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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 419.

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 first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period over three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 " "	7 00	12 00	14 00
5 " "	8 00	14 00	16 00
6 " "	9 00	16 00	18 00
7 " "	10 00	18 00	20 00
8 " "	11 00	20 00	22 00
9 " "	12 00	22 00	24 00
10 " "	13 00	24 00	26 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11:55 a. m.	1:40 a. m.
" "	10:00 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5:35 p. m.	5:25 a. m.
" "	10:30 " "	3:35 p. m.
" "	9:55 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1:30 a. m.	12:00 m.
" "	7:20 " "	6:00 a. m.
" "	3:25 p. m.	10:15 p. m.
" "	7:40 " "	" "

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 2.
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
9 25	12 20	Muskegon.	6 25	3 05
8 25	11 47	Ferrysburg.	7 20	3 35
7 55	11 42	Grand Haven.	7 45	3 40
7 05	11 12	Piecon.	8 40	4 06
5 55	10 44	Holland.	9 55	4 35
5 25	10 25	Fillmore.	10 25	4 45
4 00	9 35	Allegan.	11 40	5 45

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

WALSH HEBBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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 *Pluggers Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accoucher. Office at his residence, Oversey, Mich.

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

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

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

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

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. 26-ly.

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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 Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, March 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices:

Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each.

Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

Books and Stationery.

I am on hand this fall with all kinds of School Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., at the lowest prices of the market.

H. D. POST.

COALINE.

A Great Discovery.

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

1-3mo.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$	65
Beans, bushel	66	1 00
Butter, lb	66	16
Clover seed, bushel	66	11
Eggs, dozen	66	11
Honey, bushel	66	11
Hay, ton	11 00	12 00
Onions, bushels	66	30
Potatoes, bushel	66	30
Timothy seed, bushel	66	3 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	3 50
" " green	2 50	
" " beach, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 00	
Railroad ties	12	
Shingles, A # m	20	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new	66	1 20
Corn, shelled bushel	66	40	
Oats, bushel	66	37	
Buckwheat, bushel	65	75	
Barley, 100 lbs	66	90	
Feed, 100 lbs	66	18 00	
" " 100 lbs	66	1 00	
Barley, 100 lbs	1 15	1 30	
Middling, 100 lbs	66	85	
Flour, 100 lbs	66	6 25	
Pearl barley, 100 lbs	66	3 00	
Rye bushel	66	65	
Corn Meal 100 lbs	66	1 00	
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	66	1 20	

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	4	5
Pork, "	4 1/2	5
Lard, "	6	7
Turkeys, per lb	6	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	6	8

Additional Local.

WHETHER taken to relieve internal suffering in the throat and lungs, or applied externally to heal a tumor, sore or cut, remove a corn, or remedy stiffness, rheumatism, lameness or soreness, Thomas' Electric Oil is equally reliable. Testimonials, from the most authentic sources, conclusively prove this. The advertisement in another column should be read. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man; Hop Bitters is that remedy, and the proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

GENTLY does it.—The mild and pleasant, as well as efficient remedy—Thomas' Electric Oil—which does not nauseate, cures a cough, sore, stiffness of the joints, bowel complaints, liver or kidney troubles, speedily and completely. It is much to be preferred to more powerful but less effective remedies. The regular advertising column contains the advertisement. Note—Electric, selected and electrized. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

GENERAL Beauregard thinks that the floating lock system proposed by Captain Eads, is the best plan for getting ships across the Isthmus of Darien.

WHY suffer with a bad Cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a Cough of the worst kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle in every respectable drug store in the United States.

THE great European demand for American products has made the greenback at par all over the civilized world. The great demand being made for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, is caused from the fact that it is becoming a standard household remedy for obstinate coughs, sore throat, catarrh of long standing, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. For further particulars, see advertisement. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

MR. John Schleyer, the proprietor of the Chilton, Wis. *Volkssbote*, a progressive German weekly, gratified us with the following.

With pleasure I add my testimonial to the many already given in favor of St. Jacobs Oil, which I had occasion to test personally. I suffered extreme pains in the back of my neck, which were almost unbearable. Having heard of St. Jacobs Oil, I dispatched one of my men to the nearest drug store, procured a bottle, and commenced to apply it at once. The pain subsided, and on the next morning I was all right again.

No ingredients but the purest are combined in Thomas' Electric Oil. Six of the best Oils known to the chemist are united in it. For bronchitis, asthma, croup biliousness, rheumatism, soreness, lameness, and external injuries, it is incomparable. In another column the reader will find the advertisement. Note—Electric, selected and electrized. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

REMEMBER WASHINGTON!

He sought to keep forever free
The land which blood and toil had freed;
This was his richest legacy.
Plainly expressed in word and deed.

He lusted not for gain or power;
The sword he quickly laid aside,
That freedom's full and perfect flower
Might be preserved and magnified.

Columbia's sons must not forget
The deeds he did, the words he said;
So shall his spirit guide us yet,
And so shall we be safely led.

Whatever outward honors fill
The measure of the hallowed day,
Eternal vigilance is still
The tribute that our hearts should pay.

Another Real Romance.

The following story has come to the hearing of *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*: "Many years ago there was a young fellow named Bigelow sent by his father to Yale college. The father was very rich, and the youngster lived in grand style at the university. Suddenly the old gentleman broke and had to withdraw his son from college. The boy, however, felt the necessity of an education, and determined to have one anyhow. He, therefore, went to work and learned a trade as a machinist. While he was at his work his old associates cut him and refused to have anything to do with him. The young ladies with whom he had been a great favorite failed to recognize him when they met him. One day when going from his work he met a wealthy young lady who had been his friend. He had his tin dinner-bucket over his arm, and supposed she would cut him as all the rest had done. She smiled pleasantly, addressed him as 'Tom,' and insisted that he should call and see her as he had always done. She said, 'there is no change in you as far as I am concerned.' The years rolled on. The young work-boy became immensely wealthy, and is now the mayor of New Haven, with an income of \$100,000 a year, and owner of a factory in which fifteen hundred men and women are employed. The young girl grew to womanhood and married. Her husband borrowed a large sum money from Mr. Bigelow, and died before he had paid it, leaving his family with but little property. Mr. Bigelow sent her, with his condolence, a receipted note for her husband's indebtedness; and now the son of Bigelow, the millionaire, is going to marry the daughter of the one woman who was faithful and true to the young work-boy at college."

Scribner for March.

The March Scribner opens brilliantly with the long expected article on "The Tile Club Afloat," recording its summer excursion in a canal-boat from New York to Lake Champlain. There are thirty-nine illustrations by members of the club, chiefly reflecting the spirit of jollity which has made this association of less than twenty members conspicuously popular among artists and literary men.

The second part of Eugene Schuyler's historical serial "Peter the Great" begins a description of the People and Government of Russia down to the time of the abolishment of Precedence, states the grievances of the National Guard of that time, and contains a stirring account of the memorable riot of the Streltsi or soldiery, in the early part of Peter's reign.

Mr. Richard Whiting contributes a paper on "Cham," the late French caricaturist, to which there are twenty illustrations.

Mr. E. P. Roe's "Success with Small Fruits" treats this month in his usual practical way of "Raspberries for Home and Market," and illustrated with striking drawings of berries, etc., by Gibson, Kappes, Riordan and Taber.

"Two Views of Napoleon" is an unsigned review of the memoirs of Prince Metternich and of Mme. de Remusat (Parts I. and II.), in which the writer gives reasons for thinking that the latter book was "doctored." "Extracts from the Journal of Henry J. Raymond" deal with the conduct of the war in 1863, and the subject of French Intervention, and include impressions of Chase, Stanton, Seward and other public men.

The Departments are fresh and varied in subject. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland announces the willingness of Scribner & Co. to purchase pictures for out-of-town buyers—an enterprise undertaken chiefly in the interest of American artists whom the "revival of business" does not yet seem to have affected.

A HYPOCRITE is a man who tries to be pious and can't, with a preponderance of evil.

Lincoln and Lord Hartington.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in his lecture the other night, told a new story and a good one. The marquis of Hartington, present leader of the English liberal party, was traveling in this country during the war, and while here made a semi-official call on President Lincoln. He was introduced to honest old Abe in the White House, with some ceremony, but Mr. Lincoln grasped the hand of the marquis with his broad hand, closed a grip on it that brought the tears to the Englishman's eyes, and said in a cheery voice: "Glad to see you, marquis of Hartington. Shall never forget you, because your name rhymes with one of our great characters—Mrs. Partington. How are you marquis?" and he gave Hartington another squeeze; after which my lord left the executive chamber nursing his hand and his temper, declaring to a friend that "your American president is a boor!"

The secret of the president's action was that the marquis had appeared at a ball in New York a few nights before his visit to Washington, and ostentatiously wore the rebel colors in his button-hole. The incident was published, and the president, knowing the marquis was to call at the white house, concluded to give the haughty but ill-bred Englishman a puncture that he would get through even his Bull-hide. And he did.—*Indianapolis News*.

Washington as a Fireman.

In 1774 the Friendship fire company, which still exists, was organized. It at first consisted of citizens who, out of "mutual friendship," agreed to carry to every fire "two leather buckets and one great bag of Osnaburgh or wider linen." Washington was made an honorary member, and when he went as a delegate to the congress of 1774, in Philadelphia, he examined the fire engines in use there. On his return to Philadelphia to the continental congress in 1775 he bought from one Gibbs a small fourth class engine for £80 10s, and just before he set out for Boston Heights to become commander-in-chief he dispatched this little engine to the Friendship company. When in Alexandria during his younger days he always attended at fires, and assisted to extinguish them. In the last year of his life a fire occurred near the market. He was riding down King street, followed by his servant, also on horseback, and he saw the Friendship engine poorly manned. Riding up to a group of gentlemen near by, he called out: "Why are you idle there, gentlemen? It is your business to lead in these matters." And, throwing the bridle off his horse to his servant, he leaped off and seized the brakes, followed by a crowd that gave the engine such a "shaking up" as it never knew afterward.—*Harper's Magazine*.

The Opium Question.

A New York paper says: "One of our reporters has interviewed the druggists of this city on the opium question, and finds that the use of that drug is increasing largely, especially among women. The fashionable physicians discovered this fact long ago in their practice. While the temperance advocates are trying with so much diligence to convert people from the use of alcoholic stimulant, they may as well get together some of the data that show the amount of consumption of opium and the consequence of its use. The opium habit is rather worse, if anything, than addiction to liquor; for the latter is often cured, the former rarely."

A PHILADELPHIA shipping agent who extorted \$5 from one old woman and \$2 from another for pretended services in enlisting their sons in the United States navy has been discharged upon a trial for obtaining money under false pretenses. "A man may lie until he is black and blue in the face," said the magistrate, "and get money by it, but it will not be false pretense."

PROF. Alonzo Butterfield, in a recent lecture of Alexander Melville Bell's system of visible speech, said that teachers of languages should not teach pupils simply to imitate them in pronouncing, but should look in their mouths and see that they use their tongues and lips correctly. He said that Prof. Bell has taught a dog to say "Good morning" by this process.

SENATOR EDMUNDS is 51 years old, and from fees of his law practice has saved \$200,000 or \$300,000. He reads a great many books, and he has a large art collection. He is sociable with a chosen few.

NEW YORK.		
BEES.	\$7.00	@10 25
HOGS.	4 75	@ 6 35
COTTON.	5 13	@ 13 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.	13 00	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2.	1 41	@ 1 51
CORN—Western Mixed.	58	@ 61
OATS—Mixed.	47	@ 48
RYE—Western.	93	@ 94
PORK—Mess.	11 85	@12 50
LARD.	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.		
Cows and Heifers.	4 20	@ 5 25
Medium to Fair.	4 00	@ 4 30
HOGS.	3 50	@ 4 75
FLOUR—Fair White Winter Ex.	5 5 1/2	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 3 Spring.	1 10	@ 1 12
CORN—No. 2.	36	@ 38
OATS—No. 2.	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 2.	74	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2.	78	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	28	@ 23
EGGS—Fresh.	12 1/2	@ 13
PORK—Mess.	11 50	@11 75
LARD.	7	@ 7 1/4
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.	1 22	@ 1 24
No. 2.	1 21	@ 1 32
CORN—No. 2.	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.	31	@ 32
RYE—No. 1.	75	@ 76
BARLEY—No. 2.	69	@ 70
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—Mid.	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.	23	@ 24
RYE.	73	@ 74
PORK—Mess.	11 75	@12 00
LARD.	7	@ 7 1/4
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN.	38	@ 39
OATS.	37	@ 38
RYE.	84	@ 85
PORK—Mess.	11 75	@12 00
LARD.	7	@ 7 1/4
CLEVELAND.		
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.	1 32	@ 1 33
CORN—No. 2 Red.	1 33	@ 1 34
OATS—No. 2.	36	@ 37
CORN—No. 2.	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.	30	@ 31
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Choice.	6 00	@ 7 25
WHEAT—No. 1 Winter.	1 29	@ 1 30
No. 1 Amber.	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN—No. 1.	42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed.	37	@ 38
BARLEY (per cental).	1 10	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess.	12 25	@13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	1 27	@ 1 30
CORN.	37	@ 38
OATS.	34	@ 37
PORK—Clear.	14 00	@14 50
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best.	5 00	@ 5 25
Fair.	3 80	@ 4 00
Common.	3 25	@ 3 65
HOGS.	4 50	@ 5 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE Supreme Court of California has given an opinion that a woman cannot be excluded from the law department of a law college simply because she is a woman, if she is otherwise qualified.

WHEN Congressman Crittenden draws his pay, with his 10 per cent. of silver, he leaves it in the treasury as a deposit. A Washington letter says that he has several hundred dollars there, and that he intends to let it accumulate until the pile is as big as a wheelbarrow load, when he declares that he will wheel it into the House of Representatives, to show what a nuisance silver money is.

THE Postmaster General has entered upon the work of stopping the use of the mails for the perpetuation of swindles by an order prohibiting the delivery by Postmasters of letters to specified fraudulent lottery concerns and other confidence cheats at Louisville, New Orleans, and elsewhere. He has also ordered that all persons receiving mail under fictitious addresses must first be identified at the postoffice.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial claims to have discovered some of the men whom Mr. Tilden was going to put into his Cabinet if the decision of the Electoral Commission had been favorable to his claims. Frank Hurd, of Ohio, was to have been Secretary of State; Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, and Andrew C. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

THE Supreme Court of Indiana decides that the legal name of a person consists of one Christian name and a surname. Any one may have as many middle names, or initials, as are given to him or as he chooses to take. They do not affect his legal name and may be inserted or not in deed or contract without affecting its validity. Nor does a mistake in the middle initial of a name, in a deed, in any way affect its validity.

DURING the eight years, from 1871 to 1878 inclusive, there arrived in this country, from Great Britain and Ireland, 743,303 immigrants, Ireland alone contributing 332,139 of this number. The rest of Europe furnished 974,365—580,129 coming from Germany. From Asia there came 106,743, chiefly from China; from Africa, 306; from South America, 254,072; from the Pacific islands, 9,468; from other places, 9,194; making an aggregate of 2,100,451 persons.

THE Denver Tribune boasts of Colorado's fine horses, handsome women, charming girls, well-dressed men, fat babies, long-legged dogs, busy mechanics, industrious Chinamen, modest dressmakers, romping boys, inquiring strangers, expert printers, well-paid doctors, praying preachers, colored caliminers, express wagons, over-paid lawyers, attentive railroad men, honest bankers, piles of brick, new buildings, pleased visitors, signs of growth and genuine American get-up-and-get.

A MAN living near Prattsburg, Steuben county, N. Y., went up the mountain to cut trees for wood and slide them down a log-way to the valley below. The foot of the slide was thirty rods distant from the house. He started a maple tree down the mountain, when it jumped out of the chute, and, taking a diagonal course, struck the house and shattered it to splinters, killing one boy 8 years old and injuring two others so that they will probably die. The father saw from the top of the mountain the course the tree was taking, and saw his dwelling demolished.

THOMAS CARLYLE's health, which has been considered precarious for many months, is now fully restored, and he is mostly engaged in literary labors. His work at present is the preparation of an autobiography, which will be completed during the coming summer. He is severe upon the Governmental and social systems of his country and has no love for the present British statesmen. He declares that England is rapidly retrograding, considered from a political, governmental, social and educational point; that England to-day has no statesmen of commanding intellect or power, but is ruled by demagogues and political quacks. He predicts that

America will be the future power if she keeps herself free from entangling alliances and from the humbuggery of agitating foreign mountebanks.

CURLEY, a noted highwayman of the Deadwood region, was arrested by two officers, who had to journey forty miles to take him to jail. All rode on horseback, the prisoner between his captors. The possibility of escape was discussed on the way, Curley maintaining that he could put spurs to his horse and get away because his beast was the freshest of the three, and the officers arguing that he could be riddled with bullets before he got out of range. Suddenly Curley put his plan into execution, dashing off at full speed, but the officers' theory proved sound, for they easily killed him with their pistols.

ELLIS SCOTT, of Texas, and Charles Peck, of Louisiana, bosom friends, went to Brazil to see the country and stopped for several weeks in Rio de Janeiro. They were young men of means and education, traveling that they might learn the ways of the world. Scott gossiped with other American friends about Peck's New Orleans sweetheart, saying uncomplimentary things. This talk reached Peck's ears and he at once challenged Scott to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted. The principals met in a suburb of Rio, Winchester rifles being the weapons, and the distance being 100 yards. At a signal of three pistol-shots in the air both guns were discharged. Scott, crying "I'm killed," fell, with a bullet in a vital part. He lived long enough to request that \$2,000 in money on his person be sent to his brother, James R. Scott, in Missouri. Peck fled and, having concealed himself for several days, sailed on a ship bound for the Pacific.

THE Washington House, at Mount Vernon, has been repaired and refurnished, and in a way that does not please a woman correspondent of the Springfield Republican. She says: "It is such a pity—such a sad and awful pity—that the women who have this place in charge have so little common sense, so little taste and real veneration for the home of Washington. The different rooms belong to different States that have appropriated them, and a vandal committee have undertaken to restore and furnish them. The east parlor, or music room, treated by Ohio, leads the ignominious procession. It has, at the first glance, an Ohio look; it is so new, so fresh, so shoddy. They've painted the walls and ceiling; they've laid Turkish rugs on the floor; they've made new furniture, that has the pattern but not the look of anything old; they've hung in it an abominable mirror, with a beveled glass border, ornamented with a cut-flower design, and the only thing in it is the harpsichord of Nelly Custis." New York does not come in for a share of the censure, however, for the drawing-room, in charge of this State, has been but slightly altered, most of the original furniture remaining.

Extraordinary Accident.

A street car on the Fourth avenue line, New York, was going up-town filled with passengers, including a number of ladies. At Twelfth street the progress of the car was suddenly arrested. The horses had begun trotting at a six-mile gait. Before anybody in the car could move, a long strip of iron forced its way endwise through the floor of the car, passed through the seat on the west lower corner, on which Samuel Glover, 40 years old, a merchant of Fairfield, Ct., was sitting, and, crushing through the thin seat, penetrated Mr. Glover's thigh, and, passing on, lodged against the end of the car. The car was brought to a stand-still. The strip of iron was in such a position that Mr. Glover, who had become almost unconscious from the agony he was suffering, was literally nailed to his seat. Officer Mulcahey, of the Mercer street police, came up, and, procuring axes and saws, with the assistance of several of the passengers, cut away the rear end of the car to release Mr. Glover. After fifteen minutes' hard work, the rail was released from its lodgment, but still the unfortunate passenger could not be released. With a pen-knife Officer Mulcahey managed to cut away the lacerated flesh of Mr. Glover's thigh and to release him. A hack was procured and he was taken to the Ashland House, where he was stopping. Physicians were sent for, and pronounced his injuries exceedingly serious.—New York World.

INFLUENTIAL ladies in Cincinnati are signing the following pledge: "Believing that theatrical and operatic performances on Sunday are prejudicial to the good order and good morals of the community, we hereby pledge ourselves to abstain from patronizing an opera house or public hall which opens its doors to entertainments of this kind on Sunday."

MUSIC.

BY PROF. DAVID SWING.

As God gave man reason and imagination and memory and love, so he gave man power to enjoy certain forms of sound—an inexplicable, ultimate sentiment in the soul. Man is clothed, evidently, with certain divine attributes which the brute world does not possess. The brute will trample under foot unseen a flower which a human child will run wildly to possess, and the delicate perfume, which would not be detected by an animal, is gathered up with gladness by man. The beast of prey can scent afar the blood of its natural food; can even follow the old track of its victim, but cannot perceive the best perfume of Araby nor the aroma of a sea wind. Man alone reveals the power to discern the beautiful. The universe around him is not only immense in its sizes and distances, but it is grand in its beauty. The star distances amaze the human heart. It grows silent and thoughtful when it learns that some suns are so far away that their light consumes 6,000 years in coming to our planet; the same heart grows silent and meditative when it looks out upon the Atlantic or Pacific seas; when the flowers all burst forth in the spring, and when they are all fading in autumn this same strange soul marks within itself the spiritual flow and ebb of delight and regret, and when the thunder rolls or the pine trees moan or the birds sing or the tones of voice or instrument send forth the vibrations, this human and mysterious power asserts itself and stands as happy and blessed in the world of sounds as it was a moment ago in the world of color and perfume. Of this sentiment of the beautiful we can only say that it is an ultimate quality of man, one of the images of God in which he was fashioned when the Creator said: "Let us make man in our own image." Once sent forth on its career it enters the school-house like a child and begins with its simple lessons. Our earth repeats in all its departments the law of infancy and youth and middle life and mature age, with this difference, that arts and institutions do not grow old and die. All our arts pass through an alphabet and the school-house and the shop of the apprentice, but they do not, like man, fall into a grave. Architecture at first was only an infant, it could build only a hut. So drawing and painting were once blundering apprentices, and music was, in the outset of its history, only a monotone with the voice, and its second lesson was to rise to the accompaniment of a drum or two strings tightly drawn. But the similitude between an art and an individual ends here, for when each one of us shall fall into our graves the arts we loved will pass on only improved by the lapse of years.

Of late years old Egypt has come more toward the front in this procession of nations and arts and learning. Greece, coming to us through Rome, became, in an important sense, one of our ancestors, and drew from Western Europe the affection of children for a parent, and for centuries scholars saw only what they called the classic world. Egypt lay hidden behind the columns of Greece. Even the pyramids lay concealed behind the shield of Achilles or under the helmet of Ajax; but a land and state so vast could not always be thus covered up by a Greek column or plume. In the last half century that old land has been allowed her name as the Mother of Nations, and due confession has been made of her part in the drama of mankind. It is now conceded that the music of Egypt was wider and richer than that of Greece. The antiquaries have found carved in an old tomb at Thebes a harp having twenty-one strings, and this harp was about the height of a man, showing us that the music which the ear heard in Thebes, 4,000 years ago, ran from the deep notes of our longest piano string upward three octaves. With such a scale of sweet sounds from a stringed instrument, it is quite certain that the Mother of Nations was a mother of no very humble music. Other figures remain upon monuments, which tell us that the Egyptian girls played upon the guitar, and perhaps sung words to the notes, a thousand years before Greece and Rome became visible in history. What system of written music they may have had is not known, nor is such scientific inquiry pertinent to an address which must deal more in general idea than in technical details.

Out of this old and wise and, as it seems, musical Egypt came Moses and the children of Israel. And, as they had been for generations in that Nile valley, and since the gifted leader had been reared in the King's palaces, and had become skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, it is evident that when the children of Israel emigrated to set up a state of their own they carried with them a music of no small worth. We have long known that they carried from the Nile many principles of ethics and religion, some good and some bad, but to this political science and common literature we must now add quite rich treasures of hymns and music. We may suppose that the hymns which Moses and the army sung, and which Miriam sung with the accompaniment of her timbrel and dance, were hymns created in a land and age when the harp had twenty-one strings. By the natural law of progress this music had become still better by the day when Solomon dedicated his temple, and when mention begins to be made of many instruments. In the last Psalm quite an orchestra springs up before us. Seated in that grand old house of worship, you are amazed to see and hear trumpet and psaltery,

and harp and timbrel and organs and stringed instruments and high-sounding cymbals. In the time of Daniel, 500 years later, other instruments appear, and bands for the street had sprung up, for it was decreed that Daniel must worship the false gods at the moment when he should hear in the street cornet, flute, and harp, sackbut, psaltery and dulcimer, and all other kinds of music. It seems that the writer had not the patience to enumerate all the instruments in the street bands of the King.

Whence issued the stream of fresh sound? It began in that benevolence and wisdom of God which bestowed upon man the power to perceive and produce and love the beautiful; and, having thus begun, the power has grown as the world has grown, and at last music ranks highest of the beautiful arts, unless we call literature an art. If art is to be estimated by its power, not only in any one person, but amid the multitude, and following such a method of judgment, painting and sculpture and architecture fall far behind this one form of sentiment—the sentiment of sounds. A few may confess their partiality for painting or statuary; indeed, some are music-deaf, as others are color blind; but, looking at the human family, the delight and pathos of music is almost universal. It is the art which holds all in its spell. The fables about Orpheus, how, when he played upon his instrument, the very trees listened, and the wild beasts came to hear and laid aside all their ferocity, are only old efforts of literature to tell us how powerful this form of the beautiful has always been. Long before the modern penetration had said "Let me make the songs of the nation and I shall not care who may make its laws," Plato had said, "If you would know whether a state is well governed you must first look into the condition of its music." We have come to thoughts upon a power which reaches the most human souls, and reaches only to elevate. None are too poor to hear music; none are too humble in education to appreciate and enjoy the most perfect achievements in this line of genius; none are above it or below it in rank. It comes to all, like the sunshine which is grateful to a beggar or a King.

Dakota Wheat Fields.

Of the 400,000,000 bushels of wheat produced in the United States, by far the largest portion is sown in the fall, and is called winter grain. The varieties are conditioned by soil and climate, the latitude of Milwaukee marking in general the northern boundary of winter wheat.

The area suited for the production of wheat sown in the spring hitherto has been of limited extent, but there is an undeveloped section of the country so wide and far-reaching that it may be regarded as the great summer wheat field of the future. Its capabilities are so vast, and the insurance of production so certain, that millions of the Old World may ever think of it as a land that will supply them with bread.

A traveler making the tour of the St. Lawrence and its connecting chain of lakes, landing at Duluth, and journeying west over the Northern Pacific railroad 200 miles, beyond the forest region of the Upper Mississippi, will find himself on the eastern edge of this broad land of the future—the valley of the Red river, a stream flowing northward to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson bay.

In August, 1869, the writer of this article rode over this former hunting ground of the Sioux, where through bygone ages they chased the buffalo and fought the Chippewas. The valley of the Red river was a vast expanse. No hill, no gentle undulation, nothing but the fringes of trees along the streams, bounded the sight. It was a reach of prairie unbroken by the plow. Our own voices, or the song of the meadow-lark, plover, and curlew, and other fowl, alone broke the solemn and oppressive stillness of the solitude. At Georgetown the Hudson Bay Company had reared a house, and two or three settlers had set up their cabins upon the banks of the river. We encountered a man whose birth-place was in Virginia, who had been a frontiersman in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—a vidette of civilization.

"Have you any neighbors?" we asked. "Oh, yes; three families have just settled about twelve miles from here. They are getting pretty thick, and I shall have to move on, I reckon."

They have been getting thicker since, and the locomotive is speeding its way across the valley, on to the Missouri, and beyond the Yellowstone; it is flying down the valley to Winnipeg, and soon it will thunder along the Saskatchewan, far away in the distant Northland. Farm-houses dot the landscape; towns have sprung up; the traveler beholds piles of lumber, long lines of farm wagons, plows, seeders, harrows, reapers, threshers, and farm engines at every railroad station. Marvelous the change! In 1869 a furrowless plain; 1879, a harvest of 8,000,000 bushels of grain—ere long to be 80,000,000!—C. C. Coffin, in Harper's Magazine.

WINNIPEG, but a few years ago the very outpost of civilization, inhabited mainly by servants of the Hudson Bay Company and a few hundred half-breeds, and reached only by the primitive ox-cart of the Selkirk settlement, is now a flourishing city of 10,000 people, connected by railroad with the great lines which stretch up through Minnesota to its northern border, and keenly alive to the possibilities which lie before it as the capital of what is soon destined to be one of the most popular and prosperous provinces of the British empire.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A CENTURY plant in full bloom is one of the attractions at East Saginaw.

THE contract is let for building a new iron bridge across Maple river at Matherton.

THERE are 6,325 school-houses in Michigan, and the value of school property in the State is \$9,011,452.

ANOTHER lady cornet-player has graduated at Jackson. She is Miss Addie Barrett, and is reported to be a splendid horn-blower.

THERE are several petitions in circulation at Jackson for the monument to Milton Gilbert, the faithful engineer. Mayor Mably has headed one with a generous sum.

POSTMASTER SEATON, of Jackson, has received orders to put the free-delivery system in operation with five carriers, by the 1st of March. There are to be forty collection boxes.

THE East Saginaw School Board have authorized a check of \$111.70 in favor of Prof. J. Jones to reimburse him for cash expended in defense of a suit brought against him for punishing a boy.

THE Secretary of State has sent out notice of a vote to be taken at the township elections on the first Monday of April next upon a constitutional amendment increasing the salary of the Governor from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year.

DR. GEO. W. BROWNE, formerly of Osceola county, is now living a hermitage life in the Ozark mountains of Missouri. He lives a secluded life in his lonely cottage, twenty miles from civilization, and from all reports is enjoying the life of a hermit.

PETOSKEY and Cheboygan, about forty miles apart, are connected by a chain of lakes extending the entire distance. Chicago parties are building a hotel at the head of Mullet lake capable of accommodating 100 guests. A hundred row-boats will be put on the lake.

THE Michigan Wool-Growers' Association met in the pioneer rooms at the Capitol for its annual session last week, and held an interesting meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Jessup S. Wood; Vice President, A. F. Wood; Secretary, J. G. Dean; Treasurer, D. P. Dewey.

SAYS the Ontonagon Miner: "The Rockland Indians have brought in quite a number of deer lately. The crust is strong enough to make excellent snow-shoeing, but not strong enough to hold up the deer, and the consequence is, when the Indians take after the deer they soon run him down and capture him."

BIG stories are told by our State exchanges about residents of this State making ten-strikes at Leadville, but they are mighty shy about mentioning the arrival of the majority of gold hunters who have counted the ties on some of the Western railroads on their return to Michigan, the best State in the Union.—Sanilac Reporter.

CURTIS EMERSON, the first settler at East Saginaw, died a few days ago at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Dego, in that city, aged 70 years, he having been born at Norwich, Vt., on the 4th of February, 1810. He came to Michigan in 1836, and went into the manufacture of malt liquors in Detroit, being the first man to engage in the business in Michigan, and continuing in it ten years. In 1845 and 1846 he went into copper-mining enterprises; in December, 1846, he moved to Saginaw City, and July 4, 1847, he crossed the river and became the first resident of East Saginaw, which he named Buena Vista, in honor of Taylor's then recent victory over Santa Anna. Mr. Emerson went very largely into the lumber business, and in 1847 consigned to C. P. Williams & Co., of Albany, the first full cargo of clear lumber ever shipped from Michigan. In 1855 or 1856 he went out of the lumber business and turned his attention to real estate, and in 1863 was a wealthy man. Since then he has lost most of his property, and, though not in actual want, has not left any property.

Cost of Legislative Sessions.

THE Wisconsin Legislature is at present discussing the advisability of holding biennial sessions, instead of annual. The State Department of that State, under instructions, recently sent a request to the same department of Michigan for a statement of the length and an estimate of the expense of each Legislative session from 1871 to 1879 inclusive. After considerable examination of reports, etc., the following was given. It includes the pay of members and officers, mileage, stationery and incidentals, cost of Legislative investigations, printing, binding and paper for the journals, but not the cost of fuel, gas, or printing and binding the session laws.

Year.	Length.	Cost.
1871.....	105 days.....	\$58,038.14
1872.....	30 days.....	19,191.74
1873.....	121 days.....	97,885.72
1874.....	34 days.....	18,372.85
1875.....	119 days.....	102,940.07
1876.....	140 days.....	108,318.92
1877.....	151 days.....	124,809.25

The sessions of 1872 and 1874 were special, in which members are limited to twenty days' pay. In the first instance the session was continued beyond that limit to allow the Senators time to return home and attend to their business before resolving themselves into a court of impeachment for the trial of Charles A. Edmonds. In the second instance a little more time was needed by the clerks for closing up the business of the session. In both cases, however, the pay of members stopped with the twentieth day.—Lansing Republican.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1880.

AN IDLE FLEET.

We find a review in one of the New York papers about wheat and its shipment, which will prove interesting reading to our farmers and sailors:

"Speculation in grain and provisions is working a serious evil to the shipping business of this port. At the opening of autumn the crops had been so abundant and the supply of provisions of all kinds so great that it was expected there would be a great demand for vessels for shipping, and a large number of vessels came to this port in expectation of receiving cargoes at good rates. The corner in grain, however, still continues, and vast amounts of grain and provisions are still held by speculators. Although freights are now lower than they have been for many years there are at the present time in this port a large number of vessels awaiting cargoes. It is officially announced that there were one day in this port 90 ships, 434 barks, 101 brigs, 220 schooners, and 54 steamers. Many of these, however, are coasting vessels, and others are regularly employed. There are, however, to-day more than 300 vessels of 300 tons and upward, fitted for transatlantic travel, lying up at the docks of this port awaiting cargoes. Of this number 271 are foreign vessels, and the expenses of lying idle in this port during winter are very heavy. Crews, as a general thing, are shipped in foreign ports for the return voyage—that is, to New York and back. These men, when in port, have a very easy time, and while some restless spirits leave a vessel when they have received their pay for the voyage out here, others, more prudent, remain in the vessel, well content to have a winter home with little or no work to do. With American vessels the case is different. As soon as an American vessel arrives in port her crew is discharged and a ship-keeper is placed on board until her owners have made a contract for a cargo, when a new crew is shipped. Dock charges are not very heavy, but the expense of maintaining a crew while in port during the winter is very large. It is said that the number of vessels now in this port awaiting cargoes is larger than at any time for years. There is plenty of freight in market to load these vessels, but it is held by speculators, who have bought it all up. A short time ago there was a break in wheat, but prices have since recovered. Some of the steamers leaving this port are taking out cargoes of grain at a very low rate of freight as ballast, but it is held at such high prices here that it has to be sold at a loss on the other side. A few sailing vessels have taken out cargoes of oil, and others have been glad to take miscellaneous cargoes of anything they can get. Freights from foreign ports are now better than outward freights, and considerable iron is shipped to this country, but cargoes from this port, at the present state of affairs, are taken at a loss. It is believed that the shipping business will not revive till navigation has opened on the canals.

REVISING THE BIBLE.

Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, the well-known Biblical scholar, preached on Sunday of last week, at St. Paul's Methodist Church, on "Bible Revision." He told how the Bible was first translated into English, or rather Anglo-Saxon, by John Wicliffe, 500 years ago; how that version gradually became obsolete, giving place to Tindale's Bible, which was translated from the Greek and Hebrew direct. King James's version followed very closely the translation by Tindale. He told how the present work of revising the Bible was going on in England and America. The English committee of forty-seven learned professors and dignitaries was appointed in 1870. They early took a comprehensive and liberal view of the matter, and invited all the Protestant denominations of other countries to co-operate with them. The English committee, he said, has held monthly meetings in the Jerusalem chamber in Westminster. They do their work at home, taking a chapter at a time. Each one makes a revision of the chapter, and at the monthly meetings they all compare notes. They then take a vote on each proposed change, and a majority is sufficient to decide in favor of the change. But that is by no means the end of it. At the next meeting the proposed alterations are voted on again, and at that time a two-thirds vote is required. A third time the same questions are voted on, when the consent of three-fourths of all the members of the committee is required to settle the question. Exactly the same plan was adopted by the American committee, which has been holding monthly meetings in the Bible House since 1872. The English committee, as fast as it has completed one book of the Scriptures, sends a confidential copy to the American revisers, who take up the English and American revisions together, and take another vote, in case the two do not agree. If they cannot agree with the English copy, they mark the corrections and return the manuscript to England. Then the English re-

visers take still another vote, and in case they cannot agree with the American version, both translations are preserved, to be inserted in an appendix.

Dr. Schaff said that pains were taken not to mar the idioms, the grammar and the general style of the ancient and familiar version. No change would be made that was not agreed on by the best biblical scholars of the two English speaking nations.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Lippincott's Magazine for March opens with a description of the Lakes of Minnesota, with their healthful and picturesque summer resorts, which are already much frequented by Northern tourists, and which, judging from this article and its attractive illustrations, deserves to be better known. There are two other illustrated papers in the number,—the IXth Chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches," which treats of Yucatan, and the conclusion of Edward King's account of "Old and New Rouen."

"The American Suez," is the title of an article which will be read with special interest, on account of the subject, and the able summary which it gives of the arguments for and against each of the proposed routes for a canal to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with those of the Pacific Ocean. Another timely paper is devoted to the "Ute Matter," and evidently emanates from Colorado, where the feeling on the subject is naturally strongest, and the decision of Congress and the Government is awaited with impatience.

The well-written and suggestive description of "Decorative Art and its Dogmas," by M. G. Van Rensselaer, is concluded in this number. The poetry is by Paul Hayne and Howard Glyndon, and a large space as usual, is devoted to the "Monthly Gossip," and the "Literature of the Day."

Sagacity of a Gull.

A curious incident occurred recently on one of the bridges crossing the river Limmat, which flows through the city of Zurich, illustrating the sagacity of the gulls or terns frequenting some of the Swiss lakes. A gentleman who, for amusement, was in the habit of feeding these birds with refuse of meat (which they are very fond of) had his hat knocked off into the rapid current below, by one of the more eager gulls hovering around. The lookers-on laughed at the mishap, and a boat was about to put out into the stream to secure the trophy, when, to the surprise of every one, a gull was noticed to dart down upon the floating hat, and after several ineffectual attempts, succeeded at last in rising with it in its beak, and flying toward the bridge, to the great astonishment of every one, when over its center dropped the well-soaked hat, where the bystanders at once secured it for its owner. Those who believe that animals have the reasoning faculty will doubtless add this to their lists of proofs.

"See me buy his Soul for Two Cents."

Speaking of goodness calls to mind an incident that happened in one of our shops, showing again the poor side of frail humanity. A man from a neighboring village, wealthy and well known as a generous giver to various institutions, and yet close fisted and penurious withal, was having a little job done in a shop, and as he came for the work an Irishman who had worked for him said to the men: "See me buy his soul for two cents," at the same time laying a two-cent piece upon the bench where the work was. The gentleman seeing the money, after hastily looking about the room to see that no one was looking, picked up the money and put it in his pocket. When he came to pay for his repairs he was charged twenty-seven cents. As he had generally paid but twenty-five cents for the same work, he inquired what the extra two cents was for, and after some urging he was gently informed that it was to pay for the two cents he had picked up. He quickly left the shop.

A LITTLE invalid boy named Boyer, whose home is at Petoskey, wrote a letter to the children's column of *The New York Witness* and therein asked other children to send him some books and pictures, as it was "lonesome in the woods." Since then he gets over half the Petoskey mail, and at one time got mail by the bagful, when he generously began to divide with other "babes in the woods."

THE Chicago School Board have abolished the study of German and music in the public schools, in the obedience to a public demand for retrenchment. Efforts are making in St. Louis to abolish the study of German in the schools, and are likely soon to be successful.

THE Engineer, in discoursing upon good times and bad, has struck upon the fertile suggestion that "trade is good when much money is being spent upon new industrial enterprises; trade is bad when little money is being spent on such enterprises."

SIXTY-FIVE men have met there death in the pine woods of Michigan this winter.

JOHN I. Major, a pioneer resident and wealthy farmer, of Centreville Mich., fell to the floor while standing at the altar of the Reformed church in that place last Sunday, while being installed into a church office. He was carried out for dead, but was subsequently revived. Apoplexy was probably the cause.

You should never be without it: keep it in the house. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a sure and speedy remedy for croup and diphtheria, coughs, colds. It is just what you want at hand, for it is safe and sure every time. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

RECENTLY in Holland (Netherlands) a competition was held for tarred and untarred rope. It was shown that tar diminishes the tenacity of ropes against pulling force, but maintains the tenacity longer by protecting their rope against atmospheric and other influences. The degree of tarring most suitable for ropes is about 15 per cent.

Who does not remember the old story of "Aladdin and the wonderful lamp?" Aladdin's lamp was not half so wonderful as the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamp, now for sale at lamp stores. For sale at P. & A. Satektee.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my poor George. I know hops are good."

LATE inventions, like the telephone and the multiplying slates, all tend to reduce the labor and vexations of business; but nothing relieves a cold, cough or sore throat, like Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Try it; it is worth its weight in gold. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Special Notices.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at

L. T. KANERS.

Take Notice.

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

Respectfully,

52-4f R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore known and doing business under the name of DE PREE, VAN BREE & WESTHOEK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and accounts must be settled by their successors, DE PREE & VAN BREE, who will continue the business as heretofore, Mr. William Westhoek retiring from said business.

JOHANNES P. DE PREE.
FRANCOIS VAN BREE.
WILLIAM WESTHOEK.

ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Feb. 18, 1880. 2-4w

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

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

THEY CURE

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

\$1,000 IN GOLD

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

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

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best. For Sale by all Druggists.

51-4w

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders. 37-3mo.

MUSIC.

I have opened a store on Eighth street, in the city of Holland, for the purpose of displaying and selling

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE, SUCH AS

Steinway Pianos,
Hazelton Bros. Pianos,
Chickering Pianos,
Gabler Pianos,
And many other makes of excellent quality.

ORGANS

You will find the HOOK & HASTINGS' pipe organs for churches, the SMITH AMERICAN, the ESTEY, the WESTERN COTTAGE, and others. Parties preferring any other kind of Pianos or Organs can procure them by ordering them through me.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

Remember the place: In J. ALBRECHT'S JEWELRY STORE.

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 21, 1880. 20-3m.

SEE HERE! \$5 in GOODS for 50 cts.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. DON'T MISS this chance. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Recipes; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber Tip Pencil; 12 fine Envelopes; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny Poem, and Chinese Secret for glowing Buns, (big money selling secret). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address: (Established 1876.) UNION BOOK CO., Bordentown, New Jersey.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause of Human Misery!

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

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

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

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

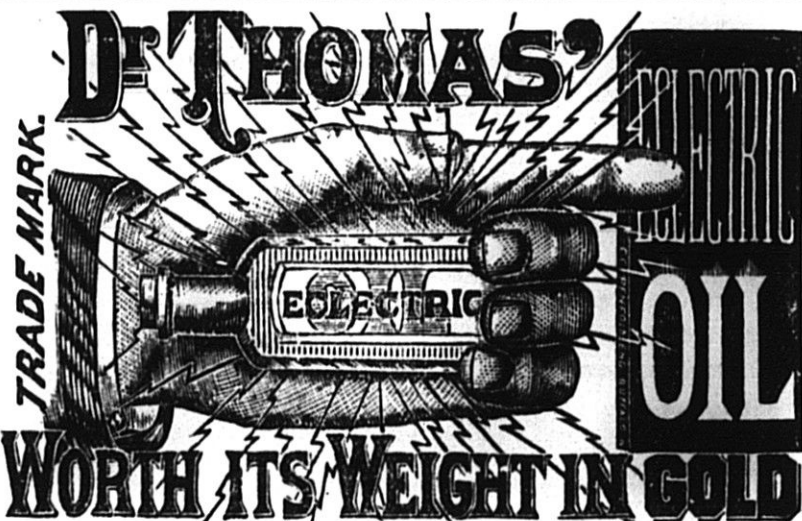
Address the Publishers.

19-1y

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4586

WANTED 10,000 BUSHES BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye Pie Ointment, Warranted to cure cure Files. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.



Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. Five drops cover a surface as large as the hand. One dose cures common Sore Throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Crick in the Back, and the same quantity Lame Back of eight years' standing. It cures Swelled Neck, and all other Tumors, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Contraction of the Muscles, Stiff Joints, Spinal Difficulties, and Pain and soreness in any part, no matter where it may be, nor from what cause it may arise, it always does you good. Twenty five cents' worth has cured bad cases of Chronic and Bloody Dysentery. One teaspoonful cures Colic in fifteen minutes. It will cure any case of Piles that it is possible to cure. Six or eight applications are warranted to cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. For Burns, if applied often and bound up, there is never the slightest discoloration to the skin. It stops the pain of a Burn as soon as applied, and is a positive cure for Chills, Frosted Feet, Bolls, Warts, Corns, and Wounds of every description, on man or beast. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Sole Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

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

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,
Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,

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

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS.

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

J. VAN DER VEEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879. 28-6mo.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

Woolen Yarns,

Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

—30—

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

—30—

Come and see our NEW GOODS.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

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

Hottings.

BLACK Lake is clear of ice.

WE hear no complaints about the new wheat.

THE terrible rise in the price of paper means this: Pay for your subscription in advance, or go without it!

If the weather is not radically different in its character during March than it has been throughout February, we will see navigation open very early.

THE South Bend, (Ind.) Tribune says that the blue birds and robins have made their appearance in that city and vicinity. In a few days we may expect them here.

THE only thing that looked like a celebration of Washington's birthday was the floating of our beautiful large American flag from our handsome pole in Centennial Park.

PROF. G. J. Kollen, of Hope College, has received the appointment as State Visitor at the examinations at Kalamazoo College, by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE Democratic National Committee met in the city of Washington on Monday last and decided upon Cincinnati as the place of holding the National Democratic Convention, and the time as June 22nd.

RUMORS were afloat that parties from abroad would join hands with parties in this city to build a new grist mill. We are unable, however, to trace it to any reliable source. The enterprise would be a good one.

THE Union Pacific Railway company will commence, this year, the construction of a broad-gauge road to the Yellowstone park, with a branch to the Black Hills. Surveyors left Omaha, Tuesday, for Cheyenne to locate the line.

REV. C. WABEKE, who arrived home recently from Marion, N. Y., died of consumption, on Saturday evening last. His funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon, from the residence of his relatives in North Holland. His age was 26 years.

THE festival of the Holland Soldiers' Union took place on Tuesday evening last at Lyceum Hall. Gee's band discoursed some beautiful pieces of music, and speeches were made about old and trying times, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed.

At a regular session of Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M., on Wednesday evening last, Mr. O. Breyman was presented, very unexpectedly, with a beautiful set of "past master's jewels," made of solid gold. There was a large number of members present, and a happy feeling prevailed.

THE Butter Tub Manufacturing Company are doing a large business. Orders are coming in faster than they can fill them while running at their fullest capacity. Their tubs are beautiful and well-made, and have established a reputation. We shall not be surprised to hear that this factory will be enlarged.

THE carpenters are busy finishing the wood work in the new School house. The furnaces have arrived and will be placed in position as soon as possible. However, there is a vast amount to be done yet, before it can be used, and it behooves the authorities to push things in order to have the building ready for occupation by the 1st of September next.

AMONG the social events of the week was the marriage of Dr. F. J. Schouten to Miss A. L. Pfanstiehl, on Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents. Revs. D. Van Pelt and A. A. Pfanstiehl officiated. The house was filled with guests from abroad and at home. The presents were many, and some of them costly. The reception was a decided success, and brilliant. We extend our best wishes to the happy pair.

A DISPATCH from Flint, dated Feb. 23rd, says: "There is no little complaint in this section among farmers over the injury to the wheat crop from the continued freezing and thawing weather, which draws the wheat completely out of the ground, when it is blown into the fence corners, by heavy winds. Much damage has been done to the clover crop also. Unless March brings heavy snow storms the future wheat crop must be light."

WE have noticed considerable town talk about the sermon preached by Rev. H. Uiterwijk, on Sunday afternoon, and by those who believe in propagating hatred and strife it is severely criticized. If personal quarrels and disputes cannot be dropped for a few minutes to bury a dear and highly respected friend, it is about time some real Christians displayed bravery enough to attack from the pulpit, such indecent, yes, sacrilegious acts, and for that reason we, at least, rejoice to hear such a sermon as the one alluded to above. It was an eloquent discourse, which will, perhaps, be better appreciated a few years hence than at present.

THE weather begins to look like Spring.

WE received a pleasant call on Thursday of Mr. Chas. F. Ludden, solicitor for the Detroit Graphic.

A LARGE amount of ice is being shipped by rail from Northern Michigan, one party filling contracts for 20,000 tons.

MR. D. Kruidenier and lady, of Pella, who have been on a visit here for the past six weeks, started on their way westward yesterday.

THE paper mill factory and wooden ware works at St. Joseph, Mich., is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

PUBLISHERS of country weeklies throughout Iowa have very generally restored their rates of subscription to \$2 per annum. The rise in the price of paper compelled them to do so.

MR. B. P. HIGGINS, one of our photographic artists, advertises photographs for sale of the late Rev. R. Pieters, at very low rates. The pictures are good and he enjoys a large run.

SENATOR Ferry has presented to the senate the memorial of the Chicago board of trade favoring an appropriation to complete improvements at Sault St. Marie and at the Lime Kiln crossing of the Detroit river.

WORK is being pushed with vigor on the new addition of the Cappon & Bertsch tannery. This addition is a great deal larger than many would suppose, and would make a beam-house by itself for an ordinary tannery.

WE are informed that the bell which was recently hung in the steeple of the True Dutch Reformed Church at Graafschap, Mich., does not answer the expectations of the purchasers, and will be taken down and sent back.

THE school boys are using Centennial Park as a play ground, and climb the pole, two and three at a time, like so many monkeys. What a fuss there will be when one drops down, is killed, and then—whose fault will it be?

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 26, 1880: Chas. Kellogg, Miss J. W. Vissers, Eva Swense, M. T. Schmid, Gerben, Melvin Barton, Fritz Dykema, James Lyons. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat of Wednesday last announces that Rev. H. Uiterwijk, of the Third Reformed Church of this city, has received a call from the Plainfield Avenue Congregational Church of Grand Rapids, and further says that "it is thought he will respond."

THERE is talk of building a cotton mill at Otsego, Allegan county, where the magnificent waterpower afforded by the Kalamazoo river may serve as motive power for the heavy machinery. Capital is being subscribed, and the prospects for the establishment of the mill are excellent.

THE New York Witness, a daily religious paper, announces that it will be obliged to suspend, after a struggle of eight years to establish itself. It has sunk a large amount of money in the effort, and is forced to the conclusion that a daily religious newspaper is not what the public calls for.

According to the tone of New York and Liverpool grain circulars, a drop in wheat is expected. These circulars publish revised tables of last year's crop of the whole world and find considerable more wheat on hand than was believed to be the case last October. We, therefore, come to the conclusion that it will be wise of our farmers to dispose of their product.

QUITE a job of repairing was done under the City Hotel during the week, by Messrs. Toren & Oosting. The foundation under the center columns in the basement was gradually settling, so that thorough repairs became necessary. The center was blocked up and raised on jack-screws and a strong foundation was built, upon which were planted a double amount of oak pillars. The job is a substantial one, is better and stronger than when it was first built, and reflects credit on the mechanics.

ON Wednesday last the New York Republican State Convention was held at Utica, and after a systematic plan of building, after the plan adopted at Pittsburgh, Pa., a resolution was adopted by a vote of 217 to 180, to cast their vote as a unit for Grant. It was thus clearly shown that Blaine fell only 37 votes behind Grant—the only formidable rival candidates in the Republican ranks, at present. In spite of all this systematic bulldozing it seems to require extraordinary exertion to get Grant nominated, and when he is nominated the question will arise: will the people elect him, or anybody else, for a third term.

WANTED.—Common and cull White Wood, from one hundred thousand to a million feet. CASH.

GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE,
35 Ohio Street,
Chicago, Ill.

BLUE-birds and black-birds are here.

REV. J. W. te Winkle, of Kalamazoo, was in the city this week.

MR. J. Alberti, one of our livery men, will go to Chicago on Monday next to procure a car load of fresh horses.

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

1-4w

St. Nicholas, published by Scribner & Co., for March, is one of the finest numbers we have ever received. There is not another work published in this country, for children and youths, that can compare with it.

LATE returns from various points in Indiana and Ohio speak very encouragingly of the condition of winter wheat, while the returns from Illinois are less favorable, but not suggestive of an unusually bad condition of the crop.

THE lake steamers Messenger and Skylark are being improved at Benton Harbor. Several schooners are also being repaired at the mouth of the St. Joseph river. The river boat May Graham has been hauled up on the bank of the land, and is undergoing a thorough overhauling and strengthening.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE propeller Truesdell arrived Monday with a full cargo from Milwaukee, and will hereafter make regular trips.

GEO. Turner, for many years American Express messenger on the Det., Gr. Haven & Mil. R. R., died very suddenly in Detroit.

THE city are taking up the old well at the corner of Franklin and 3d streets, and are placing in new pipes. The work is being done under the supervision of city engineer H. C. Sanford.

CHARLEY Reynolds has returned from a trip to Florida, where he spent three or four weeks, looking after lumber interests. He reports that our old townsman, C. L. Storrs, is doing a good lumber business.

ON Tuesday of this week the First M. E. Church of Grand Haven was formally dedicated to the worship of God. The Rev. T. F. Hildreth, of Jackson, preached a very fine sermon. The small debt of \$310 was provided for in less than 10 minutes with a surplus of nearly \$100. After which the House was formally dedicated according to the beautiful service of the M. E. Church. The enterprise has been pushed forward with commendable energy, and with a success far surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine and we trust the M. E. Church of our city will now enter upon a career of abundant success and prosperity. On the day of dedication a beautiful silver communion service was presented by Mr. J. C. Avery, jeweler of our city, neatly engraved as presented by him to the First M. E. Church of Grand Haven. The Church was built under the direct superintendence of its pastor, the Rev. Force, and to his unfailing energy the people of this Church, are largely indebted for their neat and pleasant house of worship.

WASHINGTON's birthday was observed last Monday, the bank, post office, law offices, etc., being closed. The weather was beautiful. In the afternoon Co. F. of the 2nd Regiment State Militia paraded through the principal streets. Immediately after the parade the gun drill took place at Music Hall, six of the boys competing for the prize. The prize consisted of a miniature gun of solid gold, and was awarded to John Thornton, the rest of the boys doing themselves great credit. During the evening the ladies of the city gave their Leap-Year party, under the management of Mrs. Geo. E. Hubbard, Mrs. Capt. Smallman, Mrs. J. Abbott, and Mrs. D. F. Miller. The party was largely attended, and was the event of the season. Shortly after the ball opened Co. F. marched in, and were presented with a most beautiful silk flag, bordered with gold fringe. The presentation was made by Miss M. Hubbard, in the following appropriate words:

Capt. Yates:—In behalf of the ladies of this city, I have the honor of presenting to Co. F. through you, its captain, this banner. It was with pride we heard of the praises bestowed on our boys, when for the first time they donned the habiliments of war, and assumed the duties of soldiers. We have not forgotten the day when, flushed with honors, they came marching home bearing the Stars and Strips, on which were inscribed these words, "presented to Co. F. by the citizens of Grand Haven." We then resolved that, should they remain worthy of our esteem, we would, at some future time, replace those colors by others more suitable. That time has now arrived. Please accept this banner from the ladies of Grand Haven, as an encouragement in time of peace, and as a reminder of duty in time of war.

"The dear flag's waving o'er us,
Behold its troop of stars!
As for its brave defenders,
Send up your loud huzzas."

WINTER GOODS

AT COST!

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

CLOAKS

AT COST!

Beaver Shawls

AT COST!

F::U::R::S

AT COST!

BLANKETS

AT COST!

Beaver Cloths

AND

Cloakings

AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR

AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AT COST!

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

F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely new and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excess, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nostrum about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. That is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quackery prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (enough to last a month,) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases,) \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany each BOX. Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,

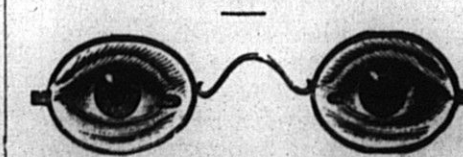


Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clock

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878.

6-1y.

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 50-6m.

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

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

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

I have opened a branch place in the basement formerly occupied by the well-known firm of Crosby Brothers, on the corner of Monroe and Ionia sts. 34-1f

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars, Writing Material, 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

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

—O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

E. HEROLD.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice. 38-1y

WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$3 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

BY JOHN IDELWOOD.

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long;
But if I could, I'd have you know,
I'd take ten million strong;
I want a house, a roomy one,
Of marble, plain and white;
Of paying bonds about a ton,
All drawing 'ten on sight."

And then, a pretty little wife
(Who does not want the same!)
Who'd soothe each troubled care of life,
And gladly don my name;
One who could use the broomstick well,
But not upon my pate;
One who would resign—a lovely belle—
Can such a'er be my mate?

I'd take—show me a man that won't—
Of railroad stock a share;
A foreign mission—one that don't
Dissolve in misty air;
One where they use a fellow grand,
And treat him like a King;
Where naught's too good to grace is hand—
I guess that's just the thing.

I have no care at all for fame,
But yet I wouldn't mind
To don a Shakespeare's honored name,
Or something of that kind.
Or, for a change, perhaps I'd be
A second U. S. Grant;
If other people thought like me,
I'd be the President.

I'd like to write a book or two
(Bound in Morocco, rided),
About the size I guess 'twould do
Of "We ster's Unabridged;"
Of man, of gold, of love I'd sing,
Of course, of woman, too,
Until my muse, disabled him,
Should whisper, "That will do."

Man wants but little here below,
The burden of my song
Yet if the gods no gifts bestow
His wants are not for long;
But, as my theme I now forsake,
A moral here I set—
It is that you and I may take
All honesty can get.

MCARTHUR, Ohio.

HOW HE WON HER.

BY C. S. CLARKE.

"You can never do it, Charley; it's impossible."

"I will do it, though."

"Well, success to you! and if there is any way in which I can assist you I shall be happy to be your servant. But what is your plan of operation—can't you disclose?"

These were the concluding remarks. The conversation had lasted nearly an hour, between Charley Giles and his best chum, Mark Tapley. The particular in which Charley was so confident of success was the act of marrying Fannie Beattie, the only daughter of Squire Beattie, one of the great men of Lonsdale. I say one of the great men, because the Squire had a formidable rival in greatness in the person of Ebenezer Dunn, the village merchant. Dunn had been the Postmaster of Lonsdale for the previous seven years. He had been elected to represent that quiet village in the General Court of the State at four consecutive elections; and the worthy Lonsdals would almost as soon have thought of seeing morning come without its accompanying light as to see the Board of Selectmen or the School Committee without Ebenezer Dunn. In vain had Richard Beattie, Esq., talked to his would-be constituents of the injustice of giving one man all the offices, and advised them to select some one who was able to represent them fitly; they either could not or would not take his hints: so Dunn was re-elected, and thanked his customers for their trade and their votes at the same time; and they, good, honest souls, remained content so long as taxes were not raised, there was no serious drought and their crops sold well. Dunn was a model of a Postmaster. The few months preceding each election he was very polite and attentive; professed to sell molasses and muslins a trifle cheaper than their market value; often referred to the long time he had served his townsmen and the pleasant associations connected with his experience as a public servant; hinted at a treat, if elected, and always provided it. These were the reasons why Dunn always was elected and Beattie never was.

Charley Giles was sharp-sighted—most poor fellows in love with belles and heiresses are. He knew that Squire Beattie aspired to office, but was very unfortunate in obtaining it. He also knew just the reasons why he never was elected, and that was more than the Squire knew himself. Of this knowledge Charley meant to avail himself and elect the Squire to any office he should prefer, and thus gain his consent to the longed-for marriage with his daughter. To this end he took Mark Tapley into his confidence, and the two consulted together and arranged their plans. They decided, after ascertaining what position the Squire would prefer, to make him a favorite with the whole people; to allow Dunn to be nominated, as usual, and to defeat him at the very last moment. Then he would have no chance to defend himself; the people would drop him and take up the most popular man, which would be the Squire. Their motto was: "All's fair in love and politics."

The next morning Charley called upon the Squire, by whom he was received very coolly, but that made no difference to the young man. He walked in and took a seat without being asked, laid his hat upon the table, and commenced to talk politics. Upon this subject the Squire soon warmed up, as he always did. At first the political lover talked around his subject, sort of sounded his companion; spoke of a young men's movement; of the dissatisfaction felt with the present incumbent; of the chances to elect him by a certain maneuver, and of the parties ready to take hold of the movement, until the old man was thoroughly interested in his favorite hobby; then he unfolded so much of his plan as suited his purpose. They talked together hours. It was a long time before the Squire would accede to all of young man's propositions; but it was

finally decided that Beattie should furnish Mark and Charley \$50, to expend as they saw fit during the campaign; that he should take a list of the wants of all the poor of the town who might call upon him, and send the applicant, with his or her list, to them; that he was to remain away from all caucuses and rallying meetings, and that in case he was elected to such positions as he chose he was to consent to the marriage of Charley with his daughter. But if he was not elected, Charley was to relinquish all claims to Fannie's hand, and they were to refund the \$50 which he had advanced.

The next move of the young men was to pay \$25 of their funds at the counter of Ebenezer Dunn, for which he was to deliver goods to whomever they ordered. Then they visited Quibs, the crippled basket-maker, Crazy Mag—whom everybody said was crossed in love in early life—and some dozen others of the town's unfortunates, and told them all when they wanted any of the little delicacies of life to call on Squire Beattie. Then they induced the Squire to present a load of wood to the debating club, so that they could have a fire in the school-house without appropriating the wood belonging to the district. As a compensation the club chose the Squire an honorary member of its great body. This movement Beattie did not think much of, but the young men did; it caused people to talk of him and that was all they wanted.

Applications were soon made for the Squire's charity, and he patiently heard their tales of suffering, then sent them to Mark and Charley, who gave them orders on the store, and told them to call again. In a few weeks they made their second investment of \$25 at Dunn's and continued to give orders to all poor callers. Meanwhile Dunn was re-nominated; Mark and Charley worked as hard for him as anyone. Election was drawing near, and the young men had considerably overdrawn their account, but still sent orders, which the storekeeper dared not but honor for fear of losing votes. Beattie commenced to feel a little uneasy, and expressed his fear that things were not going all right, to the young men; but they assured him that they were working admirably, but requested him to find fault with every charity caller for coming so often. So the Squire went home and grumbled to his poor visitors; it did no harm, however, for the poor people are accustomed to be grumbled at because they are not rich. When they told Mark and Charley what the Squire had said, they were told not to say anything about it round the store; and so, just as the young men expected, half the village knew all about it in a day or two. When it reached Beattie's ears, he rushed to Charley's office demanding an explanation, but was again quieted, and went home promising to growl still louder to the beggars.

It was the morning before election day; Mark and Charley had prepared a goodly pile of turkeys, to be presented to poor applicants that day, and were in earnest conversation with Richard Beattie, Esq., who seemed not a little irritated.

"It's all folly, boys—all folly. It won't give me a vote—not a single vote," he broke out finally.

"But, sir—" interposed Charley.

"There's no buts about it," interrupted the Squire. "I have been made a fool of long enough, and I will not do another thing."

"Well, sir, please remember that you are to obey us, or forfeit the \$50 already advanced to us," said Mark.

"Well, I'll try it; it can't kill me," said the Squire, after a moment's hesitation.

"That's right, sir. Be all ready when the mail comes in. We shall send Crazy Mag if she comes; if not, the best one we can find."

The door had hardly closed upon Squire Beattie before they were visited by a poor woman, to whom they gave an order, with instructions to call again after she had been to the store and got her goods. When the woman came back Charley presented her with a turkey; and, while he engaged her in conversation about her family, and asked her what the Squire said about her, Mark was turning out a portion of the contents of her oil-can and molasses jug.

"The gentleman finds a good deal of fault," said the woman, "and tells me how long a gallon of molasses will last his family, and thinks mine ought to go further. God knows that, if I was able, I'd never trouble him again."

"Perhaps it isn't his fault," intimated Charley. "Are you certain they give you good measure at the store?"

"I don't know—I never measured the goods, sir."

"Well, measure and weigh everything that you have got to-day, and, if they do not hold out, let me know when you come up again," said Charley, as his visitor took her departure.

All the forenoon the young men treated their visitors the same. Toward noon, Crazy Mag came in; she complained bitterly of the way the Squire talked to her, and jumped at the pretended suspicions of Giles and Tapley—promising, when she went home, to measure everything she had bought, and if there was not quart for quart, to return immediately and let them know. Word was sent to Beattie to be sure and be on hand when the mail arrived, for everything was all right; and they continued to distribute their turkeys and their advice to measure to all who called upon them. About 5 o'clock, and just before the mail-coach came rattling up to the door of the Lonsdale postoffice, Crazy Mag came bounding into the office of Charley, with hardly breath enough left in her body to

ejaculate: "Excuse me, Mr. Giles, will ye? It wasn't the Squire at all; but Mr. Dunn's been cheating me. He's given me a pint and a half of ile for a quart, and only three pints of molasses when the order was for two quarts, sir."

"Well, Mag, you'd better go over and tell Mr. Dunn all about it," advised the young man.

"I will," said Mag, as she started out.

The coach had just driven up to the door; the store was filled with the villagers waiting for their papers and the news, and Mr. Dunn was busy changing the mail. When Mag entered, she looked around her for a moment, and then said, very calmly: "Mr. Dunn, you're a cheat!"

"What do you mean, Mag?" asked Ebenezer.

"I mean that you are a cheat. You've been cheating me for some time, but I did not find it out until to-day, when I measured all the goods I bought of you."

"She's wild again, poor thing!" remarked Dunn to a bystander.

"No, I'm not wild again," said Mag. "I haven't seen anything wild to-day but your measure of three pints for two quarts."

"It might have been a mistake, Mag?"

"But the quart of oil was only a pint and a half."

"Your measure must be very large, Mag!"

"No, they're not, sir; but yours must be smaller than your soul!"

"Well, Mag, you must keep still; I'm busy now."

"No, I'll not keep still, sir."

"Then you must go out of the store."

"No, I'll not go out of the store, sir."

"Then I shall put you out."

"No, you will not put her out, Dunn; at least, not while I am here," said Squire Beattie, who with the other bystanders had gathered around Mag. "No man can lay violent hands on a woman where I am."

"Squire Beattie, I don't want any trouble with you, but perhaps it would be as well if you would just mind your own business," repeated Dunn.

"It's my business," said the Squire, very coolly. "I want my money to obtain its equivalent just as much when it is spent for Mag as though it was spent for me."

"Your money! Mag never had a cent's worth out of my store on your money."

"You are mistaken, Mr. Dunn, as Mag and many others can testify," remarked the Squire, very coolly.

"Then you mean to say I lie, do you?" demanded the storekeeper, in a rage.

"No, sir. I only mean to say that I furnished Charles Giles and Mark Tapley with the money which they spent at your store for the benefit of the poor of the town. I had no reason to think that any one would object to my keeping my charities to myself, and I am sure that I thought that you were the last person in the world who would be guilty of cheating the recipients of this charity." The Squire spoke these words quite calmly, and loud enough for every one in the store to hear.

"Well, my old woman said that gallon of vinegar I got this morning wouldn't hold out more'n three quarts and a pint," said Quibs, the basket-maker.

A man was about rolling down hill, and the cripple could not resist the temptation to give him a kick. Don't wonder, reader; it's human nature.

The store was soon nearly deserted, and its proprietor was grumpy and glum. Meanwhile, stories were rife all up and down the village street that Squire Beattie had been supporting half of the village poor any number of years, and had kept them off of the town, and that Ebenezer Dunn had been cheating everybody in weight and measure the same length of time, if not longer.

That evening there were a larger number gathered around the village bar-room fire than usual, and fewer lounging about the store. This larger crowd were, of course, talking about Dunn; and it was strange how many this same Dunn had cheated, and how long everybody suspected him.

"We mustn't elect him to the General Court to-morrow," said one of the company.

"Who shall we elect?" inquired Mark Tapley.

"Elect the Squire, to be sure," responded the landlord; "I shall vote for him."

"So shall I—so shall I," chimed in a dozen voices. And hours were spent in magnifying and praising the Squire's virtues and repeating the storekeeper's faults.

The next morning Lonsdale was alive with excitement. On every hand you might have heard the praises of Squire Beattie and the slanders on poor Dunn. That day the Squire might have had every office, from hog-reeve of the village to President of the United States, if he had wanted them, and they had been in the gift of his townsmen. As it was, he was satisfied with being made Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and member of the General Court.

Time passed away. Squire Beattie gave his consent to the union of his daughter with Charley Giles. The excitement all died away, and with it the talk of an opposition store. Dunn, disgusted with politics, resigned the postoffice, and Mark Tapley was appointed as his successor. Squire Beattie now dispenses liberally and openly to the poor. Last election he was chosen to the "higher branch," and Charley Giles now represents Lonsdale in the House.

The game of cricket has been a diversion for more than 500 years.

AN UNHAPPY EMPEROR.

The Czar of Russia and His Nihilist Foes.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;" and the uneasiest head in Europe must be that of the Czar. Within a few years past five attempts have been made to take his life, three of them within the past six months. In 1866 a Russian named Dimitri Karakasoff attempted to shoot him in St. Petersburg, but was foiled by a peasant, who was ennobled as a reward for his valor. This was a year after the Czar had rejected the demand of the old Moscow nobility for a representative form of government. A second attempt was made upon his life in 1867, while he was attending a review in the Bois de Boulogne, during the Paris Exhibition, by a Pole named Berezwski. This had nothing to do with the demand for the change of government which he had refused, but grew out of the Polish persecutions. Since those days the desire for popular representation in the Government has spread through all ranks of society, and its most public manifestation has been in the form of Nihilism. To this secret and powerful organization must be charged the last three attempts upon his life. The first of these was in the early part of last fall, when a Nihilist conspirator shot at him as he was walking unattended in the gardens of the palace. His escape from death was almost miraculous. With the failure of this attempt the conspirators seem to have abandoned shooting and adopted explosion as the agency with which to effect their violent purposes. In December last, as the Czar was traveling from Livadia to Moscow, the railroad was undermined near the latter city. The conspirators, however, made a mistake in the time and blew up the imperial baggage train instead of the passenger train on which he was riding, and which had passed over the spot only a short time previously. The wreck was a complete one, and, had not the mistake of which we have spoken occurred, Russia would now have been without Alexander II. for its Czar. As illustrating the absolute secrecy with which the Nihilists work, an incident which happened on the following day is in point. The Czar attended the theater in Moscow that evening, and, as he was to remain but a short time, his valet entered the box with him, carrying his overcoat on his arm. Apparently no person had been near the Czar or the valet while entering the theater or while occupying the box, and yet when the Czar turned to go out and put on his coat he found in the pockets a letter from the Executive Committee of the Nihilists, notifying him that, though they had failed to blow him up the day before, they would speedily renew the attempt, the next time nearer home, and, if they failed again, they would persevere until they succeeded. The attempt was made again on the 16th of February, a mine having been exploded under the guard-room of the Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining-room, at the usual hour of dining. By some accidental delay the royal party did not arrive at their customary time, and so the loss of life was confined to soldiers on duty, five of whom were killed and thirty-five wounded. The explosion was a success, and sufficiently destructive in its results to have slaughtered the Czar and all his family, but, as in the case of the railroad attempt, providentially they were elsewhere.

It is evident that such an attempt could not have been made without the complicity of some of the attendants upon the royal household, and it confirms the rumors which have been in circulation of late that Nihilism has a foothold in court, and that the Czar knows not whom to trust in his court, in his army, or among his police—not to mention its hold upon the universities, the professions and the commercial classes, as well as the lower ranks of the people. The persistence with which it carries out its designs shows deep-seated grievances. There are many of these causes at work, such as financial distress, great suffering among the agricultural classes, the harsh treatment of political prisoners, the rigors of cruel laws, and religious intolerance of the most brutal character; but the one crowning grievance of the people of Russia is the despotic military power of the autocrat who rules them. During the past few years, what was at first dissatisfaction has grown into a widespread and almost-universal determination to oppose it with the demand for a constitutional form of government and popular representation. They have given up without complaint thousands of lives and millions of money to secure these reforms for Bulgarians, Roumelians and other people in the Danubian principalities, and now they demand them with good reason for themselves. It matters little to them whether they are ready for the change or not. They are bound that the experiment shall be inaugurated—for any change is better than the oppression under which they are suffering—and we may look for repetitions of these conspiracies until either their demands are secured or the Czar is removed, either by secret assassination or open revolution. His only hope of safety lies either in granting the demand or resigning the throne to the Czarowitz, who is more liberal in his views, and, it is understood, is not averse to the new political scheme. In one of their recent manifestoes, the Nihilist Executive Committee said: "If Alexander II. would recognize what a dreadful calamity he is inflicting on Russia, how unjust and criminal is the oppression he creates, and, renouncing

his authority, would transfer to such an Assembly freely elected by universal suffrage and provided with instructions by its electors, then only would we leave Alexander II. in peace and forgive him all his offenses." This is the ultimatum, and if it is not granted it is only a question of very brief time how soon we shall again chronicle the work of the assassins.

PITH AND POINT.

The glory of woman is her heir.

PIANO pounders wear bangs on their fingers.

AN eagle on at \$10 gold piece is worth 500 in the air.

"BEE-WARE!" he cried, pointing to a pot of honey.

SAMSON can be recognized in the oratorio by his long 'airs.

MANY a calf will be cowed if he lives long enough.

PERSONS with a strong "turn" for music—Organ-grinders.

COMING as it does originally from the winding still worm, all whisky is more or less crooked.

SAYS Jones: "I hate a fool." "Yes," replied Smith, "like hates like." They meet as strangers now.

A BROKER replied, on being asked what he cleared on a certain speculation, "Nothing but my pockets."

"The men of to-day are too high strung," says a Chicago paper. Some of them are not strong high enough.

SHE was my girl while I wooed;
My ideal when I won;
My ideal when in after years
Wayside she had none.

THE question that agitates the young female mind is, "Can the electric light be turned down to the faintest kind of a glimmer?"

A GAY rooster came tripping light fantastic toes up to the occupant of a quiet nest and said: "Will you dance, Biddy?" "Excuse me," said the hen, "I am engaged for this set."

WHILE a collection was being taken in a church at Heath, Mass., the pastor remarked that he would rather have buttons dropped into the box than lead coin, because good buttons had some value.

THE youthful wife of the aged Minister Christianity has settled down with evident intention to stay at her mother's home in Maryland. She did not like Peru, and so left the old gentleman alone.

A CITY broker, visiting a country lady and wishing to increase her knowledge of affairs, asked her if she knew what "watering stock" meant, to which she replied, "Of course I do; it is giving the cows drink."

THERE are many hard tasks set for women in this world, but few which they find it impossible to perform. Still, there was never a woman who could keep a fur-lined circular from flying open and showing the fur.

"WHAT'S in a name?" Ah, William, you didn't know everything, that's certain. Salt can be bought for a few cents a quart, but call it chloride of sodium, and the apothecary will mulct you to the tune of half a dollar for one scruple.

AN exchange says: "A cow needs as much currying as a horse, and the result will be found in the milk-pail." Of course it will, if a man is fool enough to set the milk-pail under the cow while he is currying her. The best way is to turn the pail bottom up or leave it at the house till you are done currying.

A QUINCY small boy was looking at some scriptural engravings, and gazed long and earnestly upon a representation of Adam and Eve in their primitive dress. Turning to his mother, he asked, "Ma, didn't Adam and Eve wear any clothes?" "No, my son." The lad reflected a moment, and said, "By hokey, though, but I'll bet the mosquitoes just mean them hump themselves lively!"—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

A boy arose one winter morn.
And came to breakfast rather late.
Yet raised a fuss because there was
No nice pancake upon his plate.
His father took him o'er his knee;
Raised he his hand off through the air,
And when the boy got loose from him
He hid his spunkake in the chair.

A Banker's Trick.

Once upon a time, when Dumas, the noted French author, was short of cash, he wrote to a certain millionaire asking for the loan of some money for a few months. The letter was an extremely characteristic one, and ended with a little rondeau, half jest, half seriousness. Indeed, it was such a clever production that the banker sagely concluded that the author was not to be trusted with money, and promptly and curtly declined to make the proposed investment. At dinner that night several of the banker's guests happened to be discussing a recent sale of autographs, and mentioned the almost fabulous price brought by familiar notes of Hugo, Lamartine, Guizot, and Gautier.

"Do you mean to tell me," said the millionaire, "that things of that sort have any value—money value?"

"Certainly they have!" replied one of the guests, who was a collector. "A good autograph such as I have mentioned is worth its weight in bank bills any day."

"How much is this worth?" said the banker, taking Dumas' letter from his pocket.

"I'll give you 100 francs for it this instant," said the collector, with enthusiasm, after reading it.

"Done!" said the banker, and, with a pitying smile, he pocketed the money for the letter to which a few hours before he had returned a contemptuous refusal.

THE finest manure is made by turning the heap over twice. To do this, begin at each end of the pile, and throw off the manure to a distance of three feet, building up the new heaps, and placing the coarsest manure in the center. Then proceed until two heaps are made. These will soon heat, and a month or so afterwards the process may be reversed and two heaps made into one again.

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