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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 367.

The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each sub-
sequent 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
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2.00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "

New Buffalo &
Chicago.

" "	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
" "	5.55 "	

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	
p. m. p. m.	p. m. a. m.	
7 50 12 20	Muskegon.	2 30 7 00
7 10 11 47	Ferryburg.	2 53 7 43
7 00 11 42	Grand Haven.	3 27 7 55
6 15 11 12	Pigeon.	3 20 8 40
5 35 10 44	Holland.	3 53 9 50
4 55 10 25	Fillmore.	4 17 10 28
8 45 9 35	Allegan.	5 18 11 45

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Collec-
tling, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth
street.

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

G. A. Koning, R. S.

W. Blom, N. G.

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

C. B. WYNN Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 25 1878.

ONE of the finest preparations for the
Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's
Hair Renewer." It is the best article to
restore the color and prevent the falling
out, and can be had at Schouten & West-
veer's drug store. Price only 50 cents.
86-6m

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 00 @ 1 10
Butter, lb	13 @ 14
Clover seed, lb	16 @ 17
Eggs, dozen	14 @ 15
Honey, lb	60 @ 65
Hay, ton	35 @ 38
Onions, bushel	50 @ 55
Potatoes, bushel	1 25 @ 1 35
Timothy seed, bushel	
Wool, lb	

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50
" " green	2 00
" " beach, dry	2 00
" " green	1 75
Hemlock Bark	4 00
Staves, white oak	10 00
Staves, white oak	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75
Stave bolts, soft wood	2 25
Stave bolts, hardwood	2 80
Railroad ties	10
Shingles, A. M.	2 00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new, @ 85
Corn, yellow bushel	@ 28
Oats, bushel	@ 27
Buckwheat, bushel	@ 40
Barley, ton	@ 14 00
Feed, ton	18 00
" " 100 lb	1 25
Barley, 100 lb	1 20
Middling, 100 lb	65
Flour, 100 lb	2 20
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

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

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

Chicago & West Michigan

RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.
7-ly

An Astonishing Fact.

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

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

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

E. J. HARRINGTON

Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold,
Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consump-
tion, loss of voice, tickling in the throat,
or any affection of the Throat or Lungs,
use *Dr. King's New Discovery* for Consump-
tion. This is the great remedy that is
causing so much excitement by its won-
derful cures, curing thousands of hopeless
cases. Over one million bottles of *Dr.
King's New Discovery* have been used with-
in the last year, and have given perfect
satisfaction in every instance. We can
unhesitatingly say that this is really the
only *sure cure* for throat and lung affec-
tions, and can cheerfully recommend it to
all. Call and get a trial bottle for ten
cents, or a regular size for \$1.00. at
Heber Walsh, Holland, Mich.

A Wise Deacon.

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

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

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

Among the Iron Mines of Michigan.

Turn to the map of Northern Michigan,
or the upper Peninsula, draw with your
pencil a small circle, having the city of
Ishpeming as the center, and you will em-
brace the Marquette Iron ranges which, it
is claimed, produce nearly one-third of all
the iron made in the United States. In
1847, two years after the existence of iron
became known to the whites, the first
forge was constructed, not far from where
Ishpeming now stands, and the 18th of
February, 1848, the first Lake Superior
iron was made. Now over fifty mines,
and twenty-one blast furnaces are in oper-
ation, and a million tons of ore are annu-
ally shipped from this region.

The second, or Menominee iron range,
being a comparatively new field, lies in
the southern portion of Marquette and the
northern portion of Menominee Counties.
The center of this region is fifty miles
north of the Village of Menominee, and
fifty-five miles south-west from Marquette.
The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad
Company has run a branch from the main
line to one of the mines, and it is expected
that the Menominee region will soon be
actively developed. When this is done, it
is estimated that the inexhaustible ores of
the Marquette and the Menominee regions
will together be fully ample to meet all
the iron requirements of the United States.
The Menominee is a wild, picturesque
country, with dense forests full of deer
and other game, and swiftly flowing rivers
and smaller streams abounding in trout
and other fish. It is an attractive section
for those who are fond of spending the
summer and autumn months in the woods,
where they can forget the cares of busi-
ness in successful hunting and fishing.

Prior to the construction of the railroad
from Green Bay to Ishpeming, the ore was
mostly transported to Marquette, and
thence over Lake Superior, round through
the St. Mary's Ship Canal to Cleveland,
Ohio, and other distributing points. Now
the ore is brought by rail directly down
to Escanaba and Lake Michigan, thereby
securing a vast saving of time and distance
in transportation. The ore trains are
carried much of the way on the down
grade by their own momentum. During
1878 they landed between five hundred and
six hundred thousand tons of ore at Es-
canaba, where it is worth about \$4.50 per
ton. The two docks through which the
ore is transferred at Escanaba from the
cars to the vessels, cost nearly half a mil-
lion dollars. Escanaba, which is situated
opposite the Bay de Noquet, has a popula-
tion of about three thousand, and is be-
coming a point of great importance. The
water views about here are very pictur-
esque.

MR. TILDEN'S IRON MINE.

Returning to the Marquette iron center,
we are able to count 20 different mines
within a radius of eight miles around Ish-
peming, which city has been built within
a short time. Nine years ago, where there
are now regularly laid out streets, and
many fine buildings, there was nothing
but a marsh. As one mine after another
has been developed, population has been
drawn hither. Many of the principal busi-
ness men are from the New England
States. The miners, who comprise the
bulk of the population, are mainly from
Sweden and other European countries,
and make excellent citizens. They sup-
port schools and churches, and are gener-
ally free from the vices which prevail in
some mining regions. The mines nearest
to Ishpeming are the New York, Lake
Superior, Barnum, and the Cleveland.
The New York mine is better known
through the country as the Tilden mine,
Mr. Sam'l J. Tilden being now almost the
sole owner. There is an interesting story
connected with the opening of this mine.
Nearly twenty years ago, a Mr. A. R. Har-
low was the head clerk for the adjoining
Cleveland mine. On adjusting the taxes
one year he discovered that forty acres on
which the Company had been paying
taxes as a part of its property did not be-
long to the Company. He purchased this
strip of land for a small sum, and after-
ward leased it for a period of years to the
New York Iron Mining Company, organ-
ized in 1865, with Mr. Tilden at its head.
Subsequently Mr. W. L. Wetmore assumed
the management of the mine, Mr. Tilden
furnishing the funds. Differences arose
between them, were carried into the
Courts, and are still unadjusted.

We descended the ladders to the mine
and groped about the dark passages, under
the guide of a miner, who seemed to have
a morbid relish for designating spots
where various workmen had been killed
at different times. "Here," said he, as
we entered one chamber about twenty feet

high, "a man was killed the other day by
a piece of rock falling from the ceiling
and striking him on the head." On our
inquiring if there was danger of any other
pieces dropping, he replied: "Oh, yes,
they are liable to drop at any time; we all
have to take our chances." After this
cheerful announcement, we did not tarry
very long in that quarter. But there was
a sad story of some poor fellow's death
connected with every division of the mine
we entered. I have visited mines in Penn-
sylvania and elsewhere, but there was a
feeling of insecurity and danger here
which I had not before experienced. Still
there is a fascination about the life for the
miners, and they rarely exchange it for
other avocations. As we entered one tram-
way, we could hear the sounds of the
miner's blows far in the bowels of the
earth. Following the sounds, we crawled
through a very narrow passage for a long
distance, and emerged into an opening
where the miners were at work upon a
new vein of ore, and preparing blasts.
Water was trickling down the sides of the
passage, the air was cold and damp, the
lights feebly flickered, the half-dozen
workmen begrimed and bronzed with dirt,
presented an unnatural appearance, and
we were very glad to retrace our steps and
ascend to the surface of the earth. The
large chambers of the mine from which
the ore has already been taken, are divided
by strong pillars of ore, which have been
left to support the over-hanging walls.
The veins extending eastward have been
pretty well worked down to the line of the
Cleveland mine. There is believed, how-
ever, to be an abundance of ore extending
westward under the surface on which the
buildings connected with the mine now
stand. Ten thousand tons of ore were
taken out of the mine during the first year
it was opened (1864), and the aggregate
product up to the present time has been
nearly a million of tons.

HOW \$40,000 WAS MADE.

While the adjoining mines sold the ore
produced during the past year, Mr. Tilden
held on to his for better prices. It is com-
puted that the advance in prices so far
has made a difference to him of forty
thousand dollars. Three engines are used
in hoisting the ore. Formerly seventy-
five horses were employed. Now the work
is almost entirely performed by machinery.
Formerly over 150 men were engaged
about the mines. The number is now
considerably less than a hundred. They
work from seven o'clock a. m. until six
o'clock p. m., and average all the way
from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per day for their
labors. Some months they make more
than this; as, for example, in last Septem-
ber, when their daily earnings averaged
\$1.96. All the work is done by contract.
A man takes a contract to get out the ore,
say at \$1.80 a ton. The Company sup-
plies the steam-power for hoisting the ore;
the contractor bears all the other expenses.
To one gang of men he pays so much for
"drilling," and to another so much for
"filling." The ordinary prices are \$1.15
a ton for drilling, and 15 cents for filling.
It is possible to break between three hun-
dred and four hundred tons of ore and
rock at a single blast.

HEAVY PRODUCTS OF ORE.

The Cleveland Mine, which joins the
Tilden or New York Mine on the east,
was opened in 1852, and has produced
over sixteen hundred thousand gross tons
of ore up to the present time; the ore is
hoisted by machinery. The Lake Superi-
or Mine, which we next visited; close by,
was opened in 1857, is owned mainly by
Boston parties, employs some 250 men,
and has produced two million gross tons
of ore; the main shaft runs down an in-
cline of 250 feet, with galleries and cham-
bers on each side.

The Barnum Mine, called after the Con-
necticut Senator of the same name, who is
largely interested in it, lies south of the
Superior, and employs 150 men; some of
its veins have been worked out, Boreas,
however, made to the depth of five hun-
dred feet, by the Diamond Drill, have
established the fact that this mine has
valuable veins of ore extending directly
under the city of Ishpeming. The Jack-
son Mine, where the first iron ore in the
region was discovered (1

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM POOLE and **Joseph Font** were sentenced, in New York city, to State prison for life, in November, 1877, for the murder of John Ryan. Investigation shows that they are innocent men, and an application has been made to the Governor for their pardon. A juror named Herman Deuben has been rendered insane by the exposure of a murdered man's bloody shirt, during a murder trial, in the city of New York.

EX-MAYOR WESTERVELT, of New York is dead. He was the builder of 174 sea-going vessels. Both houses of the Connecticut Legislature have passed a resolution commending the action of Congress in passing the Anti-Chinese Immigration bill.

THE WEST.

CATHOLIC BISHOP FOLEY, of the Diocese of Chicago, died in that city, a few days ago, aged 57 years. His disease was pneumonia. Until the appointment of a new Bishop, the diocese will be in charge of Rev. Dr. McMullen, Vicar General.

TWO FREIGHTERS—James Brady and Frank Hannon—were recently murdered by Indians between Deadwood and Rapid City, in the Black Hills.

SEVERAL cases of trichinosis are reported in a family near Gridley, Livingston county, Ill. One or two deaths have occurred.

A TERRIBLY fatal explosion occurred at Stockton, Cal., a few days ago. Two or three hundred people had gathered for the purpose of witnessing the first trial of a new propeller pump, set in a slough that ran through the town. Suddenly, and without any warning, the engine-boiler exploded, with frightful effect. The body of the engine, weighing 2,500 pounds, was blown through the crowd and landed in the public square, a distance of 150 feet. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some falling into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying on the streets, blown from 50 to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces; others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies, faces, hands and whole persons steamed in the dirt and smoke, and cinders. Sixteen persons were killed outright and twenty-six others wounded, four of them fatally. Many were blown a considerable distance and escaped uninjured. E. H. Smith, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Topeka, has been placed in duress by the order of the Kansas Legislature, for refusing to appear before an investigating committee and reveal the contents of certain telegrams. The Nebraska Legislature has appropriated \$75,000 to build an addition to the State House, which is found inadequate to the wants of the growing young State.

THE troubles in Lincoln county, New Mexico, have broken out again, and there will probably be another call for United States troops to put down the outlaws who insist upon running things. Indians are again becoming troublesome in the Black Hills.

CHICAGO elevators contain 7,588,474 bushels of wheat, 3,166,763 bushels of corn, 508,930 bushels of oats, 324,465 bushels of rye and 483,261 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 12,571,884 bushels, against 3,022,905 bushels at this period last year.

NEWS comes from Idaho Territory, via Portland, Oregon, of another massacre of Indians. The rather unintelligible account of the affair telegraphed by the press agent at Portland states the settlers from the Lower Weiser (in Idaho) some three weeks previously had organized to pursue into the Salmon River mountains a band of Indians, who, after being dispersed by Gen. Howard last summer, had raided that country, driven off stock and killed Munday and two others who pursued them. These Indians were reported to be returning toward Payette, when the settlers organized to intercept them. They proceeded across to Payette, and soon found signs of Indians. They quietly reconnoitered, and made the discovery of their camp. Waiting a favorable opportunity, when all were in camp and not in the least expecting the near presence of white men, they suddenly surprised and attacked them, and killed thirty-six of their number, nearly annihilating the whole camp.

THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE has been greatly scandalized by the elopement of Lieut. Fletcher, of the navy, aged 40 years, and a married man, with a wife and two children, and Miss Bailey, a society belle, aged 18. The report that yellow fever has reappeared in New Orleans is denied in a statement signed by Dr. Choppin, Gov. Nicholls, Mayor Patton, and other prominent citizens.

A VIRGINIA constable, near Washington city, went with a posse of thirty-five men to the house of Felix Qanders (colored) for the purpose of serving a warrant. Qanders barricaded his doors. The constable ordered him to come out, but he declined. An attempt was made to fire the house. The posse then fired thirty-five shots into the house, wounding Qanders, Jr., his wife, two sons, the wife of one of the sons, and a female visitor. The constable was arrested and placed under bonds.

THERE was another bungling execution at Louisville, Ky., last week, the victim being a colored man named George Washington. The rope broke, and the negro's unconscious form had to be lifted on the trap and the rope adjusted a second time.

THE Virginia Senate has passed a bill providing for the settlement of the State debt. It will probably pass the House also. Alfred Gambrel has been sentenced in Breathitt county, Ky., to a life term of imprisonment for the murder of Judge Burnett during the late civil war in that delightful neck of woods.

LIEUT. FLETCHER, of the navy, who deserted his wife and children and eloped with Miss Bailey, of Baltimore, has turned up in Richmond, Va., under an assumed name. He will be court-martialed and dismissed from the naval service.

A MOTION declaring that the exclusion of American cattle is likely to destroy an important trade and deprive England of the advantage of cheap meat has been postponed for four weeks in the English House of Commons.

GENERAL.

THE exports of provisions from the various ports of the United States during the month of January amounted in value to \$10,508,353—a decrease of about \$2,500,000 from the amount of exports of provisions in January, 1878, when the total value was \$13,008,033.

SURGEON GENERAL WOODWORTH, in his last weekly report, says there has not been

a recent case of yellow fever in the United States. Burned: A cloth mill and six dwellings at Salem, N. J., loss \$23,000; the Opera House at Columbus, Ind., loss \$75,000; the Atlantic Knitting mills at Cohoes, N. Y.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Veterans of the Mexican War has just been held in Baltimore. Gen. J. W. Denver, of Ohio, was re-elected President. Next year's meeting will be held at Norfolk, Va. The condition of Archbishop Parcel's finances, as revealed by the latest developments, is that of more hopeless insolvency than had been supposed, the liabilities being now estimated at \$4,000,000, while the assets will not exceed \$700,000.

CAPT. PAUL BORTON, the man-fish, has begun the longest swim ever undertaken by man. He proposes to float from Pittsburgh to New Orleans in his life-saving suit.

WASHINGTON.

The report of the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the causes of the omission of the Hot Springs section from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill last session says that all the evidence goes to show that the omission was a clerical error.

PUBLIC PRINTER DEFREES has written an open letter to Congressman Finley, of Ohio, who recently investigated Defrees, and made quite a damaging report as to his conduct. Defrees' letter is quite caustic, and reviews in detail Finley's report. It says that he lies, and shall be held responsible for its publication.

The President has nominated Edward E. Lane, of Illinois, as United States Consul at Tunis; J. H. Stewart, Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Antwerp; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, United States Consul at Vienna.

It is intimated that ex-Gov. Fenton will have the Berlin mission, and that Senator Conover may secure the Central American mission.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army has acted on the proceedings and findings of the Reno Court of Inquiry, recently assembled in Chicago. The court in its report reached the general conclusion that the inquiry has not deduced evidence against Maj. Reno which would warrant a trial by court-martial. This has been approved. In the case of Capt. Blair, who was tried for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in that having been married to a Miss Bailey in Scotland he afterward contracted marriage with Mrs. Gordon Granger in this country, the sentence is that he be dismissed the service.

POLITICAL.

HULL, Democratic Congressman-elect from Florida, has been indicted by a United States Grand Jury for violation of the Election law, in connection with the late election in Florida. The Provisionists of Ohio met in State Convention at Columbus the other day, and after adopting a platform, nominated candidates for State officers. George T. Stewart was named for Governor.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Teller Committee, with Senator Hoar for Chairman, has been formed to make a Northern investigation.

MURAT HALSTED, in an interview at Washington the other day, gave it as his opinion that John Sherman would beat Gen. Grant for the Republican nomination for President. A preliminary meeting of the Greenbackers elected to the next Congress, and others affiliating with the National party, took place in Washington a few days ago. A correspondent says "they were a very confident body of men. They claim not only the ability to elect the Speaker of the next House, but to elect the next President of the United States, and say that they are as certain of carrying Maine and Massachusetts this year as they are of eating their dinners."

WASHINGTON correspondents make mention of a very ugly bit of unpleasantness that came between Senators Conkling and Burnside, during an executive session of the Senate. The trouble rose out of the discussion of a Rhode Island appointee of the President, whose name was up for confirmation. Conkling charged Burnside with trickery in committee. Burnside said the statement was incorrect. Conkling then repeated his assertions, and appealed to Senators to sustain him. At this Spencer jumped up and declared that Conkling was stating the truth. Burnside by this time had worked himself into a furious state of excitement, and gave Conkling the lie direct, and took occasion to express a fervent wish that he had the tongue of Blaine, in order that he might make a fitting reply to the Senator from New York.

FOREIGN.

The first battalion of reinforcements for South Africa left England on the 20th of February, amid great enthusiasm. Other detachments have followed in rapid succession. In England, the Royal College of Physicians ask the Government to appoint a Royal Commission of statesmen, physicians and specialists to investigate the plague in Russia. In St. Petersburg a commission is forming under Gen. Helfreich, specially to watch over the sanitary condition of the troops.

The German Parliament, after an exciting debate, has adopted, almost unanimously, the motion of Herr Lesker contesting the correctness of the Government's interpretation of the Socialist law, and refusing the consent of the Reichstag to the proposed arrests of its members. In other words, they declare that they have some rights which even Bismarck shall respect.

The Khedive of Egypt is having a peck of trouble. His army officers are clamoring for their long over-due pay, and threaten open revolt if it is not forthcoming, and his Cabinet Ministers have nearly all resigned in disgust. Late advices from the West Indies report another revolution in Hayti. In one engagement that took place by moonlight the Government forces lost thirty-five killed and eighty-nine wounded. The loss of the insurgents exceeded these figures, and all of the captured were promptly put to death. News from South Africa is to the effect that the British forces in Zululand will confine their operations to the maintenance of the status quo and the retention of the strategic position on the border until strongly reinforced. Reports from India state that the King of Burmah has murdered all the royal Princes and their entire families, and replaced the new Ministers with those formerly in office, thus restoring a despotic Government.

Further intelligence from Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, states that great consternation prevails in consequence of the royal murders. The victims numbered eighty-six. The details of the massacre, as reported, are horrible. British interference is hoped for by the people to prevent more bloodshed. The Dobruzha boundary dispute between Russia and Roumania is to be referred to the Ambassadors at Constantinople for final decision. The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be still on Afghan territory, at Khulm, or Tashkurgan, south of the Oxus.

The court physician to the Czar of Russia furnishes the information that the plague is nearly extinct. Although the epidemic was purely local, and did not go beyond the villages of Wladanaka, Seltrens, and Michael-

owka, yet the mortality was over 80 per cent. The situation of the British troops in the Zululand is reported as somewhat improved. Col. Pearson's communications with headquarters have been cut off, but he holds an entrenched position and has two months' provisions. Mazatlan, the chief city on the Pacific coast of Mexico, is in a state of revolution. A cable dispatch announces the death of Count von Roon, Field Marshal of Germany.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the committee appointed to superintend the burning of infected houses in the plague districts has begun operations. Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada, has been appointed British Ambassador to St. Petersburg. India is threatened with another famine. Bismarck reiterates with emphasis that he will stick to his protective policy, despite all opposition.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 19.—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. There was a sharp fight on the Brazilian mail-steamship subsidy, but no vote was reached in the matter. The House resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, the jurors' test oath amendment being in order. Mr. Hale raised a point of order against the amendment, which was overruled. Various amendments were offered by the Republicans, but all were voted down. After a two-hours' struggle, the repeal was carried in the committee of the whole by a vote of 137 to 87. The next amendment repealing the Supervisors of Election law was taken up. Mr. Hale opened the debate in opposition to the repeal, and raised a point of order against it. He characterized the action of the Democrats in trying to force such legislation through Congress as simply revolutionary, and said, speaking for the Republican side of the House, that every known parliamentary rule and device would be resorted to to prevent it from being passed. The Democrats defended the movement on the ground that the law which it was sought to repeal, instead of preserving the purity of the ballot-box, furnished out of the national treasury a campaign fund for either party which might be in power to corrupt an election. The debate was long and spirited, but without reaching a vote on the proposition the House adjourned.

FEBRUARY 20.—In the Senate, the Army Appropriation bill was reported back from the committee, divested of all the Army reorganization sections inserted by the House. Mr. Shields delivered a speech in favor of the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war. The Senate had a long fight over the Brazilian Mail subsidy amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, lasting until after midnight. The scheme was finally adopted, the bill passed, and the Senate adjourned at 1 o'clock a. m. The House spent the entire day in considering the Florida contested-election case of Finley vs. Bisbee. A resolution was adopted unseating Horace Bisbee (Republican) and seating the Democratic contestant, John J. Finley. An evening session was held, which was devoted to memorial services in honor of the deceased members—Williams, of Michigan, and Welch, of Nebraska.

FEBRUARY 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue legal tenders equal in amount to the fractional currency retired—about \$26,000,000—to pay the arrears of pensions. The bill relating the transportation of animals was passed. Mr. Sammers, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported without amendment the Senate bill to authorize the President temporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the Interior to the War Department. The House was engaged all day on the private calendar, and several war claims were squelched.

FEBRUARY 22.—The Senate spent the day on the Army Appropriation bill, and struck out all the reorganization features, together with the posse-comitatus clause of the House bill. The credentials of Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Call, of Florida, and Slater, of Oregon, were received and placed on file. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of executive appointments, including that of H. C. Burdard, of Illinois, to be Director of the United States Mints. In the House there was an animated discussion of the bill to repeal the Resumption law. Messrs. Garfield and Ewing being the chief participants. At the conclusion of the debate the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 141 yeas to 119 nays. The bill restricting Chinese immigration was passed, with the Senate amendments.

FEBRUARY 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported adversely on the bill granting the privilege to the American Atlantic Cable Company to lay and operate a cable between the United States and Europe. The House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept for a voyage of exploration, by way of Behring's straits, the ship Jeannette, tendered by James Gordon Bennett, was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, rejecting an amendment to the telegraph section of the bill, proposed by Mr. Beck, repealing the right of the Government to take possession of the Western Union Telegraph Company's lines at any time when Congress shall see fit. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases was discussed, but no action taken. The House took up the Revenue bill, disagreed to the Senate amendments to the tobacco tax, and ordered a conference committee upon the disagreeing portions. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

FEBRUARY 25.—In the Senate, the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into this country was passed. By a vote of yeas 25 to nays 36, the Senate refused to take up the resolution declaring David T. Cobbin entitled to a seat as Senator from South Carolina in place of M. C. Butler, the present incumbent. Messrs. Cameron (Pa.), Conover, Matthews and Patterson voted nay with the Democrats. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered. There was a sharp partisan debate in the House over the amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing the Election Supervisors' law. The amendment finally went through the committee of the whole by a vote of 125 to 110. The amendment repealing the jurors' test oath was adopted without division. The Republican interpreting no opposition. The bill, as thus amended, was then reported to the House and passed. Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions in regard to the contested-election case from the Third Congressional District of Missouri, declaring that R. G. Frost (contestant) is not, and that L. S. Metcalfe (sitting member) is, entitled to the seat.

A Boy's Suicide.

William Zeigler, a lad 11 years of age, who lived with his grandmother on Allegheny avenue, near Chatham street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging to a joist in the ceiling. He took advantage of the lady's absence to lock himself in the house. He then went into the cellar, piled up blocks of wood until he had adjusted a rope from a hook in a joist around his throat. He then kicked away the blocks. When the grandmother returned in half an hour from the neighbor's house which she had been visiting, she was compelled to climb into the dwelling through a back window. Not finding Willie in the lower rooms, she proceeded to the upper rooms, and then to the cellar, where she beheld the dangling body, still warm, the rope having stretched until the boy's knees touched the ground. He was taken down, and unsuccessful efforts were made to resuscitate him. The reason assigned for the suicide is a disturbance of mental balance produced by reading religious books.

He frequently declared that he wanted to go to heaven from this sinful world.—Philadelphia Times.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

Extracts from the Debate in the National House of Representatives on the Proposition to Abolish Them.

Mr. Frye (Republican) argued against the amendment. He declared its object was for effect not in the South, but in the State of New York. In the South, notwithstanding the election laws, the Republican party had disappeared as the dew before the rising sun. The South would be solid for the Democratic candidate for President in 1883, law or no law, Supervisor or no Supervisor, United States Marshal or no United States Marshal. Mr. Frye went on to state that it was the election frauds in 1868 that had originally caused the enactment of the Federal Election law, and that it was the present necessities of the Democratic party that now required its repeal. He gave some of the figures of the naturalization and election frauds in New York in 1868, and characterized that election as the most monstrous and marvellous for fraud, for wickedness, and for every device of the devil, that had ever been heard of. He showed that, on the 6th of October, in one single day, the Supreme Court had naturalized 2,109 persons, and on the 19th of October the Supreme Court had naturalized 919, and yet a Judge of Louisiana had been impeached and found guilty for having naturalized some 400 persons in one day—that being declared to be a physical impossibility. He spoke of nine witnesses (one a Captain of a squad) witnessing the naturalization of nearly 7,000 persons, one of them (the Captain) being a witness in one court for 996 persons, and swearing that he knew all the men, while he did not know a single one of them, and while the Judge knew that he did not, but that he was a drunken thief. In conclusion, he quoted from Cox's report on the New York election in 1876, in which a high commission is paid to the United States Supervisors and Marshals.

Mr. Lynde (Democrat) denied the statement of Mr. Frye as to the false naturalization papers in New York, and asked why it was that, if there was so many false naturalization papers in 1868, not one person had been successfully prosecuted for using or issuing them. He believed that the greater part of those naturalization papers were valid. The Election law had been got up by John I. Davenport for his own and for partisan purposes. The way in which the law had been administered by him to prove that all these statements of election frauds were gross exaggerations. He characterized the Lawrence report of the election of 1868, from which Mr. Frye had obtained his facts and figures, as the most unreliable political document he had ever seen.

Mr. Baker (Republican, Ind.) expressed the opinion that his friends on the other side who declared themselves in favor of freedom of election while they had their hands on the throat of the law that secured it were protesting a little too much. Underlying the discussion was the question which had culminated in the Rebellion, whether or not the life of the nation can be protected by the nation itself.

Mr. Wood (Democrat) recited the history of the laws which were proposed to be repealed. They were but a portion of a series of laws passed in order to keep the Southern States as appendages of the Republican party. That had been intended for the South, but it was now applied to the North. The gentleman from Maine (Frye) assumed to speak for his party when he said that he would resist by every means in his power the repeal of those laws. He (Wood) could not speak for his party, but he could speak for one man when he said that he did not care what became of the appropriation bills. He believed there was a higher question than that of appropriating money. He could stay in the House as long as any gentleman. The Democratic party could resist as long as the Republican party, and he would not consent to vote for a dollar until this amendment should be engrained on the bill.

Mr. Garfield (Republican) opposed the amendment. He said: Gentlemen (addressing the Democratic side of the House), you seek to cut out a section, a living section, from the criminal laws of the United States, and to say that the ballot-box stuffing, fraud at election, intimidation, outrage, poisoning the very fountain-springs of the elective franchise, shall be no crime, and that the machinery by which such crime can be punished shall be destroyed. That is what you propose to do here to-day, and to do it at the dictation of a party caucus. * * * Now, Mr. Chairman, if this be the purpose which we are called upon here to vote on, we on this side are compelled to meet it in the spirit of the constitution and our rights, and that we propose to do, and if it takes one night, two nights, ten nights, not while Congress lasts shall you strike from our statute-books the muniments for the protection of the elective franchise. When you do it you must do it because you have the whole power to do it, and not by our help, not by our consent. A hundred criminal prosecutions are to-day pending before the courts of the United States to punish crimes against the elective franchise. Already enough men from the city of Cincinnati have been sentenced to the penitentiary for fraud to take away the majority of one of the members on this floor from that city, and all the proceedings in the criminal courts are to be abandoned at the cry of a party order which demands it for party success.

The Potter Investigation.

John F. Coyle, one of the witnesses before the Potter Committee at Washington, swore that he went to Florida at the request of Col. Pelton. Edward Cooper gave him his cipher and instructions, and he sent telegrams to Henry Haysmeyer. He was authorized to employ money, and did use about \$10,000. The witness gave an account of negotiations through Alexander Thelin for the purchase of the Returning Board, but they were not concluded. Witnesses of positive Mr. Thelin knew nothing of these matters. Thomas C. Dunn, one of the South Carolina Returning Board, testified that he had been approached pending the opening of the South Carolina, by one Harry Solomon, who stated that he was requested to act as members of the Returning Board and ascertain whether it was possible to enter into any negotiations by which the vote of that board could be so shaped as to give the electoral vote of South Carolina, or a portion of it, to Thelin. Dunn and Solomon had frequent interviews, at which the subject was discussed. The argument that Solomon used was that he had been told by the Democratic leaders there that they had the Democratic strength of the State in arms and organized, and that they could put 4,000 men into Columbia on a few hours' notice. They meant to take the State peacefully if they could, forcibly if they must. Witness said that Solomon represented that there was an agent of Thelin in Columbia for the purpose of using money, if needed, to secure the electoral vote. Gen. Barlow, of New York, told the committee how he happened to go to Florida. He said he saw Dr. Cowgill after the Returning Board had adjourned, and said to him (witness) did not see how they could fairly give the State to the Hayes electors, and if he were in Cowgill's place, he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden electors. Witness said he could not be termed counsel to the Republican party, although he wrote for them opinions on points of law, and did other legal work for them. William E. Chandler was called, and testified that Mr. Barlow was in Florida as counsel for the Republicans, and as such was under obligations to the members of that party. Mr. Barlow then defended his course before the Florida Canvassing Board, and said he did what he considered his duty as a person sent there in the interest of honesty.

Louisiana politics were the subject of investigation by the Potter Committee on the 20th inst., United States Marshal Wharton being the only witness called during the day. The witness expressed the opinion that Mr. Wells was willing to sell out to the Democrats provided his price were proffered. Maddox was supposed to have been the agent through which negotiations were carried on. Maddox at one time told witness that he believed if the State administration would give Gov. Wells what was regarded as its biggest offer, that Wells would be satisfied. Much evidence of the venality of Louisiana politicians was developed in the examination of Marshal Wharton.

The Potter Committee, on Feb. 21, held a rather uninteresting session, at which Manager Whitney, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said that within the last ninety days there had been some telegrams withdrawn from his office, which were sent to New York. The telegrams were from Gibson, at New Orleans, to the correspondent of the New York Sun in Washington. Gen. Butler, then cross-examined, Marshal Wharton, when it was brought out that Maddox expected to be appointed chief of the secret-service division, and was to give witness a place. Witness said that he had never made any proposition to any member of the Returning Board that would lead him to entertain an idea that he (Wharton) wanted to buy him out. He was positive that if the board did its duty Hayes and Packard would surely be elected.

When the committee met on Feb. 24th, the Chairman laid before the body an affidavit of C. W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, offering to file a sworn statement of his connection with the elections in Florida and Louisiana, Mr. Woolley being too unwell to travel to Washington. The committee voted to hear him at any time, but declined to receive an affidavit Mr. Alex. Thain, who is said to have offered to sell the Florida Returning Board, asked leave to testify, but no action was taken by the committee. James H. Maddox, replying to Marshal Wharton's statements, said that Wharton knew that Gov. Wells was for sale, and he proposed that they should see Packard in regard to it. They talked the matter over with him, and \$30,000 was mentioned as the sum that would be required. A few days afterwards it was suggested by Wharton that Packard should promise an office to Wells. Maddox reported the conversation to Wells, who declined the offer. He said that he might want to leave New Orleans, and did not want an office, but money. D. J. M. Jewett, who acted as Secretary to the Republican Campaign Committee of Louisiana in 1876, testified to false protests made from several parishes of Louisiana.

The Potter Committee were in secret session at Washington Feb. 25. The agent sent to Tallahassee to subpoena Solomon reported that he was not to be found, and it was thought he had gone to Mexico. The question of presenting a report to Congress upon the evidence adduced was discussed, but no determination was reached.

The San Francisco Female Lawyer.

Mrs. Clara S. Folz is a lady who is practicing law in San Francisco, and who, judging from report, has gone about her business in a practical and reasonable manner. She is described as sitting in her office at a table covered with legal works—a bright, fair-haired, rosy-cheeked, cheerful, matronly woman, neatly attired in a dress of dark material, over which was worn a most non-judicial checkered apron. To an interviewer she said: "There is nothing to be said about me. I originated from the cradle, the wash-tub, the sewing-machine, and the cooking-stove. I have educated myself and am now trying to earn a living for myself and little ones by practicing law, and I mean to succeed, and that's all there is to be said about me."

To Thaw Water-Pipes.

If you can get at them, pour hot water on them slowly, or wrap them with a towel and put hot water on it. The specific heat of water is very high, which makes it a good thing to convey the heat to the pipes. Inaccessible pipes and waste-pipes can often be melted out by inserting into one end a small rubber or lead pipe, and pouring or forcing hot water through this small pipe and pushing it forward into the frozen pipes as the ice melts. Sometimes a jet of steam is available, carried through a garden-hose and used through a branch pipe.—Plumber and Sanitary Engineer.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	\$7 00	@ 10 75
HOGS	.....	3 25	@ 4 40
CORNS	.....	95	@ 10
WHEAT—Superfine	.....	3 50	@ 3 75
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 09	@ 1 13
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	44	@ 47
OATS—Mixed	.....	21	@ 31
RYE—Western	.....	61	@ 63
PORK—Mess	.....	9 25	@ 10 05
LARD	.....	7	@ 7 50
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	4 70	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 00	@ 3 54
Medium to Fair	.....	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS	.....	3 00	@ 4 20
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	4 75	@ 5 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	3 75	@ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 3 Spring	.....	77	@ 78
OATS—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 2	.....	46	@ 47
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	79	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	22	@ 25
EGGS—Fresh	.....	12 1/2	@ 13
PORK—Mess	.....	8 25	@ 10 05
LARD	.....	6 1/2	@ 6 50
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 00	@ 1 01 1/2
No. 2	.....	92	@ 93
CORN—No. 2	.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2	.....	22	@ 23
RYE—No. 1	.....	44	@ 45
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	75	@ 74
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	.....	1 00	@ 1 02 1/2
CORN—Mixed	.....	32	@ 33 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	@ 24
RYE	.....	45	@ 46
PORK—Mess	.....	9 75	@ 9 87 1/2
LARD	.....	6 1/2	@ 6 54
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red	.....	1 00	@ 1 02
CORN	.....	35	@ 36
OATS	.....	23	@ 24
RYE	.....	45	@ 46
PORK—Mess	.....	10 00	@ 10 10 1/2
LARD	.....	6 1/2	@ 6 54
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 00	@ 1 01
No. 2 Red	.....	1 02	@ 1 03
CORN	.....	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	.....	25	@ 27
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—White	.....	4 75	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	99	@ 1 00
No. 1 Amber	.....	97	@ 98
CORN—No. 1	.....	35 1/2	@ 37
OATS—Mixed	.....	25	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 00	@ 2 10
PORK—Mess	.....	10 00	@ 10 25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	.....	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair	.....	4 50	@ 4 75
Common	.....	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS	.....	3 00	@ 4 50
SHEEP	.....	3 30	@ 5 35

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Feb. 22, 1879.

THE CHANDLER RECEPTION.

Zachariah Chandler, having been elected United States Senator last Tuesday, gave a reception that evening at the Lansing House in this city. The reception took place in the large parlors of the capital's principal hotel. They were crowded until 2 o'clock a. m. The Senator was assisted in the reception by Gov. Croswell, Mrs. Senator Conant, of Monroe, and Mrs. Senator Robbins, of Adrian. Among those present were many ladies and prominent Republicans from all over the State. A banquet was spread in the large dining-hall, and more than 800 people were served at the tables. The fact should be put on record that no liquors were served. About midnight dancing commenced, lasting for two hours. Mr. Chandler left Lansing the next morning for Detroit, and from thence to Washington. Although 60 years of age, Mr. Chandler is a man of remarkable physical vigor and endurance. Whatever any one may think of his political views, he is certainly a marked man—a person of tireless energy, great executive ability and long experience in public life. In person he is a tall, large-framed man, but not fleshy. His looks indicate great powers of endurance.

NUMBER OF BILLS INTRODUCED.

Last Wednesday—the fiftieth day of the session—was the last day for the introduction of bills. In the Senate 363 bills have been introduced, and in the House 726, making a grand total of 1,089. Anything like intelligent action upon this large array of bills will, of course, necessitate a long session of the Legislature. Those who have carefully watched the daily proceedings must have been struck with the want of original legislation. Nearly all the bills introduced are to amend some former legislation. Thus the legislative ball is kept rolling at each session. Two years hence, I suppose the legislation of 1879 will be largely amended. Whether the present session proves to be a long or short one, very many of the bills introduced will never become laws—and many of them never ought to.

THE STATE POMOLOGICAL MEETING, this week, in the Capitol, was a success, bringing out about fifty prominent fruit-growers from all parts of the State. Some interesting discussions took place. A fine display of winter apples attracted much attention. There is no better fruit-growing State than Michigan. Our fine apples, luscious peaches, pears and grapes attest this fact most fully. The disease known as the yellows among our peach trees, however, threatens to do fruit-growers much damage. The matter is being thoroughly discussed through the public press of the State.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

By invitation, Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, of Maine, the great temperance apostle, and founder of the Red Ribbon organization, addressed the members of the Legislature and others, on the subject of temperance, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, last Saturday evening. A large audience greeted the doctor. After music, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Joy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Reynolds was introduced, and spoke for fifty minutes, being followed by Robert E. Frazer, of Ann Arbor, in a spirited and eloquent speech. Dr. Reynolds gave his views of the liquor traffic, stating that in principle he was a prohibitionist. He was severe in his strictures upon any tax law legislation in connection with the liquor traffic. He claimed, and gave facts and figures to prove his assertions, that the so-called Maine law was a great blessing to the people of that State. He argued that the removal of the temptation—strong drink—was a great bar against public drinking. He thought when the Michigan Legislature abolished the prohibitory law and enacted a tax law, some years ago, a long stride was taken in the wrong direction. If it is not possible to have the whole temperance issue—prohibition—Dr. Reynolds is in favor of a local-option law. Under such a law, he thinks, in many places in Michigan, where a strong temperance sentiment prevails, no liquors could or would be sold. Dr. Reynolds' visit to Lansing has done much good. His radical views have strengthened the faith of many of the timid members. The "signs of the times" are more hopeful. Senator Childs, an influential and practical man, is an out-and-out prohibitionist. A Legislative temperance society, after the order of the Congressional society, has been organized, being composed, up to this time, of about forty members.

ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

Representative Parker, of Macomb county, has introduced a bill to abolish the fee system and pay officers salaries. Every honest and thoughtful man in the State will hope that this bill, or a similar one, may become a law. It is high time that the whole loose, expensive and corrupt system of fees was abolished.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

By invitation, Dr. Charles Rynd, of Adrian, one of the Regents, will speak upon University matters in Representative Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. Matters at the University, as many of our readers know, have been sadly "mixed" for a long time. Like every other question, there are two sides to the matter. Dr. Rynd has been re-installed in the medical department of the University at a salary of \$1,600 per annum.

MRS. E. P. W. PACKARD, of Chicago, made some strong arguments, before the proper committees of

the Legislature, on benevolent institutions. Mrs. Packard has devoted the remainder of her life to the cause of ameliorating the condition of the inmates of insane asylums. Two bills in relation to this matter are before the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Friday noon until Monday evening next.

G. W. H.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—The Episcopal Church bill passed. Bills and joint resolutions introduced: By Mr. Moore, a joint resolution amending the constitution relative to legislative department; by Mr. Chamberlain, for a law authorizing inspection of kerosene oil; by Mr. Patterson, to provide an industrial school for girls; by Mr. Shepard, to provide for the better preservation and maintenance of section corners; by Mr. Ambler, to regulate the practice of dentistry; by Mr. Dodge, prohibiting adulteration of spirituous and malt liquors, wine and cider, and to prescribe a penalty for doing so; by Mr. Duffield, to amend the law relating to contracts made by married women. At 2:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned for United States Senator, with the following result: Chandler, 22; Barnes, 2; Chamberlain, 5.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed in regard to the publication of Council proceedings in Detroit. One hundred and twenty bills were introduced, among which were the following: To increase the salary of State officers; relative to the construction of lines of telegraph by individuals and associations; to provide for the construction of a new telescope at the University; relative to civil actions for slander; to provide for the inspection of salt and lumber; also a joint resolution authorizing a Board of County Auditors. At 3 o'clock the House proceeded to the election of United States Senator. The result was: For Chandler, 40; for Barnes, 40; for Chamberlain, 13.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To amend the laws in relation to fire and marine insurance companies; to provide for medical and surgical treatment of indigent persons at the University Hospital. Bills and joint resolutions introduced: By Mr. Childs, to amend the act to provide against recovery of damages done by boats to lands which are not inclosed by a lawful fence; by Mr. Bell, for better protection of the rights of laborers; to repeal the act for the protection of the rights of females; by Mr. Dodge, to define the powers of Justices in criminal cases; by Mr. Palmer, in regard to floating logs and timber in the rivers; by Mr. Moore, to aid in physical instruction at the university; by Mr. Cochran, to repeal the law relative to hotel-keepers; by Mr. Palmer, to fix the per diem of members of the State Legislature from the Upper Peninsula; by Mr. Chamberlain, joint resolution fixing the salary of Governor; also, for reorganizing, regulation and management of the Asylum for Insane.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions introduced: By Mr. Chase, to raise a revenue to protect sheep against dogs; by Mr. Ferguson, to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery; by Mr. Palmer, to prevent catching fish in inland waters; by Mr. Phelps, joint resolution to appoint a select committee to devise ways and means to investigate the amount and kind of distilled malt liquors sold and kept within the State; by Mr. Chase, relating to registration of births, marriages and deaths; by Mr. Holt, making an appropriation for expenses of the State Government for the year 1879 and 1880, \$1,000,000; by Mr. Raymond, to allow compensation of State troops for duty on State parade days; by Mr. Bowen, to provide for building and furnishing a residence for the Governor at Lansing; by Mr. Blackman, to prohibit the sale of tobacco to minors; by Mr. Kurth, relating to deposits to be made by foreign insurance companies doing business in the State; by Mr. McNabb, to provide for the taxation of mortgages.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The two houses of the Legislature met in joint convention at noon, and compared the journals of yesterday as to the election of United States Senator. Mr. Chandler was declared duly elected, vice Christianity, resigned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: Relative to salaries of county officers; to incorporate the village of White Cloud, Newaygo county; to appropriate a non-resident highway tax of 1 mill on each side of the Caro and Wells State road, to repair and finish the same.

HOUSE.—Mr. White's joint resolution for the relief of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company, that the penalty incurred for the non-payment of taxes be remitted, was passed. A bill was also passed to detach certain territory from the present township of Grayling and Maple Forest, Crawford county, and organize the same into a separate township called Fred-erie.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—Bills and resolutions were passed: Asking Congress for the abolition of polygamy in the United States; making an appropriation for the State Reform School to cover the deficiency in current expenses of the year 1878, \$2,622.51; to provide for the better protection of property belonging to the State Library; for the appointment of an assistant librarian at a salary of \$800. Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.—The members of the select committee voted to go no further with the investigation upon the charges of bribery and swindling by the Public Printer, as the charges were not sustained. A number of bills, all of them of a private or local character, were passed. Adjourned to Monday evening.

MONDAY, Feb. 24.—Both houses of the Legislature convened at 8 p. m. Numerous petitions were presented asking for the passage of a prohibitory law, and remonstrating against pending bills. No business of a general character was transacted.

Mishaps of a Bridal Party.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal gives an account of the narrow escape of a bridal party that left that city on a recent night to go some three miles out on Wolf Creek turnpike to be married. The bride was Miss Jennie Edwards, of Cincinnati, and the bridegroom Allen Wolf. They went in a two-horse coach, and were accompanied by a young lady and gentleman, besides the driver and a boy, who sat outside on the box. When they had gone one mile they came to a narrow place in the road where there is a steep embankment, at the foot of which the creek flows. It was exceedingly dark. The driver was about to get down to lead his team past the dangerous place, when one of the horses stumbled, and they plunged headlong down the abyss, carrying the carriage and the occupants with them. The boy and the driver escaped. The carriage stopped in the edge of the stream, and by some means the occupants were extricated before they were entirely strangled. The party went to the nearest house, sent for the minister, were married, and went back to Dayton, where the wedding supper was enjoyed all the more for the narrow escape of the party.

VIVISECTION.

Dreadful Lengths to Which It Is Carried in Europe—Some of the Experiments of the Barbarians of Science.

[London Cor. Chicago Times.]

The daily press, which has within a short time made it its business to look into physiological laboratories, has revealed a new hell invented by doctors and physiologists for animals. Only of late years has the practice arisen to its present enormity in England. As among the vivisectors and their friends may be reckoned the habit of representing their experiments as few in number, pursued only by highly-gifted scientific inquirers throughout Europe, and quite insignificant in amount compared to the beneficent results which may be anticipated from them, let us take a passing glance at some of the "scientific" experiments going on in foreign laboratories.

These few examples are picked here and there from the vivisectors' own reports and hand-books of the latest publications.

You must know, in the first place, that before being brought into the chamber of torture the animals are usually made to fast eighteen hours, that the process of digestion may not in any way disturb the experiment. The "curare," which is sometimes used, is the arrow-poison of the Indians on the Orinoco, which, when infused into the blood of an animal organism, completely paralyzes the system of the nerves of motion, making the animal powerless and, therefore, actually a living corpse, while its nerves of sensation remain intact; in fact their sensitiveness becomes doubled. In this motionless condition, artificial breathing being kept up by an apparatus, the living body is lacerated piecemeal, and kept thus for days in the most fearful agony. Prof. Feye of Edinburgh, having once fastened a beautiful spaniel by all its feet, attached it still more surely by a stout thong which he put through the nostrils of the animal after he had made a hole through the nose with an iron instrument. He then cut open the chest and the belly to show his pupils the separate intestinal organs. The expression of agony when the animal showed its white teeth and tried to resist was, according to the account of an eye-witness, most horrible, for fearful pain must have been caused by the least movement to the nostrils, so sensitive in the dog. Prof. Brackett, of Paris, in trying to ascertain the limits of a dog's attachments, first dug out the eyes of his dog. Later he destroyed its organ of hearing, and then he tortured it in all possible ways. The result was that, in spite of it all, the dog still licked his hands. Prof. Brinillard bored through the skull of a dog in two places with a thick iron bore, and inserted a red-hot iron into its brain. The dog howled and shrieked for six days almost without cessation, although they tried with repeated blows to quiet it, so that at last it had to be killed. After this Brinillard repeated the same experiment with a young, lively and tractable dog, which he threw into the river after perforating its brain, that he might see whether it could survive in this condition. The animal did not get rid of its misery for sixteen days. Dr. Goltz, of Strasbourg, undertook the study of the mutilation of the brain in order to overthrow the false theories of the celebrated physiologist Flourens. This professor introduced a new method by which large portions of the brain were torn away and washed out, by means of heated spring water, after the skull had been pierced in several places. The crater-shaped cavities thus formed were washed out. A dog with five holes bored in the head, and with the loss of nearly half the brain, lived a month. As Dr. Goltz says: "We, as well as other observers, have lost a large number of animals through inflammation of the brain. No one has succeeded in destroying the brain so extensively and handling it so roughly, while still preserving the creature's life, as myself." (What a scientific achievement!) "It does not often happen that two physiologists are of one opinion in matters affecting the brain." Thus he goes on: Fifty-one dogs had portions of the brain washed out of the head, which had been pierced in several places; this repeated three times, the creatures mutilated and their behavior studied for months. "Interest" experiment on a delicately bred little bitch; left side of the brain extracted; wire pinners on the hind feet. Doleful whining, the little animal began again to howl piteously. Soon afterward foamed at the mouth. The same dog operated upon again (date given). Soon after became blind; died of inflammation of the brain. The dissected brain resembled a "latently-dried potato-field." "These mutilated animals, no longer able to scratch themselves, twist about in the most ludicrous fashion," says this grim humorist. He speaks of two dogs rendered imbecile by loss of part of the brain, and says: "The awkward movements of one gave the impression of a jack-pudding," and so on. Some of the dogs had attacks of madness after the operation and died in a few days. In conclusion, Prof. Goltz refers to the altogether unsatisfactory results of all the cruel experiments, and proposes a series of fresh experiments in order to clear up the latest doubts. I must not forget the experiments of burning, in which Dr. Wertheim, of Vienna, killed thirty dogs. After giving chloroform, he poured boiling water nine times over five of them, and he set light to the other twenty-five nine times, one after the other, with turpentine. By these means the chest and belly of the first five were boiled, and of the other twenty-five roasted. The revolting cruelty of this experiment consisted in this, that some of the dogs remained

alive for five days afterward without its occurring to Dr. Wertheim that a speedy death would be a benefit to the animals, which had recovered their consciousness and were covered with most painful burns. Some of the experimenters have tried to produce artificial "Siamese twins," and for this purpose they have tied two animals together, removed the skin of each at the points of contact, and bound together certain organs of the two animals, and thus produced a common circulation of the blood such as exists in monstrosities. What advantage can science and medicine have drawn from these experiments? Making artificial fistulas and tubercles in the stomach and lungs of dogs; giving dogs emetics, then tying up their throats to render vomiting impossible; inflaming the spinal cord of an animal by passing a thread through it; dividing nerves of the most sensitive character; dessecting the nerves of the spinal cord; exciting the most violent agonies in animals by injecting almost every kind of chemical or foreign substance, however deadly or caustic, into the jugular or other veins of animals; screwing them down in the grip of iron machines, while the operator laid bare to the heart, the liver, the brain, or other interior vitals; again letting them free, and leaving them in such mangled condition for weeks, in one case twenty days, and in another ninety, then trying it on again, this time resulting in death. And after all the ghastly records of such experiments, the bare recital of which would fill many volumes, we have to fall back upon the results obtained by the human practitioners of the healing art, in their reports of clinical and pathological cases.

The Man with a Glass Eye.

As a train on the Kansas Pacific pulled away from the Sixteenth street depot, a few mornings since, a tall, angular specimen of humanity took a seat opposite a lady passenger, and, to all appearances, was intently engaged in studying her face. At first the lady treated the rudeness with good-natured indifference. But at last it began to tell on her nerves. It was a peculiar and astonishing piece of impertinence. He apparently had the faculty of looking two ways at once. One of his eyes was restless, excited and roved in all directions. The other, fixed and stony, fastened on her with an undeviating stare. She turned her head away, but it intercepted her vision. She tried to hide behind a paper, but she felt that cruel eye piercing through the screen, and creeping with a stony look all over her features. It seemed to be picking them up one by one, and examining them with care. The thing became unendurable, and she cried out to him fiercely:

"Sir, why do you look at me so persistently?"

"Me, madam, why, bless my soul! I haven't been looking at you."

"You have, sir—for a half hour or more your eye has been absolutely riveted upon my face."

"I beg your pardon, madam, but it's this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to his left optic.

"Yes, sir, it's that eye."

"Well, madam, that eye won't do you any harm. It generally looks any way it pleases—it gives me a good deal of trouble. A great many complain of it. At first I thought they were making fun of me, but I've found out differently now. I've been knocked down two or three times for the impertinence of that eye. I would leave it out altogether but for the looks of the thing. It's a glass eye, madam—only a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman," and he brought his other eye to bear upon her in undisguised admiration.

The lady laughingly accepted the explanation, and the rest of the journey was passed very pleasantly to both of them.—Rocky Mountain News.

The Plague.

The plague is one of the oldest things under the sun. According to Petavius it ravaged the whole known world in 767 B. C. In 534 B. C. it made terrible havoc in Carthage, and the people, deploring the anger of the gods, offered up their children as sacrifices. Thucydides has left a graphic description of the plague which raged in Athens in 430 B. C., and which extended over Egypt and Ethiopia. In the eighteenth year of the Christian era Rome was depopulated at the rate of 10,000 daily. Three centuries and a half later the plague appeared in Britain, where the living were not able to bury the dead. There is little reason to doubt the statement that 200 persons perished daily in London during an epidemic which raged in 1348, and which prevailed throughout Europe. In 1478 more persons perished in England by pestilence than had died in fifteen years of continued war. At various periods of its history London has suffered terribly from plague. More than 20,000 persons perished in 1603-4, and more than 35,000 in 1625. But it was not until 1665 that that city learned what a scourge the plague might become. A moderate estimate says that 68,506 persons perished, while other authorities state the number at 100,000. Since that period England has been tolerably free from the plague, but it has carried off 80,500 persons in Persia, 800,000 in Egypt, and 60,000 at Marseilles at one visitation.

THE draft of negro laborers to Texas has impelled the Legislatures of Alabama and Georgia to impose a license tax of \$100 upon every person soliciting people to emigrate from those States.

ALL SORTS.

FEMALE pugilists swarm in the oil regions of Pennsylvania.

BOSTON has just borrowed \$1,000,000 to improve its sewerage.

ONLY sixteen guns of the 17,000 made by Krupp have burst.

There are now 357,958 volumes in the Boston Public Library.

The year 1879 began on Wednesday, and will end on the same day.

The Town Treasurer of Kennebunkport, Me., gets \$25 a year, and gives bonds for \$12,000.

WORK on the Brooklyn bridge has come to a stand-still, owing to a lack of available funds.

A girl can't throw a stone with any marked success, but she can toss her tresses most adroitly.

ELECTRICITY is found to be a delicate test for purity of oils, which are judged of by the resistance they offer to the current.

THE Whipping-Post bill was defeated in the North Carolina Legislature by three votes. It was defeated in the Kentucky Legislature by one vote.

A GEORGIA Postmaster, when a subscriber called for his paper, told him "that there was nothing in the Advertiser," and he had used it for wrapping paper.

A SALMON measuring four feet five inches in length was recently presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London by Frank Buckland, the naturalist.

It is said that no less than thirty officers high in authority in the Russian police have been assassinated since the murder of Mezentzoff, the Chief of Police in St. Petersburg.

PUR commas in thy deeds, and 'twill be money in thy purse. In Blair county, Pa., a suit for 800 acres of land finds its excuse for coming in on the omission of so small a point as a comma.

SENATOR BURTON, a colored member of the Texas Legislature, sends money to Virginia to assist his old mistress who raised him and taught him how to read, and who is now living in straitened circumstances.

THE proprietors of the Charleston News and Courier offer \$100 in gold for the best serial story, written by a resident of South Carolina, illustrative of Southern life before, during or since the war.

A MEMBER of a New York jury, in a case where \$100,000 was involved, recently, asked the Judge to oblige him by explaining the meaning of two words which had been used a good deal during the trial—the words "plaintiff" and "defendant."

SOME curious marriages have occurred at Georgetown, Mass., the son of a widow wedding a girl whose brother married the widow, while a child born to the first couple has an uncle and a grandfather and a grandmother and an aunt in the same person.

THE value of the eggs produced and sold from farms in New York State is something over \$2,500,000. Added to this the receipts in New York, from Western and other sources, would make the total value of eggs produced and sold in New York nearly \$6,000,000.

FARMING on a grand scale, even with the assistance of improved machinery and implements, is a dangerous experiment, and in the West has terminated disastrously. It is estimated that the money sunk during the past ten years in such undertakings amounts to over \$100,000,000.

THERE are 1,500 mule teams constantly on the road between Leadville and Carson City, both of Colorado. It is a fair estimate to suppose that at least one mule balks each day. Now imagine the rest, remembering that there are mule-drivers on that road who speak four languages and several dialects.

EXECUTIONS in Malta will hereafter be conducted in private, and the hangman is not to jump on the condemned man's shoulders so as to aid the rope. The prison regulations in Cyprus have also been amended, so that inmates are no longer heavily chained, some with fetters weighing 100 pounds, or confined in iron cages in dark rooms.

A CURIOUS pair are two brothers in Hartford, Ct., employed at the same place of business some miles from their homes, who had a falling out some dozen years ago, and have never spoken to each other since, though they ride to and from work in the same wagon, preserving a moody silence toward each other.

THE English sparrow is complained of as a marauder. Fifteen miles from New York city, these birds have become a common nuisance, gathering in flocks of fifty or more, and seeking what they may devour. Last summer they attacked a field of corn, tore open the husks of the ears with their bills, and ate the corn from the ear while it was "in the milk."

OWING to the severity of the weather the forests of the Bernese Jura are infested by droves of wild boars, sometimes so numerous as to defy attack. Bands of wolves hover about the farms at night, and hundreds of hungry chamois have descended from the mountains and are wandering about the valleys in search of food.

THE police in Alsace and Lorraine have seized great quantities of cigarette paper in the shape of a tricolor and inscribed with the arms of Strasburg, Metz, etc.; also many labels for bottles marked "Liberation Liquor" and "Extract of France," to be taken at the psychological moment, and some miniature maps with the severed territory in black.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1st, 1879.

TWO SPLENDID OFFERS.

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

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

REDUCTION IN PRICE

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

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

FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE NEGRO.

Mr. Fred. Douglass takes a very sensible view of Mr. Windom's proposition to remove negroes from the bull-dosed States at the national expense. He objects to it as a class legislation, calculated to excite rather than allay race animosities. He objects to it, also, as "a cry of despair" for which there is no sufficient cause. He has himself witnessed a vast improvement in the condition of the negro in the northern States, and he looks hopefully for a like improvement in the southern states. The softening of prejudices, however, must necessarily be the work of time. It cannot be forced by act of Congress, and can only be delayed by acts based upon assumed race antagonism. Mr. Douglas thinks that personal ambitions will lead to party divisions, and that the vote of the negro will come to be solicited, and the negro himself protected in casting it, by opposing parties, as the votes of foreign-born electors are solicited elsewhere. He further thinks that it is impossible, and that if it were possible it would be folly to establish a purely negro state in this country. There is no objection, however, to voluntary emigration by the negroes, and that it would undoubtedly be to their advantage. That, most likely, is the very thing that Mr. Windom has in view. Of course he cannot expect this congress or the next to favor any scheme of emigration at the national expense. His object evidently is to point out clearly to the southern negroes a course that lies open to them, and leave them to pursue it for themselves.

THE telegrams to the Chicago Times from Washington indicate that a feeling prevails favorable to an amicable settlement of the questions at issue between the two houses before the 4th of March. The points wherein it is thought likely the house will yield are the pressing of the supervisors of elections bill and the army reorganization scheme, while the senate will back down gracefully on the clause in the army bill forbidding the use of troops at elections, the repeal of the test oath qualification for jurors and the Brazilian mail subsidy. If the house shall succeed in blocking this latter steal it will not have lived in vain, and at least one good deed may be set down over against its numberless sins. A fight is likely to be caused in the senate by the attempt of the republicans to seat Corbin, of South Carolina, in Butler's place. The democrats announce their determination to occupy their seats continuously until the 4th of March rather than permit such an infamy, and they are doubtless justified in their determination. The question of an extra session, indeed, hinges more upon this than upon the appropriation bills. Mr. Butler and the members of his party are perfectly in earnest in their threat to impede all legislation if the republicans undertake to seat Corbin.

THE Journal of the Society of Arts of Jan. 17 announces the interesting and important discovery of apparently exhaustless supplies of fish in the waters off the Canary Islands. These fish are said to be about one-fourth codfish of great size and the remainder various and unknown to our fishermen. As the best season is from October to the end of March this new find offers a tempting field for the resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of the season off our own frosty coasts, and with their great experience and skill, with arts and tackle unknown to the rude resources of those latitudes, the catch must, in all probability, be exceptional, seeing that, with the imperfect means at the command of the natives of the Canaries, one fisherman, by the statement of Mr. Bertelot, now takes as many fish in one day as twenty-six men in Newfoundland. This will be good news to American fishermen, who are reported to have made a poor catch the present season, and who are lia-

ble to be plundered by the savage natives of Newfoundland when they make a good one. Who knows but what this lucky find may settle the whole fishery dispute between Canada and this country.

SECRETARY Sherman, in answer to an inquiry from Fernando Wood, states that the amount of gold in the treasury on the 15th instant was \$183,377,271; of silver, \$35,565,438; total, \$188,742,709, of which amount \$136,467,264 was available for resumption. Mr. Sherman is unable to inform Mr. Wood whether the resumption fund can be considered as "moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

A locomotive despatched from Laporte, Ind., to Chicago, for physicians to attend a man who died at Laporte of apoplexy, ran the entire distance and back in one hour and forty minutes. The distance is fifty-eight miles each way, making a speed of 116 miles in 100 minutes.

THE English Government has chartered the steamer Andean to carry a portion of the artillery to the Cape. This is the sixteenth steamer chartered to carry troops and war material to South Africa.

A Card.

I hereby tender my heartfelt thanks to the Masonic brotherhood at large and to the members of Unity Lodge No. 191, F. & A. M., in particular, for the kind and tender interest they have taken and aid rendered during and since the death of my husband.

Mrs. JAS. E. HIGGINS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 15, 1879.

George Peabody and Socialism.

Some people imagine that rich men are becoming more wedded to riches, more aggressive in the acquisition of wealth, at the expense of the working classes. Hence the agitation in favor of Socialism. There may be grounds for this imagination, but we have yet in our midst our Peter Coopers, our George Peabodys and our Miss Nightingales—who think more of the welfare of the struggling classes, than many are aware of, and who employ their time and money in extending good to as many as possible in their declining years. One of these is an old retired physician by the name of J. P. Mountain, whose address is Ogdenburg, N. Y., who has had placed in his hands a simple cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Headache and Nervousness. The old gentleman has means which make him independent, and he employs his time and money in a very laudable enterprise. He sends the recipe free to any person sending for it, with instructions for preparing and using, requiring only that the party so sending enclose a stamp to pay the postage. He has now distributed over one million of those recipes, and in this part many have been cured by the use of the same. It is said to be very reliable, and those who are troubled with any of those diseases would do well to address the philanthropic old gentleman, and have a trial of the recipe, which has cured so many.

Additional Local

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

Factory Facts.

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

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

ALL kinds of fresh Taffy at PESSINK BROS.

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

Deaths.

GILMORE—Of Acute Bronchitis, in Manitto, Ill., on Friday, Feb. 21, 1879. MARGARET ANNA GILMORE, daughter of the Rev. W. B. Gilmore and Christina C. Van Raalte, aged 4 years, 5 months and 24 days.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

THE job of building a brick school-house in the Village of Zeeland, will be let on Saturday the 8th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. J. DEN HERDER, Director. ZEELAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1879. 3-2w.

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

A very fine stock of New Orleans Sugars.

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

Clothes Pins by the Box, or dozen, CHEAP.

WATCHES!

Great Reduction in Prices of

ELGIN WATCHES,

Stem and Key-Winding Watches, Silver Cases, Fine Movements

ONLY \$11.00

—ALSO—

CLOCKS VERY CHEAP.

at H. WIJKHUIZEN.

Watch and Clockmaker, 9th street, opposite First Reformed Church, Holland, Mich. 3-13

Dissolution Notice.

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

H. M. BRINKMAN.

B. KAMPS.

ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., February 19, 1879. 3-2w

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters EVER MADE.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. 1-7 \$500.00 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

TRY HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BEST

business you can engage in. \$5 to \$30 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3-17

GEO. L. BRUNER

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Brooms, Brushes, Handles,

Wire, Twine and Brush.

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

PRICE LIST.

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

Please call and see samples at the factory.

GEO. L. BRUNER.

Holland, Mich.

SENT FREE and postpaid—TWO \$4 to \$5 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling. Enclosing 10c. Address, The Derry Co., Chicago. 1-26w

Dissolution Notice.

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

P. PFANSTIEL.

Z. L. GRISWOLD.

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

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 13, A. D. 1879.

GERRIT A. KONIG,

Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE

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

Just Received at

J. R. KLEYN

(next door to P. & A. Steketee,) a full stock of

Stoves, Glass, Nail, Locks, Butts, Knives, Forks,

Carpenters', Masons',

AND FARMERS' TOOLS.

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

Mrs. Potts' Polishing Irons.

Flat, Band, Round, Square, Hoop Iron, & Mill Files

at Wholesale Rates.

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

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

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

Patent Firebacks at 55 cents.

BABBITT METAL.

Tin and Copperware made and repaired to Order.

Clover, Timothy and Garden seeds on hand.

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from A Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1-26w

LOCKS! LOCKS!

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

Remember the Place Opposite the Post-Office.

Cant-Hooks!

CANT-HOOKS.

The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

SPRING GOODS

Just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Nice Corsets for 25 Cents.

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

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

Oranges and Lemons fresh from the West Indies.

Our 40 cts. Tea beats everything.

Clover and Timothy Seeds always on hand.

A Good Cigar for 5 cents, etc., etc. at P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1879.



SOLD BY H. MEYER & CO., DEALERS IN

Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc., RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH. 42-17

Notings.

Who called this an open winter?

Just received at the store of G. A. Koning a barrel of fresh sweet cider. Now is your chance.

We find advertised in *De Hope* a Sunday School Convention, which will be held in this city, in the First Reformed Church, on Tuesday, March 11th.

We are informed that Mr. James Van den Berg, of Grand Rapids, formerly a resident of this city, has been employed by F. W. Wurzburg, cor. canal and Bronson streets, Grand Rapids.

The stock of goods of Werkman & Sons was sold on Monday last under chattel mortgage to the mortgages—Messrs. J. Van Patten, and J. Van Dyk & Sons—for the amount of the mortgage and costs.

By reading over the death notices our readers will notice that Rev. Wm. B. Gilmore and lady have lost two children in quick succession. It is remarkable, here as well as elsewhere, how fatal a great many diseases terminate this winter, which are made light of in ordinary seasons.

We have just received a magnificently engraved invitation from Dr. R. B. Best, to be present at the commencement exercises, at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. Thanks, doctor; but owing to a sick family and other hindrances. We are obliged to remain quietly at home, we hope, to see you back here with renewed vigor and strength.

An examination of the fruit buds has shown that they are all right yet, and the reports from the south and southwest indicate that the severe frost they have had in those regions this winter have destroyed all hopes for any peaches, and the Chicago fruit dealers have been informed that they need not expect any fruit from that quarter next summer. Perhaps our fruit growers will reap the benefit of the scarcity in other localities.

E. H. WHITNEY, grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., on Monday received information from Sturgis to the effect that R. H. Morrison, the defaulting treasurer of the order, who is well known in this city, had absconded from Sturgis. He was arrested by his bondsmen, who feared his escape, and managed to get away from the officers after his arrest. When last heard from he was in Kendallville, Ind., bidding defiance to Michigan officers.—*Gr. Rapids Democrat*.

On Saturday last—Washington's birthday—the flags were flying, but outside of that we have noticed no demonstrations in celebration of the event. The Holland Soldier's Union lit their "camp fire," however, in the firemen's room of Columbia No. 2, smoked the "pipe of peace," and celebrated the event by a pleasant chat over "old times." By the voluntary contributions of the members an abundance of chocolate and eatables were provided to serve as a supper, and in due time "broke ranks" to meet again on Decoration Day.

WHILE the Rev. Dr. G. H. Mandeville, President of Hope College, is gathering all the "snow flakes" at the East, for the treasury of Hope College in order to relieve that institution of its financial embarrassments, some chronic, sour, dyspeptic growler or other, in a communication in the *Grandee*, under the initial "Y" is checking this movement of paying off the debt, (which,

As a member of its Council, this very "Y" may likely have helped to pile up 70,000 high.) by inferring that some jockey or other is about ready to take the hide off the old "horse" (the College) for want of Western oats. Of all the feuds in life a first-class "theological" feud seems to beat "the world." If any New Yorker should doubt the correctness of Washington Irving's Knickerbocker, let him come out here and witness the ironic "theological" bickerings, while the jockeys are quarreling around "den godgeleerden bak" (theological trough) about the fodder of the "horse."—See issues of *De Hope* during February.

A FRIEND from Zeeland tells us that Saturday afternoon last was a very noteworthy one from the fact that two funerals were really crowding each other in that village, and while we are repeating what our informant tells us, we must correct an error of statement which occurred in regard to the corps of P. Oggel. We stated that he died at Pella, Iowa, which should have read that he died at Kankakee Ill., at the residence of Rev. E. C. Oggel. In the early part of the afternoon mentioned above, Mrs. Poes, one of the old settlers of Zeeland was being buried from the Reformed Church, Rev. Steffens, officiating. Immediately thereafter the services were commenced over the corps of P. Oggel, the introduction of which was by Rev. John Van der Meulen; the sermon was preached by Rev. P. de Pree, and our informant says, that the burning eloquence of this young clergyman, who was enabled to keep his entire audience, especially the young folks, spellbound, was an occasion which will not soon be forgotten.

W. H. PARKS, Esq., is convalescing.

WE notice that Rev. J. Meulendijk, of Otley, Iowa, has been called to Danforth, Ill., and accepted it.

THE Grand Rapids Daily Democrat of the 28th inst., gives an interesting little sketch about our city.

Mr. H. Boone, our popular livery man, arrived home on Monday last with twenty fine looking fresh horses.

THE great mortality of fish on the Florida coast last fall is said to have been caused by the noxious gases from a submarine volcano.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 27th, 1879: Chandler Ford, John Shaffer, Miss Mary Webster, John Gunstra.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

OUR County Clerk—Mr. A. A. Tracy—has set next Tuesday, March 4th, for the day to be in this city to accommodate those people who wish to become citizens of the United States, and take out the necessary papers therefor.

THE house was guilty of an unaccountable eccentricity on Tuesday last in voting to allow Metcalfe, a republican member from Missouri, to retain his seat, although it was contested by Frost, a democrat. The doctrine that contests are to be settled according to the justice of the claim, and not according to the politics of the contestant, is something entirely new in the American house of representatives.

By looking over our new advertisements our readers will notice that Mr. H. Wijkhuisen has extended his business and is now offering for sale the world-renowned Elgin Watches at greatly reduced prices. Some samples were shown to judge of the appearance of the goods, and we do not hesitate to pronounce these goods elegant, and well worthy the attention of anybody who wants to purchase a good watch for a small amount of money.

WHAT we consider very good news, at least for some people, is the information that Messrs. R. Kanter & Son have closed a contract with the Lincoln Park Commissioners to build 2,000 feet of brush breakwater during the next season. Whereas this is twice as much as last year, it is fair to presume that it will employ a goodly number of hands to supply the brush, and one or more vessels to carry it over. We extend our congratulations to the contractors.

Mr. P. Oosten is buying field stone, the very best kind for foundations under large buildings, and dumps them on a lot next to the Union School. We presume Mr. Oosten has ample confidence in the prospective building of the new structure, and by getting his stone now, while it is good sleighing, is certainly fortifying his position as a competitive bidder for the job. Or is this stone brought there on the instigation of the Board of Education or some of its members? It looks like quick work. We like it. Go ahead!

QUITE a large meeting was held pursuant to call on Monday evening last, in the schoolhouse, to hear the report of the committee in regard to their correspondence with the "blast furnace" men. After listening to several speeches *pro* and *con*, the meeting instructed Mayor K. Schaddelee to appoint a committee who should take in hand the arduous task of getting sufficient subscriptions to make a fair showing. This committee consists of: H. D. Post, chairman; H. Walsh, Prof. C. Scott, G. Van Schelven, Wm. Wakker, L. Van Patten, R. K. Heald, L. T. Kanter, K. Schaddelee. The committee went to work upon the plan adopted at the public meeting viz. that of using our regular tax list for a financial basis, together with benefits received. After several meetings and considerable labor this committee is now ready to receive subscriptions, and will call a public meeting to finish up this work and make a report on Tuesday evening next, March 4th, in the schoolhouse. Come one and all. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Among the most lamented deaths of this and last week are those of Mr. John Drool, at the age of forty years, and Mrs. M. Regenmorter, wife of our lighthouse keeper, at the age of twenty-nine years. Mr. Drool was an honest and upright man, the only support of his old mother; has been one of the most faithful employees of Mr. G. Vijn, of Zeeland, for the last fourteen years. Mr. Vijn says he will sorely miss his tried and faithful servant, and his old mother loses her only support in her declining years. He was sick only a few days; caught a cold, got lung fever and expired within six days. Mrs. Regenmorter died of typhoid-pneumonia, and the loss to her husband and six children, one of whom is a baby of three weeks old, is irreparable—so much so, that Mr. Regenmorter is at a loss how to provide for his children in the future and keep them together. The sympathy for the bereaved is widespread. The funeral of Mr. Drool occurred on Saturday last and was largely attended, and the funeral services of Mrs. Regenmorter were held in the Third Reformed Church on Thursday last.

Wife of the lighthouse keeper

SLEIGHING has been better during the past ten days than any time before during this winter.

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co., are still receiving between 50 and 60 sleigh loads of stave bolts per day.

ONE of Gen. Butler's peculiarities is his power to sleep any time, anywhere, and in any position. Mr. Greeley had this power also.

THE floods in southern France and northern Spain are appalling in their magnitude, hundreds of people being thrown on the public charity by the destruction of their houses, while many others lose their lives.

STOP that Cough! By using the American Cough Cure, will cure Colds, Coughs, and Croup, will prevent and cure Consumption, speedy, certain, and effectual, try it. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggist and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

Mr. John Brown, conductor on the Grand Haven railroad, has thrown up his situation and gone west, or somewhere else. He left his accounts all square. Although he quitted his place, unexpectedly and unceremoniously, no act of his as the employees of the company in the least has impaired the confidence of the officers of the road in him.—*Allegan Democrat*.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of the Village of Zeeland, had a very interesting meeting on Tuesday evening last, calling out a large audience. At the regular meetings of this society they make the evenings interesting by useful and arduous debate. On this evening they argued on the subject of secret societies, which was the occasion of calling out a large number of friends. The society is in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Robert Radeke was married to Miss Caroline DeVlieger, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday evening, Feb. 20th. There was only a few relatives from this city and Grand Rapids invited, and the presents were very fine indeed. Mr. R. has his handsome home on Fulton st., furnished and finished in a neat and substantial manner, and will at once commence housekeeping in his new home.—*Gr. Haven News Journal*. We extend our congratulations.

PREPARATIONS for spring have commenced in real earnest. Mr. E. J. Harrington has just received an immense stock of new dry goods. Ladies dress goods of the finest kind and latest styles will adorn the shelves on Monday. A new style of prints, excellent in quality and beautiful in finish will no doubt create quite a rush. He has also received a splendid assortment of ready made clothing, which are made up according to the latest fashions and which will be sold at bottom figures. Give him a call, and take the first pick.

EVERY miller in Michigan using the patent middlings purifier machinery will be interested in the following dispatch from St. Louis, dated February 25: "A good deal of sensation was produced in the United States Circuit Court to-day during the progress of the great middlings purifier case by Rodney Mason, attorney for the plaintiff, announcing that the suit against E. O. Stanard was dismissed. It was subsequently stated among the millers, and the statement seems to be a fact, that Mr. Stanard compromised the case by paying the plaintiff \$900. The suit against Stanard was for \$150,000. The action of Stanard right in the front of the battle, when the evidence in the case was all in and council summing up, created great indignation among the millers, who assert that the matter was arranged to influence the court in favor of plaintiff. Stanard is one of the largest millers here, and a very prominent citizen." Don't this mean that all millers using the above mentioned machine, will be bled.

THE dramatic reading of Miss Henrietta Monroe, of Chicago, on Friday evening last, considering that she was without any of the stage surrounding or powerful accessories inseparable from the well produced drama, was one of the most delightful entertainments ever offered to a Holland City audience. Miss Monroe is a charming actress and a mimic, possessing a very pretty face and beautiful and expressive eyes, and a capital voice, with art and grace so combined as to make a decidedly fine impression upon her audience. Miss Monroe is a thorough artist, with a careful, conscientious training, and a voice which assuredly has a future before it. We regret that some of the authorities of Hope College saw fit to refuse the use of the College Chapel, whereas they use it themselves for similar purposes, and have permitted other lecturers to use it. Pray what is the difference between Miss Monroe and any male or female student of Hope College reciting a poem from any one of the literary masters, as far as the use of the chapel is concerned? We sincerely hope Miss Monroe will appear again before our public some time in the future when we can have a public hall suitable for such occasions.

G. A. KONING

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

J. ALBERS,

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

CROCERIES.

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

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

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

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

48-3m

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Sausf,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-1y

FOR SALE.

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

Wanted.

A FIRST-Class improved farm, containing about 80 or 120 acres of land, situated within reach of Holland City as a market. For particulars, inquire of R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D. at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS.

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

JOHN L. SHOREY,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879. 6-1y.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

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

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

RHEUMATISM,

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

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y. 1-26w

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Setts and Parlor Setts.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1-26w

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

GRANDMOTHER'S BIRTHDAY.

BY CLARA DOTT BATES.

Just seventy years ago
A little baby smiled;
And they gave the sweet old Bible name
Of Hannah to the child.

She slept, no doubt, such sleep
As only falls on eyes
That still have shut within their lids
The light of paradise.

No doubt the little hands
Lay passive on her breast,
As, with the cradle lullaby,
They hushed her to her rest.

Ah, me! who could foretell
What work those hands should do?
How many they should lead to lead
Life's troubled mazes through?

What never-faltering part
Their tender strength should take;
What burdens for the tired ones bear;
What barriers help to break?

Scarcely a day or hour
In all these long, long years,
But they have helped some weaker one,
Or wiped some sufferer's tears.

And, ah, who could foresee
Upon that baby brow,
Where lay the dark and silky locks
Its crown of silver now?

Peace, as at first, is there:
The world has never set
One single line of its hard seal
Upon that forehead yet!

The constant shade of pain
Has dimmed, perhaps, the eyes,
Yet still they hold within their lids
The light of paradise.

Just seventy years ago
Since the little baby came,
And now her children's children bless
That sweet old Bible name.

A STEADY PUPIL.

A Phase of Paris Life.

"Now, Mr. Baker, let us understand each other at once," Lord Hunsdon had said, leaning back in his official arm-chair, and tapping the massive signet-ring on his fat finger with the official paper cutter. "I have great pleasure, as I have said, in intruding to you the task of my nephew's education. All I have heard of you, and what little I have seen of you, induces me to regard you as an excellent traveling tutor. It only remains for me to state my views, as briefly as I can, here a glance at the official clock, 'for I have to receive a deputation immediately. Cecil Manvers has a fortune of his own—his mother's money—and will in all probability succeed me in the title and property. I don't want the boy to turn out a book-worm or a scamp. Make him a well-informed, honorable English gentleman, with enough knowledge of the world to steer clear of its worst perils, and I shall be more than satisfied. And nothing could conduce better to this than two years on the Continent in such good hands as yours, Mr. Baker. I shall see you again, of course, before you leave England, but, just now," another glance at the clock, "my time is positively not my own."

And I took the Under Secretary's hint and retired, almost tumbling over the excited deputation as I made my way down stairs. Next week, Cecil Manvers and I went abroad.

Our first year of continental travel passed off pleasantly enough. The Rhine, Switzerland, Tyrol, each and all of these we had visited in the pleasant summer time; we had wintered in Italy, and the next spring found us in Paris.

It was the time when the great Paris Exhibition—exhibitions had not as yet grown common enough to be classed as bores—attracted myriads to the then imperial capital of France. Emperor, Court and empire were in their first freshness—decked, too, with the prestige which success confers; for the great struggle with Russia was going on victoriously for the allies, and the cordial feeling between France and England was at its warmest. In 1855 people had not yet become ashamed of enjoying themselves, and, whatever the merits of the show might be, it certainly secured the suffrages of the well-dressed, well-pleased crowds of holiday-makers. My pupil and I made the new Palace of Industry our daily lounge, and so did a French friend of ours, destined to play no unimportant part in this story.

It was by accident that we had made acquaintance with Colonel the Baron Duplessis. Cecil had a walking-cane, with a handsome gold head, which had belonged to his father, and this cane he chanced to leave on one of the marble tables of the Exhibition monster restaurant. Half an hour later, when my pupil discovered his loss, and went back in hot haste to seek for his missing property, it was courteously restored to him, with a bow and a smile, by a tall, elderly Frenchman, with the inevitable red ribbon adorning his tightly-buttoned frock coat, and of what his compatriots designate as a distinguished appearance. The old officer had observed ourselves as the occupants of a table near his own, and had been prompt enough to prevent the costly walking-stick from being purloined by a light-fingered under-water. This little kindness led in time to a friendship which might be called intimate.

The Colonel, as became a man of ancient lineage and reduced fortunes, lived in a gloomy old street on the left bank of the Seine, far away from the glare and glitter of the modern Paris. The Rue de Loches was the name of the street, and the Colonel's house, No. 16, was on the shady side of it—a big, dingy mansion, a grass-grown courtyard, a walled garden, and the windows into which the sun never seemed to shine. The ghostly pictures on the walls and the heavy furniture were in keeping with this dismal dwelling. The Colonel's family consisted merely of his wife and daughter, the former haggard and nervous, the latter plain and stupid, with a frightened look, I thought, in her eyes. Madame la Baronne spoke little, and Mademoiselle, like most well-

brought-up French girls, was as mute as a fish.

The only attraction in No. 16 Rue de Loches was the gay good humor, tempered by the dignified shrewdness of a man of the world, of its master. M. Duplessis, even to me, seemed singularly agreeable, and gained a still larger share of Cecil's regard. It so happened that my pupil had a turn for military subjects—less, perhaps, for dress and drill than for the scientific side of a soldier's life—and his boyish curiosity appeared to please the Colonel, who himself was, as he said jestingly, merely a worn-out war-horse turned out to grass, but ready to respond to the first twang of the trumpet. So it came about that Cecil and the Baron made frequent excursions, now to be present at the trial of a rifled cannon, now to go over fortifications, see a review, or ramble through the arsenal, without my being of the party.

It often happened, too, after the exhibitions I have described, that Cecil Manvers went to drink tea à l'Anglaise, and pass the evening at the Baron's house. I felt, on this head, no misgivings, such as would have beset me had I allowed my charge to go out alone into gay company. To theater and opera, or to those balls and evening receptions of the Parisian great world to which Lord Hunsdon's letters procured us easy access, I always accompanied Cecil. But I was not sorry when he seemed to grow indifferent to dance and drama, and to prefer spending his hours in the quiet Rue des Loches. Why not? I was thankful for the opportunity of finishing my versified translation of Horace, a work from which I hoped to derive fame and fortune. And then, too, I had such complete confidence in Cecil and his military mentor. What harm, in such company, could accrue to him? Mademoiselle's eyes were not bright enough to win his young affections, and the Baron's weak tea, and tritacat at four sons points, would not be likely to derange his nerves or empty his pockets.

"A monsieur," hinted the concierge one day, thrusting his bald head into the room where I sat, "wishes much to see monsieur." The stranger was not far off, as the janitor of our furnished hotel thus spoke, and perhaps was accustomed to the process of self-introduction. At any rate, I soon found myself looking up from the oblong piece of pasteboard, on which were lithographed the words: "Jules Carnet, Sous-chef, Brigade de Surete," at the owner of name and card, who stood bowing there before me, a glossy hat of the bell-crown pattern, affected by loyal followers of the new Emperor, in his gloved hand. There was nothing very notable about my visitor—a plump, middle-aged Frenchman, with tight coat, well-waxed mustache and the imperialist chin-tuft—nothing, except the feline quickness and keenness of his eyes, which I felt to be reading me as easily as if I carried my character, in large print, outside my waistcoat.

"I gather from this card," said I, somewhat bashfully, "that you belong, M. Carnet, to the—"

"To the police?" rejoined my new acquaintance; "yes, monsieur, I have the honor to belong to the police. It is now my duty, in compliance with instructions from headquarters, to apprise you that your pupil—Sir Manvers—is deceiving you."

"That Cecil Manvers—my pupil—is deceiving me?" I repeated, in utter incredulity. The sub-chief of the French detective department lifted his high shoulders in a shrug that Brasseur on the stage might have envied.

"It is my painfully-distressing duty," he said, in a thick whisper, "to disturb, monsieur, your beautiful confidence in your youthful friend. What will you, sir? Young men will be young men. It is part of the herculean task of our superior police to drop a word of warning to parents and guardians who are hood-winked. I do so now. Sir Manvers—that youth so discreet—he spends his evenings in a gambling-house, full of the worst company. Rive Gauche, Rue de Loches, No. 16."

On me this extraordinary assertion produced very much the effect of a sudden plunge into cold water. It fairly took away my breath, and I sat gasping and staring in blank amazement. Then I rallied my wits sufficiently to reply. There had, I said, been some preposterous mistake. Mr. Cecil Manvers passed his evenings in the society of a quiet French family of good position, that of Colonel the Baron Duplessis.

But here M. Carnet broke in, arching his eyebrows.

"Eh, eh, the Baron Duplessis?" said he, dryly; "I was not aware that to his epaulettes of Colonel he added the baronial coronet. Well, Monsieur Baker, I have dropped you a hint, well intentioned, for de Carnet! Watch more strictly over your pupil, for the intimacy of the Duplessis household is apt to prove costly to a neophyte. And"—this more seriously—"should you require help from the police to cut the knot of this intrigue, you have only to seek me—me, Jules Carnet, at your service. The address I have penciled, see, on this card, 7 Rue Joachim. I replace, for the next few nights, the Commissary at that bureau."

And, with a flourish and a bow, he was gone.

Left alone, my reflections were very bitter. I could not doubt the truth or the timeliness of the warning that had been conveyed to me, and without loss of time I set out for the Rue de Loches.

It was very dark, and, as I crossed the bridge a fine chilly rain began to fall, but I scarcely heeded it, and pressed on. I reached the Rue de Loches, and, just as I had raised my hand to the bell-handle of No. 16, I noticed that the gate

was, contrary to custom, slightly ajar. Instinctively I pushed it open, passed in and silently reclosed it behind me. No one observed me as I crossed the grass-grown courtyard, and unchallenged entered the big old house, the windows of which were now ablaze with light, while strains of music reached my ears, mingling with the clink of glasses and the murmur of conversation. The well-known staircase, however, was clear, and I met with no impediment as I traversed two small rooms, and, myself screened by a heavy crimson curtain, commanded a view of the great gloomy saloon and its occupants.

More than forty persons, as I judged were present, and of this number, besides the Colonel's wife and daughter, but three were women. One of these, a professional performer, I should say, was seated at the piano. The other two, bejeweled, painted, and with elaborate chignons and waving fans, were mere living decorations, as it appeared to me, of the scene. As for the male guests, there was the usual mixture of gulls and sharpers—the latter element predominating—to be found in such places. Choice viands, varied wines and liquors were grouped, amid flowers and silver, on a buffet adjacent, and two lynx-eyed serving-men, with very evil countenances and baggy blue liveries that might have been supplied by the costumer of a third-rate theater, were busy in ministering to the creature comforts of the company.

Some game, lansquenet or baccarat, was going on, and in it some eighteen or nineteen players were engaged. Near the head of the table, confronting the dealer, sat Cecil, his face flushed, his eyes sparkling, a champagne glass in his hand, and a great heap of gold and notes lying on the velvet cloth before him. Most of the other faces near him, including the Baron Duplessis, expressed annoyance, dismay, or savage ill-humor, and I saw at once that this was an instance of one of those extraordinary runs of luck which sometimes enable a tyro to conquer the wildest practitioners at the gambling-table. Again and again the cards were dealt, and still fickle Fortune befriended Cecil. The pile of gold before him swelled and swelled, until at last, with a muttered oath, the last stake of the bank was reluctantly pushed toward my pupil.

"Broke the bank, by Jove! I said I'd do it!" cried the lad, with boyish exultation, as he held out his glass to be replenished.

I was in the very act of rushing from my place of concealment to reproach my pupil with his duplicity, and to fling his ill-gotten gains broadcast among the harpies who surrounded him, when I happened to observe one of the evil-visaged serving-men, in obedience to a nod from Colonel the Baron Duplessis, add a few drops from a little vial that he carried hidden in his sleeve, to the foaming contents of the broad glass of champagne which he presently placed, in Cecil's outstretched hand. The lad swallowed the foaming wine at a draught, and again laughed in foolish triumph as he passed his fingers through the gold coin and rustling notes. And then—so rapid, no doubt, was the action of the drug—his bright eyes swam and grew dim, he nodded drowsily, and sank forward in a sort of stupor, his head resting on his arm. Instantly there began to be a movement among the company, and, with many a *Bon soir* and *Au plaisir*, the majority of the guests took their leave.

Tang! The sharp little hammer of the bronze clock of the chimney-piece, as it struck the hour of 1, suggested to me the necessity of being prompt and cool, if I would save Cecil Manvers from a worse peril than the mere loss of money. By this time only five persons excepting my pupil remained in the room, for even the Baron's scared wife and dull-eyed daughter had disappeared, and, of these five, two were the serving-men in theatrical livery. The other three were the Baron himself, a cadaverous little old fellow, with a hatchet face and a harsh voice; and a big, black-browed man, whose sharp teeth, filed to a point like those of savages, looked disagreeably wolfish whenever he smiled or spoke. I grew seriously alarmed as I noted the significant glances which these worthies exchanged, as they surrounded the sleeping stripling. That they would allow the lad to carry off his winnings I had never thought probable, but now it seemed evident that something beyond commonplace knavery was in question.

"Who sleeps, says," remarked the senior of the group, with a cackling laugh that chilled my blood as I heard it. "Your soothing syrup, Duplessis, did the trick well."

"Ay," replied the Baron, as he passed the flame of a candle before Cecil's unconscious eyes; "it was time, comrades, to pour out something stronger than Cliquot; for pest! what cards that English boy did, hold, as if the devil had shuffled the pack; and, trust me, we'd not have found it easy to make him lose the gold he won! Young as he is, he has sense and spirit too, and he had the effrontery to tell me to-night he was ashamed of playing tricks on his good-natured tutor, and that, win or lose, he'd gamble no more."

The stout-built man responded with some brutal joke about a tender, young pigeon that was ready for the spit.

"There is no risk, no risk at all," said the elder of the scoundrels: "what can they prove against us, hein? The young gentleman has won our money, not we his. He has drunk much wine. He insisted on returning home on foot, with his gold in his pockets. Is it our fault, M. le President, if these pockets are empty when the body, discovered in the

Seine, is laid out on the wet slabs of the Morgue?"

I shuddered, for there was something peculiarly hideous in the affectation of the old villain's manner, as, drawing himself up, and extending one arm in forensic fashion, he pleaded his own cause before an imaginary tribunal. But the two evil-visaged serving-men and the burly black-browed ruffian were of another mind, for they laughed with evident enjoyment of the jest.

"That for the Cour l'Assises!" retorted the big man, snapping his fingers; "and now, mon vieux, if you like, I am ready to administer the coup-de-pousse to this young aristocrat," and he stretched forth his brawny hands, half jocularly, towards Cecil's throat.

"Not yet," returned the Baron, peremptorily; "not yet this hour to come. One o'clock is too early for our good friends, Jacques and Jean Baptiste here, to carry such a load through the river-side streets. Better wait till the last wine-shop closes, and the last drunkard has reeled homeward."

And then all five sat down together at the table, in familiar conversation, much of which was to me unintelligible, sipping Curacao and Chartreuse the while with appreciative relish. The only one who looked careworn and anxious was the Colonel himself. I did not, however, linger long to play the part of eavesdropper. Clearly, if I would serve Cecil, I must lose no time in summoning rescue. Noiselessly, cautiously, I threaded my way through the darkling ante-chambers and down the solitary staircase. I reached the court-yard. It was empty, and the porter's lodge dark and deserted. Softly unclosing the gate, I glided out into the street, and, mindful of the address which M. Carnet had given me, flew rather than walked to No. 7 Rue Joachim.

The Inspector of Police listened with eager interest to my story. Twice he interrupted me with an urbane apology for the rudeness of the act, that he might apply his lips to the mouthpiece of a small pipe that communicated with the lower sale of the bureau, and when I had finished he rubbed his hands, and almost purred in feline fashion over the news I had brought.

"A great haul for the net of the law!" he murmured blandly; "George Le Moine—for your corpulent friend, Mr. Baker, can be no other—runaway forger, burglar and assassin, much wanted in his old quarters at Toulon; then old Vinet, of Lyons, dit Tromp-la-soi; then the Duplessis himself, who has a long score to settle with justice; and the two minor villains, Jacques Peach and Jean Baptiste Tellier, thrown in to complete the batch of jail-birds. Now, my children!" he added loudly, and the door opened, disclosing four gendarmes and eight agents, armed to the teeth; "be quick and silent. This gentleman will guide us. Only one of this gibber-depotence is likely to make serious resistance. I mean Le Moine. If he does—"

"Very well, Inspector," answered an agent of police, as he examined the lock of his pistol.


But there was no fighting. The whole rascally gang gave proof of the most abject cowardice when pounced on by the police, and did not even attempt to use the weapons which four out of the five had concealed about their persons. In prison, each made a confession damaging to the defense of the remainder, and I believe all were ultimately sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Toulon or Lambessa, while I received praises, unmerited, I am sure, for the share I had taken in providing for the safety of my pupil. Cecil Manvers is Lord Hunsdon now, and has long since learned to profit by the follies of youth; but we are fast friends, and my former charge has never forgotten the debt of gratitude which he declares himself to owe for my coolness on that night in the Rue de Loches.

Two-Legged Hens.

Some years ago a certain man, whom we will call Boggs, lived in Bethany, Ct., and one day he was called, with a number of other men, to go quite a distance to mow a large field. His associates delighted to pester him and play harmless tricks upon him, and his wife was aware of the fact. As the field was at quite a distance, she put up a good dinner for her husband, and he went to work. While working a lot of hens got to his dinner and ate it all up. When noon came he went for his dinner, but found what the hens had done. Going home in not a very pleasant mood, he snarled out, "I want some dinner." "Dinner! dinner! I gave you some!" said his surprised spouse. "I know it," said the still-surly fellow, "but the 'tarn hens got at it and ate it all up." His wife, doubting his story, and believing that his associates had been playing another trick upon him, scornfully but innocently responded: "Hens! hens! two-legged hens, I guess." "No they warn't, by George!" instantly shrieked the now-furious fellow, and neither seemed to see what made those who listened to the conversation convulsed with laughter.—New Milford (Ct.) Ray.

"Waiting."

Mary Townsend Haight, in her 10th year, was slowly but surely dying of heart disease; the appearance of the grim messenger was expected at any hour. At this crisis her grandpa was obliged to leave home a few days. Contrary to his expectation, he found little Mary alive on his return. She greeted him with a pleasant smile, saying: "I'm not dead yet, grandpa; only waiting." Death claimed her that night.—Sing Sing Register.



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Farmers' Column.

Silver Chaff Winter Wheat.

A correspondent in the *N. Y. Free Post* says: "Last summer, I received eight quarts of this wheat. It was accompanied with the following 'pedigree,' or history: 'This wheat comes from York county, Province of Ontario, Canada, where it has been successfully grown for two years. It is a distinct variety of winter wheat, withstands the severest frosts, and is not liable to disease or rust. Its average weight is sixty-two pounds to the measured bushel.' I gave the eight quarts of seed to one of my neighbors, who sowed it, September 24, 1877, on twenty-six square rods, being at the rate of about a bushel and a half of seed to the acre. It was sown broadcast on rolling prairie soil—a black, rich loam—nearly level, but facing the south, well drained naturally, ploughed a medium depth, not sub-soiled, and harrowed well after sowing. No fertilizers were applied, and the seed was not 'prepared' in any way, but sown as received. It escaped winter-killing, but was injured somewhat by storms and hot weather a few days before harvesting, and was also slightly rusted. It sustained no injury from insects; was harvested July 9, 1878, when fully ripe, and yielded when thrashed three hundred and seventeen pounds, being at the rate of about thirty-two and one-half bushels per acre, mostly good quality, though some grains were shrunken. The average weight was about sixty-three pounds to the measured bushel. The straw was strong and tall, some stalks measuring six feet with heads six inches in length. The straw of the crop was not weighed. The wheat produced was all sown this fall, and before snow covered it it had a promising appearance. I think this is an improved variety of hardy, smooth winter wheat."

About Sweet Potatoes.

The *Western Rural* has given us in the past the methods by which sweet potatoes are preserved during the winter in the South in pits; and further north, in buildings expressly prepared for the business, and it strikes me that the impression left by these statements is that it is a difficult process, and beyond the reach of the common farmer. I have kept sweet potatoes for several years, on a small scale, and without much trouble. I dig them as soon as the vines are seriously injured by frost, pick them up as soon as dry, spread them in a warm, airy place, letting them remain for a couple of weeks, or until they are slightly wilted. I then wrap all of those that are an inch through or upward separately in papers, and pack them snugly in a barrel. The smaller ones are packed in sand, which has been previously dried in an oven. I place the barrels up stairs, near a chimney, where they are kept from freezing, and I have no further trouble with them. The small ends of the outer potatoes may dry up a little, but they do not rot. If the small ones were wrapped in papers they might dry up entirely. We can grow very fine sweet potatoes up here in Wisconsin, and we expect that by keeping our own stock for seed, they will gradually become acclimated.—[J. W. Wood in *Western Rural*.]

Wire Binders to the Rear.

There has been much complaint from farmers that the straw from harvesters that wire-binders contain bits of wire that get into the animal's stomachs and causes serious injury. The millers, also, have tabored the wire-binders as shown by the following resolutions, adopted by the Minneapolis Millers' Association: "Whereas, The committee appointed by this association to examine into and report upon the damage to mill and machinery, arising from the use of wire-binders for wheat, having rendered a report recommending the discontinuance of the use of said wire-binders, and said report having been accepted by this Association; therefore, be it Resolved, That wherever practicable, a difference of ten cents per bushel, under corresponding grade, be made in the purchase of any wheat containing wire. And be it further Resolved, That we must earnestly recommend the discontinuance of the use of wire-binders for binding wheat.—*American Agriculturist*, January, 1879.

Lime for Borers.

Regarding borers in peach trees, says the *Country Gentleman*, it is useful to heap a peck of dry slacked lime about the peach trees after the grubs have been picked and before the earth is drawn back to the tree. The lime kills any grubs that may be left. If a live grub is thrown into the dry lime, it will soon die; this may be tried to satisfy any inquiring mind. Having used lime in this way in 1877, the writer found no borers at all in his trees in 1878, and therefore has confidence in this means of repressing the depredations of this pest.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Ruelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hulbert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hulbert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4, of mortgages, on page 366, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises thereunto described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as the west eighteenth and 20-140 acres off of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five in township six, north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jennison road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, February 11, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

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

A. L. Holmes

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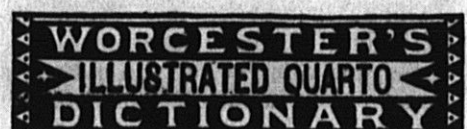
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GRAND HAVEN, Mich. Dec. 20, 1878. 45-1f

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HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Denmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 630, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Denmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 24, on the 31st day of December, 1868, at 10 1/2 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the north-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county; on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, January 2, 1879.

BENTON E. GREEN.

Assignee of said Mortgages.

LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee.

48-13w

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HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

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1-30w

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Ruelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hulbert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hulbert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment bearing date the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages on page 366, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$165.78), principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises, therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in said County of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: All that certain piece or lot of land lying and being in Ottawa County and State of Michigan, further described as ten acres of land, commencing at the center of the north line of the southwest quarter of section twenty four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, according to the United States survey, running thence southerly parallel with the section line to the highway, thence along the north boundary of said highway to a point from which a northerly line parallel with the first (1st) section line shall include ten acres, thence northerly from said point to the north boundary line of said south-west quarter of section twenty-four, thence westerly along said line to the place of beginning.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Geo. W. McBride, Atty. for Assignee.

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