Monday morning, and at recess got into mischief and hurt a little girl, and fearing the usual result he made up his mind to leave, and told one of his playmates he was going to Chicago. He left the school and was not seen again, and it is presumed he took the 12:15 train for Chicago.

We noticed a misunderstanding around town about \$175 rent of Mr. Kanter's basement for Engine No. 2. To those who don't understand this we would say, that this amount of money includes the use of both basement rooms, and shed for drying hose, light, and fuel and keeping of fires through the winter, lighting street lamps, use for election purposes, cost of cleaning, etc., etc., all of which brings the rent proper down to about two dollars per week. This cannot be claimed as a high rent for the space occupied and the accommodations furnished.

Very early on Thursday morning another fire broke out on the outskirts of this city. The building on Central Wharf, owned by Mr. H. D. Post, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building has been comparatively idle for years, only occasionally it would be used by our vessel captains for stowing and repairing sails. The scow Spray, undergoing repairs, was moored to the dock, had some prepared deck plank in the warehouse, a gaff, a yawl boat, and all her sails, which were all consumed, a loss of about \$200. Capt. Chas. Brandt had a brand new wagon beside, which also perished. Mr. J. Van Putten lost his sailboat inside, and Capt. J. Borgman lost his yawlboat—it lay on the outside against the wharf. The fire, it is generally believed, is the work of an incendiary. Mr. Post has no insurance on the building, and his loss cannot be much less than \$500. If these fires can't be stopped any other way—the citizens will have to call in the aid of Judge Lynch.

READ our article on the Railroad Lands on the editorial page.

JUDGING from the starting up of both the planing mills, business must be somewhat reviving in that line.

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

A REPORT comes from Washington by way of Boston that Mr. Tilden will again be the Democratic candidate for Governor in his state.

THE Detroit and Milwaukee railroad has had to rent several engines to transport all the freight that the steamships take to Grand Haven from Milwaukee. Freights were lowered, hence the rush of business.

COLONEL Robert G. Ingersoll, the leading infidel, is a stout body, with boyish features. He has pouting lips, a round face and soft, straight, brown hair. Altogether he has the appearance of a twenty-year old cherub in a fifty-year vest.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 28, 1878: A. T. Darrah, Frank Coon, Miss Ida Whitmore, J. T. Weaver, Miss Ellen Holen, Laura Markel. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A FATHER lately induced a croupy little boy to make a healthy little meal of buckwheat cakes and molasses, but the latter proved to be sirup and squills. The boy said he thought something ailed the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

THE largest oyster on record in the United States was one taken from the beds in Mobile in 1844. It measured three feet and one inch in length, and twenty-three and a half inches in breadth across its widest part. In 1865, a Jefferson market oyster dealer of this city found among his stock of East river oysters one which contained a fish six inches long.

SENATOR T. W. Ferry was again chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The vote was very close, one majority, showing the strength of the Democrats in the Senate. His competitor, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, escorted him to the chair, but before taking the chair he said: "Thanking you, Senators, for another proof of your confidence, and relying on your generous support, I will at once enter upon the duties to which you have chosen me."

THE long litigation in the United States supreme court involving the existence of the canal which opens Duluth harbor to Lake Superior—and by consequence involving the existence of Duluth itself—has at length come to an end. The decision is in favor of Duluth, and of course the canal will remain open. Superior City, on the Wisconsin side of the St. Louis river, suffers by this order, which re-establishes the supremacy of the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea."

THE Holland Soldiers' Union have made their entire arrangements for the banquet to be held at the City Hotel on Tuesday evening next. A final meeting will be held at this office on Monday evening, at which time all the sub-committees are expected to attend to meet with the committee on arrangements. The following gentlemen are expected to attend: Capt. J. C. Burrows, of Kalamazoo; Col. Wm. M. Ferry, Geo. W. McBride, and Geo. A. Farr, of Grand Haven, Col. Messmore, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. Levi Beardsley, of Muskegon. Several of these gentlemen have been heard from already. Dr. Gee's brass band will be in attendance; also Mr. Chas. Waring's choir, who will favor the veterans with some songs from camp life. Everything looks as if we would have a good time.

A MAN by the name of Chas. H. Lowell, was tramping around in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Geo. S. Harrington, on the 21st day of March, 1874, sore and helpless, and was kindly cared for, and subsequently Mr. Harrington gave him employment on a farm located near Mr. Eliza Hopkins', on the south side of Black Lake, and all of a sudden disappeared on the 4th of July of 1874, casting reflections, by gossip, etc., on Mr. Harrington. On Thursday last this man Lowell arrived here, and explained the whole mystery. Mr. Harrington brought him, together with Mr. Hopkins, to this office, to give his own explanation in person. He left in a sail boat, and not being able to make the harbor again, reached a vessel and went to Chicago, and from there went to the Northern woods of Michigan, where he came from—took a piece of land, went to work, and never sent a word to this town in explanation of his mysterious disappearance. And now, (on Thursday last) passing through here on business he called on Mr. Harrington, his benefactor, to explain it. This turning up of the lost man will undoubtedly obliterate all suspicion and gossip. Mr. Lowell goes back again to Bay-half Lake, Waukegan Co., 12 miles north of Grand Lake—his home. It was very thoughtless, to say the least, of Mr. Lowell, to leave so suddenly, without letting anybody know, and leaving the community around here mystified.

TRY Johnston's Sarsaparilla—the best in the market.

It is said that all of "Bob" Ingersoll's family share his religious views.

THE butcher Burriel, who slaughtered the crew of the United States vessel Virginus in 1873, died last month in Spain.

MR. Conkling's great oration in favor of the Silver bill will be published in his posthumous works. He knows it will be appreciated by posterity, if not by his constituents in Wall street.

Two Irishmen were proceeding in company to a jail yard to witness an execution when one said to the other: "I say, Pat, where wud yez be if the hangman had his dues?" "Begorra," said Pat, "I'd jist be walkin' down this shreet alone."

NOTWITHSTANDING the immense grain trade of Odessa, Revel, and St. Petersburg, there is not an elevator at either of those centres. But an American firm has just made a contract to build one at St. Petersburg as soon as peace is declared.

MR. H. Bender, of Hamilton, well-known in this city, broke his left leg on Friday last, while working in the woods near Hamilton. Dr. F. S. Ledebor was called to relieve the poor sufferer and found the fracture a little above the ankle, of a painful nature, and one that may prove tedious.

THREE Welsh pilots, by whose forethought, skill, and arduous exertions nine men were rescued from the masthead of the steamer Pioneer, off the coast of Wales, in January last, on being asked by one of Lloyd's agents what they wanted or expected for their services, immediately replied: "We have had what we wanted—the lives of the men."

THE London correspondent of the New York Times has interviewed the manager of a leading steamship line upon the condition of trade in England and America. His opinion was that there were signs of improvement in the West, and if the people of the Eastern States would only go West more freely, and confidence were a little more restored, the advance in trade and commercial prosperity would be rapid and important.

THE extraordinary statement is made that Fedor Vassilief, a peasant of Moscow, had, in 1872, at the age of 75, eighty-seven children by two wives. His wife bore him quadruplets four times, triuplets three times, and twins sixteen times. His second wife, on eight occasions, presented him with eighteen children. Eighty-three of Vassilief's family were alive in 1872. These facts, it is said, can be easily verified by records in Moscow, where the Vassilief's are well known.

PRESIDENT Hayes has actually vetoed the silver bill, but his contemptible action was on Thursday last most effectually snubbed, by the House of Representatives passing it over his head by a vote of 197 to 71. From this time out the West will know how to treat his fraudulency, and the Republicans will curb his bits. It is now morally certain that his administration will be a tremendous failure. Later—The Senate also passed the bill by a two-thirds vote over his head. So the Silver Bill is a law.

At the Grace Church Literary and Musical Social held at the residence of N. Kenyon, Esq., on Wednesday evening last, the following programme was presented: Instrumental Music, Gee's Orchestra; Select Reading, Mrs. H. C. Matrau; Vocal Duette, Mr. Frank Hopkins, Miss Fannie Hopkins; Instrumental Solo, Miss Mary Post; Pantomime Charade; Instrumental Solo, Miss Ola Kenyon; Vocal Solo, Miss Mary Post; Instrumental Music, Orchestra. Those present report having enjoyed a pleasant evening. The entertainments will be resumed again after lent.

EX GOVERNOR Horatio Seymour, in an address to a Dairymen's Association at Utica, on Thursday of last week, proffered some sound advice on the subject of hard times, saying: "The times are well enough, and they are beyond our control. Let us not waste our time repining at these facts, but combine our energies to bring back again prosperity to the country. We are not suffering because we are deprived of the elements of success, but because we lack the industry and virtue requisite to that success. The American people should earn their substance by labor and industry, and not by the hazards of speculation."

THE Christian Intelligencer of the 28th inst., says: Professor Kollen has prepared and published an attractive lithograph of the buildings and grounds which constitute the property of our Hope College, at Holland, Mich. The picture will be a surprise to not a few. One and another, on seeing it, has said in our hearing: "I did not think we had so much there." The lithograph is an unanswerable argument in favor of a generous and prompt reply to Prof. Kollen's plea for the completion of the endowment of the college. Copies of the picture can be obtained on application to Prof. G. J. Kollen, Synod's Rooms, 34 Vesey street, New York.

Harrington Marble Works.

(Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.)

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLET, HEADSTONES MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

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

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

—THE—

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new stock of

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and

Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,

and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always

on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of

Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at

Short Notice.

84-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK,

ESTABLISHED 1855

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

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

Its Record for the Past Twenty-Two Years.

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

Farm, Household or Fireside.

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

Talented Regular Contributors!

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

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

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

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

Western Farm Journal,

116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

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

Custom sawing done to order at short notice. Having purchased a gumming machine, I hold myself in readiness to gum all kinds of saws. Highest market price paid for Pine Logs, at

Holland Lumber & Shingle Mill

—OF—

P. PFANSTIEHL.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12th, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Peas, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

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

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete

stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PICTURES!

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

CARDS DE VISITE

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

TIN TYPES

Taken on the shortest possible notice.

Gallery opposite Post-Office.

A. M. BURGESS.

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

MARCH MADRIGALS.

Culled from the March Magazines.

BLINDFOLDED.

Two little white hands put over the eyes,
And tresses of hair brushing over the cheek;
A mad, merry voice in my ear laughing cries:
"Who is it holds you, sir? answer me quick!"
Do I not know them? Ah! I love, I was blind
Trim little waist in the calico gown,
Eyes with long lashes where tremulous slips
The love-light half bashfully, tenderly shown?
Do I not know them? Ah! I love, I was blind
Ere the dainty fingered hands came over my eyes;
And roguish white arms 'ere closer could bind
Than the love which once kindled to life never dies.
—Will Wallace Harney, in *Appletons'.*

THE BROKEN OAR.

Once upon Ireland's solitary strand
A poet wandered with his book and pen,
Seeking some final word, some sweet amen,
Wherever to close the volume in his hand.
The billows rolled and plunged upon the sand,
The circling sea-gulls swept beyond his ken,
And from the parting cloud-rack now and then
Flashed the red sunset over sea and land.
Then by the billows at his feet was tossed
A broken oar; and carved therein he read,
"Oft was I weary, when I toiled at thee;"
And like a man who sought what was lost,
He wrote the words, then lifted up his head,
And flung his useless pen into the sea.
—Henry W. Longfellow, in *Atlantic Monthly.*

THE LILY.

I saw the lily pale and perfect grow
Amid its silent sisters in the mead,
Methought within its chilly depths to read
A mad, madly severity, as though
A cool young life lay slumbering in the snow
Of its frail substance. In that chalice white
Whose fairy texture shone against the light
An unawakened pulse beat faint and slow.
And I remembered, love, thy coy disdain,
When thou my love for thee hadst first divined;
Thy proud, shy tenderness—too proud to feign
That wiltful blindness which was yet not blind.
Then toward the sun thy lily-life I turned,
With sudden splendor flushed its chalice burned.
—H. H. Boyesen, in *Scribner.*

ST. VALENTINE.

The sweet was blowing; where was any sign
Of greeting valley, call of mating bird?
Yet, close beside my ear, a voice I heard—
A whisper—"Sweet, choose now your valentine!"
"Nay, wait till skies are softer, airs more fine."
But still, impetuous, fell that whispered word,
"Choose, choose your valentine!"
Like breath of June, this yielding heart of mine?
Sudden, the bleak earth blossomed into bowers
Of bridal beauty—for its wreathing snows,
Wide banks of creamy jasmine and rose—
While, on the pane, bloomed out great passion-
flowers;
And I—so subtle-sweet Love's whispers are I—
Be sure for choice I did not wander far.
—Corinne A. Mason, in *Scribner.*

TOO WIDE!

Oh, mighty Earth, thou art too wide, too wide!
Too vast thy continents, too broad thy seas,
Too far thy prairies reaching fair as seas,
Now reddening in the sunset's crimson tide!
Sundered by thee how have thy children cried
Each to some other, until every breeze
Has borne a burden of fond messages
That all unheard in thy lone wastes have died!
Draw closer, oh, dear Earth, thy hills that soar
Up to blue skies such countless leagues apart!
Bid thou these awful spaces smaller grow!
Compass thy billows with a narrower shore,
That yearning lips may meet, heart beat to heart,
And parted souls forget their lonely woe!
—Julia C. R. Dorr, in *Sunday Afternoon.*

WINTER.

The circling hills with snow are white
The dark woods on their sides
Stand leafless in the low gray light,
The brown cloud o'er them glides.
The low sun chills, the cold moon stares
From out the icy east;
The young folk go, in muffled pairs,
To dancing and to feast;
And rising from the snowy roof
Into a passing fold,
The dits smoke weaves its clouded woof
Within the warp of cold.
The eaves snap and the whole house shakes;
In woodlands, shadow-crossed,
The heavy timber, groaning, quakes
Beneath the tides of frost.
The moon to western forest deeps
Sinks down, and black stars fall
Upon the land, until there creeps
A glimmering cold through all
In frosty barns with vapors dim
The cocks alternate crow,
As lifts the sun a glowless rim
To frozen hills of snow.
—C. L. Cleveland, in *Atlantic Monthly.*

MY DREAMLAND.

The way to Dreamland—do I know?
Years ago
Every path for thy roaming feet
Led the way to Dreamland, sweet!
Have I forgotten? Maybe, dear;
Matters little, and less I care,
So I do not lose you there.
Do I abjure it? Sweet one, nay;
Look this way;
Dreamland now for thy joyance lies
In the blue haze of your eyes!
—Appletons' Journal.

CHANSON D'AMOUR.

Free as the dew to roses' lips,
Free as the wind to ocean ships,
Free as the pilgrim's thirst,
And Eden's fruit to Eve at first,
Free as the clover to the bee—
Has all thy sweetness been to me!
Naught is more pure than morning dew,
Or breath of winds on the willows blue,
Or lymph that gushes from the rock,
Or Eden's bloom before ad's shock,
Or honeyed store of laden bee—
And pure as these thy love to me!
If the free dew should flout the rose,
If ships lie still though free wind blow,
If founts to thirsty lips were stayed,
If hope should fail the sin-betrayer,
And the bee suck the flower in vain—
Each missing joy were mighty pain.
And like the rose with dewless leaves,
Or ship the strong wind only heaves,
Or thirsty lips at fountain's brim,
Or Eden's bloom to eyes grown dim,
Or like the bee the clover's cheat,
Am I—thine eyes grown cold to meet!

The rose loves not the dew-dry air,
The ship th' unspeaking gale could spare,
The pilgrim hate the empty spring,
And Eden barred despair would bring,
The bee when honey falls would die—
And in thy cold glance perish I!
—W. C. Richards, in *Appletons'.*

WISHES.

I wish that grasses would learn to sprout,
That the lilac and rose-bush would both leaf out;
That the crocus would put on her gay green frill,
And robins begin to whistle and trill!
I wish that the wind-blows would grope its way
Out of the darkness into the day;
That the rain would fall and the sun would shine,
And the rainbow hang in the sky for a sign.
I wish that the silent brooks would about,
And the apple-blossoms begin to put;
And if I wish long enough, no doubt,
The fairy spring will bring it about!
—Mary N. Prescott, in *St. Nicholas.*

WIDOW COBB.

The fire crackled cheerfully on the
broad hearth of the old farm-house
kitchen, a cat and three kittens basked
in the warmth, and a decrepit yellow
dog, lying full in the reflection of the
blaze, wrinkled his black nose approvingly
as he turned his hind feet where
his fore feet had been.
Over the chimney hung several fine
hams and pieces of dried beef. Apples
were festooned along the ceiling, and

crooked-necked squashes vied with red
peppers and slips of dried pumpkins in
garnishing each window-frame. There
were plants, too, on the window-ledge—
horsethoe geraniums and dew-plants,
and a monthly rose just budding, to say
nothing of pots of violets that perfumed
the whole place whenever they took it
into their purple heads to bloom.

The floor was carefully swept—the
chairs had not a speck of dust upon leg
or road; the long settee near the fire-
place shone as if it had just been var-
nished, and the eight-day clock in the
corner had had its white face newly
washed, and seemed determined to tick
the louder for it. Two arm-chairs were
drawn up at a cozy distance from the
hearth and each other; a candle, a news-
paper, a pair of spectacles, a dish of
red-cheeked apples, and a pitcher of
cider, filled a little table between them.

In one of these chairs sat a comforta-
ble-looking woman of about 45, with
cheeks as red as the apples, and eyes as
dark and bright as they had ever been,
resting her elbow on the table, and look-
ing very thoughtfully into the fire. This
was Widow Cobb—"relict" of Deacon
Levi Cobb, who had been moldering into
dust in the Bytown churchyard for more
than seven years. She was thinking of
her dead husband, possibly because—all
her work being done, and the servants
gone to bed—the sight of his empty
chair at the other side of the table, and
the silence of the room, made her a lit-
tle lonely.

"Seven years," so the widow's reverie
ran. "It seems as if it were more than
fifty—and yet I don't look so very old
either. Perhaps it's not having any
children to bother my life out, as other
people have. They may say what they
like—children are more plague than
profit—that's my opinion. Look at my
sister Jerusha, with her six boys. She's
worn to a shadow, and I am sure they
have done it, though she will never own it.

The widow took an apple from the dish
and began to peel it.

"How dreadful fond Mr. Cobb used
to be of these grafts. He will never eat
any more of them, poor fellow, for I
don't suppose they have apples where he
has gone to. Heigho! I remember very
well how I used to throw apple-parings
over my head when I was a girl, to see
who I was going to marry."

Mrs. Cobb stopped short and blushed.
For in those days she did not know Mr.
Cobb, and was always looking eagerly
to see if the peel had formed a capital
"S." Her meditations took a new
turn.

"How handsome Sam Payson was,
and how much I used to care about him!
I wonder what has become of him? Jerusha
says he went away from our vil-
lage just after I did, and no one has ever
heard of him since. And what a silly
thing that quarrel was! If it had not
been for that—"

Here came a long pause, during which
the widow looked very steadfastly at
the empty arm-chair of Levi Cobb, de-
ceased. Her fingers played carelessly
with the apple-paring; she drew it slow-
ly toward her, and looked around the
room.

"Upon my word, it is very ridiculous,
and I don't know what the neighbors
would say if they saw me."

Still the plump fingers drew the red
peel nearer.

"But then they can't see me, that's a
comfort, and the cat and old Bowse will
never know what it means. Of course I
don't believe anything about it."

The paring hung very gracefully from
her hand.

"But still I should like to try it; it
would seem like old times, and—"

Over her head it went and curled up
very quietly on the floor at a little dis-
tance. Old Bowse, who always slept
with one eye open, saw it fall, and
marched deliberately up to smell of it.

"Bowse—Bowse—don't touch it,"
cried his mistress, and bending over it
with a beating heart, she turned as red
as fire. There was as handsome a cap-
ital "S" as anyone could wish to see.

A great knock came suddenly at the
door. Bowse growled, and the widow
screamed and snatched up the apple-
paring.

"It's Mr. Cobb—it's his spirit come
back because I tried that silly trick," she
thought fearfully to herself.

Another knock, louder than the first,
and a man's voice exclaimed:

"Hillo, the house!"

"Who is it?" asked the widow, some-
what relieved to find that the departed
Levi was still safe in his grave upon the
hillside.

"A stranger," said the voice.

"What do you want?"

"To get lodging for the night."

The widow deliberated.

"Can't you go on—there's a house
half a mile further, if you keep to the
right hand side of the road and turn to
the left after you get by—"

"It's raining cats and dogs, and I'm
very delicate," said the stranger, cough-
ing. "I'm wet to the skin—don't you
think you can accommodate me—I don't
mind sleeping on the floor."

"Raining, is it? I didn't know that;"
and the kind-hearted little woman un-
barred the door very quickly. "Come
in, whoever you may be. I only asked
you to go on because I am a lone wom-
an with only one servant in the house."

The stranger entered, shaking him-
self like a Newfoundland dog upon the
step, and scattering a little shower of
drops over his hostess and her nicely-
swept floor.

"Oh, that looks comfortable after a
man has been out for hours in a storm,"
he said, as he caught sight of the fire,
and, striding along toward the hearth,
followed by Bowse, who sniffed suspi-
ciously at his heels, he stationed him-
self in the arm-chair—Mr. Cobb's arm-
chair, which had been kept sacred to his
memory for seven years. The widow
was horrified, but her guest looked so
weary and worn out that she could not
ask him to move, but busied herself in

stirring up the blaze that he might the
sooner dry his dripping clothes. A new
thought struck her; Mr. Cobb had worn
a comfortable dressing-gown during his
illness, which still hung in the closet at
the right. She could not let this poor
man catch his death by sitting in that
wet coat. If he was in Mr. Cobb's
chair, why should he not be in Mr.
Cobb's wrapper? She went nimbly to
the closet, took it down, flashed out a
pair of slippers from a boot-rack below,
and brought them to him.

"I think you had better take off your
coat and boots; you will have the rheu-
matic fever, or something like it, if you
don't. Here are some things for you to
wear while they are drying. And you
must be hungry, too; I will go into the
pantry and get you something to eat."

She hustled away "on hospitable
thoughts intent," and the stranger made
the exchange. He was a tall, well-
formed man, with a bold but handsome
face, sunburned and heavily bearded,
and looking anything but "delicate,"
though his blue eyes glanced out from
under a forehead as white as snow. He
looked around the kitchen and stretched
out his feet before him, decorated with
the deacon's slippers. Then he leaned
forward and stroked the cat and her
brood, and patted old Bowse upon the
head. The widow, bringing in sundry
good things, looked pleased at his atten-
tions to her dumb friends.

"It's a wonder Bowse does not growl;
he generally does if strangers touch him.
Dear me, how stupid!"

The last remark was neither addressed
to the stranger nor the dog, but to her-
self. She had forgotten that the little
stand was not empty, and there was no
room in it for the things she held.

"O, I'll manage it," said the guest,
gathering up paper, candle, apples and
spectacles—(it was not without a little
pang that she saw them in his hand, for
they had been the deacon's, and were
placed each night, like the arm-chair,
beside her)—and deposited them on the
settee.

"Give me the table-cloth, ma'am; I
can spread it as well as any woman. I've
learned that along with scores of other
things in my wanderings. Now let me
relieve you of those dishes; they are far
too heavy for those little hands;" (the
widow blushed); "now please sit down
with me, or I cannot eat a morsel."

"I had supper long ago, but really I
think I can take something more," said
Mrs. Cobb, gently drawing her chair
nearer to the little table.

"Of course you can, my dear lady—
in this cold autumn weather, people
ought to eat twice as much as they do
in warm. Let me give you a piece of
this ham—your own curing, I dare say?"
"Yes; my poor husband was very
fond of it. He used to say that no one
understood curing ham and drying beef
better than I."

"He was a most sensible man, I am
sure. I drink your health, madam, in
this cider."

He took a long draught, and set down
his glass.

"It is like nectar."

The widow was feeding Bowse and the
cat (who thought they were entitled to a
share of every meal eaten in the house),
and did not quite hear what he said. I
fancy she would hardly have known
what "nectar" was—so it was quite as
well.

"Fine dog, ma'am—and a very pretty
cat."

"They were my husband's favorites,"
and a sigh followed the answer.

"Ah—your husband must have been
a very happy man."

The blue eyes looked at her so long
that she grew flurried.

"Is there anything more I can get for
you, sir?" she asked at last.

"Nothing more, thank you kindly; I
have finished."

She rose to clear the things away. He
assisted her, and somehow their hands
had a queer knack of touching as they
carried the dishes to the pantry-shelves.
Coming back to the kitchen, she put the
apples and cider in their old places, and
brought out a clean pipe and a box of to-
bacco from an arched recess near the
chimney.

"My husband always said he could
not sleep after eating supper late, unless
he smoked," she said. "Perhaps you
would like to try it, sir?"

"Not if it is to drive you away," he
answered, for she had her candle in her
hand.

"O, no—I do not object to smoke at
all." She put the candle down—some
faint suggestion about "propriety"
troubled her, but she glanced at the
clock and felt assured. It was only half-
past nine.

The stranger pushed the stand back
after the pipe was lit, and drew her
easy-chair a little nearer the fire—and
his own.

"Come, sit down," he said, pleading-
ly. "It's not too late; and when a man
has been knocking about in California,
and all sorts of places, for a berth like
this; and to have a good-natured, pretty
woman to speak to once again—"

"California! Have you been in Cali-
fornia?" she exclaimed, dropping into
the chair at once.

Unconsciously, she had long cher-
ished the idea that Sam Payson—the
lover of her youth—with whom she had
so foolishly quarreled, had pitched his
tent, after many wanderings, in that far-
off land. Her heart warmed to one
who, with something of Sam's looks and
ways about him, had been sojourning in
that country—and who very possibly
had met him—perhaps had known him
intimately! At that thought her heart
beat quick, and she looked very gra-
ciously at the bearded stranger, who,
wrapped in Mr. Cobb's dressing-gown,
wearing Mr. Cobb's slippers, and, sit-
ting in Mr. Cobb's chair beside Mr.
Cobb's wife, smoked Mr. Cobb's pipe,
with such an air of feeling most thor-
oughly and comfortably at home!

"Yes, ma'am; I've been in California
for the last six years. And before that

I went quite round the world in a whal-
ing ship."

"Good gracious!"

The stranger sent a puff of smoke
curling gracefully over his head.

"It's very strange, my dear lady, how
often you see one thing as you go
wandering about the world after that
fashion?"

"And what is that?"

"Men, without house or home above
their heads, roving here and there, and
turning up in all sorts of odd places,
caring very little for life as a general
thing, and making fortunes just to
fling them away again—and all for one
reason. You don't ask me what
that is! No doubt you know already
very well."

"I think not, sir."

"Because a woman has jilted them!"
Here was a long pause, and Mr. Cobb's
pipe emitted short puffs with surprising
rapidity. A guilty conscience needs no
accuser, and the widow's cheek was dyed
with blushes as she thought of the ab-
sent Sam.

"I wonder how women manage when
they get served in the same way," said
the stranger, musingly. "You never
meet them roaming up and down in that
style."

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, with some
spirit; "if a woman is in trouble, she
must stay at home and bear it in the
best way she can. And there's more
women bearing such things than we
know of, I dare say."

"Like enough. We never know
whose hands get pinched in a trap un-
less they scream. And women are too
shy, or too sensible, whichever you
choose, or that."

"Did you ever, in all your wander-
ings, meet any one by the name of
Samuel Payson?" asked the widow, un-
concernedly.

The stranger looked toward her—she
was rummaging her drawer for the knit-
ting-work, and did not notice him. When
it was found and the needles in motion,
he answered her:

"Payson? Sam Payson? What! He
was my most intimate friend! Do you
know him?"

"A little—that is, I used to when I
was a girl. Where did you meet him?"

"He went with me on the whaling
voyage I told you of, and afterward to
California. We had a tent together,
and some other fellows with us, and we
dug in the same claim for more than six
months."

"I suppose he was quite well?"

"Strong as an ox, my dear lady."

"And—happy?" said the widow,
bending close over her knitting.

"Hum—the less said about that the
better—perhaps. But he seemed to en-
joy life after a fashion of his own. And
he got rich out there, or rather, I will
say, very well off."

"Mrs. Cobb did not pay much atten-
tion to that part of the story. Evident-
ly she had not finished asking questions.
But she was puzzled about her next one.
At last she brought it out beautifully:

"Was his wife with him in Califor-
nia?"

The stranger looked at her with a
twinkling eye.

"His wife, ma'am? Why, bless you,
he hasn't got one!"

"O, I thought—I mean heard"—here
the little widow remembered the fate of
Ananias and Sapphira, and stopped before
she told a tremendous fib.

"Whatever you heard of his marry-
ing was all nonsense, I can assure you.
I know him well, and he had no thought
of the kind about him. Some of the
boys used to tease him about it—but he
very soon made them stop."

"How?"

"He just told them frankly that the
only woman he had ever loved had jilted
him years before, and married another
man. After that no one ever mentioned
the subject to him again except me."

Mrs. Cobb laid her knitting aside and
looked thoughtfully into the fire.

"He was another specimen of the
class of men I was speaking of. I have
seen him face death a score of times as
quietly as I face the fire. 'It matters
very little what takes me off,' he used to
say; 'I've nothing to live for, and there's
no one to shed a tear for me when I am
gone.' It's a sad thought for a man to
have, isn't it?"

Mrs. Cobb sighed as she said she
thought it was.

"But did he ever tell you the name
of the lady who jilted him?"

"I know her first name."

"What was it?"

"Maria."

The plump little widow almost started
out of her chair, the name was spoken
so exactly as Sam would have said it.

"Did you know her?" he said, looking
keenly at her.

"Yes."

"Intimately?"

"Yes."

"And where is she now? Still happy
with her husband, I suppose, and never
giving a thought to the poor fellow she
drove out into the world?"

"No," said Mrs. Cobb, shading her
face with her hand, and speaking un-
steadily. "No; her husband is dead."

"Ah! But still she never thinks of
Sam."

"There was a dead silence."

"Does she?"

"How can I tell?"

"Are you still friends?"

"Yes."

"Then you ought to know. Tell
me."

"I am sure I don't know why I
should. But, if I do, you must promise
me, on your honor, never to tell him if
you ever meet with him again."

"Madam, what you say to me never
shall be repeated to any mortal man,
upon my honor."

"Well, then, she does remember him."

"But how?"

"As kindly, I think, as he could wish."

"I am glad to hear it, for his sake.
You and I are the friends of both par-
ties; we can rejoice with each other."

He drew his chair nearer hers, and
took her hand. One moment she re-
sisted, but it was a magic touch; the
rosy palm lay very quietly in his, and
the dark beard bent so low that it nearly
touched her shoulder. It did not matter
much. Was he not Samuel Payson's
dear friend? If he was not the rose,
had he not dwelt very near it for a long,
long time?

"It was a very foolish quarrel that
parted them," said the stranger, softly.

"Did he tell you about it?"

"Yes, on board the whaler."

"Did he blame her much?"

"Not so much as himself. He said
that his jealousy and ill-temper drove
her to break off the match; but he
thought sometimes if he had only gone
back and spoken kindly to her, she
would have married him after all."

"I am sure she would," said the wid-
ow, piteously. "She has owned it to
me more than a thousand times."

"She was not happy, then, with an-
other?"

"Mr. —, that is to say, her hus-
band, was very good and kind," said the
little woman, thinking of the lonely grave
on the hillside rather penitently, "and
they lived very pleasantly together.
There never was a harsh word between
them."

"Still—might she not have been hap-
pier with Sam? Be honest, and say just
what you think."

"Yes."

"Bravo! That is what I wanted to
come at. And now I have a secret to
tell you, and you must break it to her."

Mrs. Cobb looked rather scared.

Farmers' Column.

Fighting Codling Moths in Winter.

For those who propose to fight the codling moth next season, it may not be amiss to remember that something can be done even in winter. Thousands of the worms which hatch into codling moth are carried into cellars, and their cocoons may now be found in crevices around apple barrels, usually wedged in between barrel and hoops. As warm weather approaches they will hatch and be ready to fly when doors and windows are opened in the spring. They may be killed now in the cocoons, or caught at the windows before they escape, as they will try to do about April or May. If the cellar windows are kept tight until after apple-blossoming time, most of the moths may be destroyed.

Multitudes of these worms and cocoons are hidden in orchards—in crevices, fences, and under the bark of trees. The common woodpecker does a good work in searching these out; but many escape him. If the surface of the ground is plowed or even dragged over, it exposes them to the weather and they are destroyed. They will endure severe freezing, if kept dry; but when once the cocoon has been disturbed it is almost inevitably exposed to rain and snow. Scraping the rough bark from old trees accomplishes the same purpose for those hidden there.

With all else that is done, do not neglect to provide a good supply of paper bands, to wind around the trees. I saw last week some paper bands prepared by Mr. A. Greenman, of Lockport, Niagara County, with a thin lining of cotton flannel. The worm hides itself in the flannel and spins its cocoon with it. Where these are placed around the trees, not one codling worm in a thousand will seek any other hiding place. The bands are easily taken off, and the worms may be crushed with a common flat-iron. The paper has been prepared so as to be water-proof and will last for years. The bands, ready lined, are furnished at five cents each in quantities, and there ought to be an immense demand for them. Next season is the bearing year for most orchards in the country; but, unless something is done to destroy the codling moth, our apple crop, as was mostly the case a year ago, will be of poor quality, and in the glut of fruit will scarcely be worth gathering. If we can destroy the codling moth in next year's crop, we may reasonably hope for a fair crop of apples the year after. There are always apple blossoms enough in the odd years to insure a supply if they were not destroyed by the myriads of codling moths, bred in the abundant apple crop the year before.—W. J. F., in "Cultivator and Country Gentleman."

Winter Care of Poultry.

No one who does take an interest in poultry can expect many eggs in cold weather, or when the ground is covered with snow and the fowls can find little but what is given them. I believe, with proper attention to keeping the roosting-places, clean, good shelter, and a varied diet, disease would be unknown. To promote laying, feed alternately wheat, buckwheat, boiled oats, scalded bran, sometimes seasoned with pepper, and a little corn occasionally. Onions, chopped fine and mixed with their food, are an excellent stimulant and promote health; and, if on hand, thick, sour milk, placed where they can drink it is also relished. I find twenty-five hens take a bucket three quarters full daily, and they seem to thrive on it. When milk is not on hand, keep clean water always within their reach. Crushed oyster shells and gravel and a place to dust themselves are also necessary. These directions are for cold weather and when the ground is covered with snow. I have been getting forty cents a dozen in market for eggs from my Light Brahma hens for a month or more. Our marketman says they bring 5 cents a dozen more than eggs of the Leghorns or smaller breeds. Being much larger, they are taken first. No fowls can stand the cold weather or lay better, with above care, than Light Brahmas. They are suited to thickly-settled neighborhoods and easily kept from your neighbors' flower-beds in summer.—Cultivator and Country Gentleman.

How to Keep Apples until Summer.

Take fine dry sawdust from well seasoned hard wood, put a thick layer on the bottom of a barrel—then place a layer of apples, not close together, nor close to the staves of the barrel, but sawdust liberally over and around, and continue until about a bushel and a half are so packed in each barrel. Keep in a cool place. Sound apples packed in this way have been kept in a shed where the thermometer for some days has been near zero, and when unpacked have been found in good condition.—N. Y. Witness.

TREE-PLANTING, so far as deciduous trees go, should be done with the same care as directed for fruit trees. Evergreens may be left until later, and they require even more care, for if the roots once become dry, they cannot be resuscitated.

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THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of NINTH AND FISH STREETS, is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depots. It is now ready to receive guests, both STEADY & TRANSIENT. We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval. W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor. HOLLAND, Oct. 25, '77. 37-41

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. E. McGee, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work. A. CLOETINGH. Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

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Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—in Chancery. Ann Robinson, Complainant.

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

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 23d day of February, A. D. 1877, Notice is hereby given, that on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four in town seven north of range fourteen west, excepting one acre in south-east corner, eight rods east and west and twenty rods north and south, and situate in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, January 14, 1878. EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan. WM. N. ANGELL, Complainant's Solicitor. 49-7w

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

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W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN. HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

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