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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 368.

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.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2.00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	5.15 " "
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 " "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 " "
" "	5.10 " "	10.45 a. m.
" "	8.25 p. m.	9.35 " "
" "	5.55 " "	" "

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

L. O. of 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.
W. BLOM, N. G.

G. A. KOKING, 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
5, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

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

Packing and shipping will be carefully done and charges made sufficient to
cover expense of material.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES.

Our stock of apples for the Spring trade is large and of good
quality. We can furnish many varieties in small quantities not
enumerated in this list. Varieties, in *Italics*, we can furnish in
large quantities.

4 to 6 feet, good stock, medium size.....
5 to 7 feet, selected.....
6 to 8 " extra heavy, for village lots and gardens.....
Pewaukee, new, large red apples; of good quality, very hardy,
very productive, a good keeper.....
Wagener, Baldwin, Fallwater, Northern Spy, King, Greening,
Golden Russett, Seek-no-further, Grimes, Golden, Yellow
Bellflower, Rambo, Ohio Nonpareil, Tallman Sweet, Snow,
Maiden's Blush, Duchess, Oldenburg, Sweet Bough, Golden
Sweet, Chenango, Strawberry, Early Harvest, Tetofski, Red
Astrachan. IMPROVED CRAB—The improved crabs are valu-
able for their extreme hardiness, great productiveness and
the many uses made of them. Several of the new varieties are
of fine quality for the table. Transcendant, Hislop, Marengo,
Coral, Whitney's No. 20, Montreal Beauty.....

PEARS.

Standard trees, 5 to 6 feet.....
" 6 to 7 " selected heavy.....
Bartlett, Buffam, Sheldon, Seckel, Doyenne-Bossack, Flemish Beauty,
Clapp's Favorite, Belle Lucretive, Tyson, Osband Summer,
Vicar, Howell, Lawrence, Beurre d'Ajon.

DWARF PEARS.

3 years, 3 to 4 feet, fine trees.....
" 4 to 6 " selected, very strong.....
Louise Bonne, Dutchess, Clapp's Favorite, Osband's Summer, Buffam,
Beurrie Diel.

PLUMS.

4 to 5 feet.....
5 to 6 ".....
Canada Egg, Red Egg, Leate Damson, Lombard, Washington,
Jefferson, German Prune.
WILD GOOSE.—New, hardy, productive, fruit large, bright red,
promising, 4 to 6 feet.....

CHERRIES.

4 to 6 feet, good stock.....
5 to 7 " selected.....
Early Richmond, May Duke, Black Morello, Gov. Wood, Yellow Spanish, Ohio
Beauty Early Purple, Black Tartarian, Napoleon.

PEACHES.

The demand for this excellent fruit is yearly increasing, while on account of
the ravages of the yellows. The supply from the principle peach growing
sections of this state has greatly diminished, hence the utmost importance
of obtaining trees for planting from localities not only exempt, but entirely
isolated from any possible taint of the disease. The stock of desirable
varieties suitable for spring planting is greatly reduced. But we have a
large stock in bud of best market varieties that will be in market in the
Fall of 1879.

3 to 4 feet.....
4 to 5 ".....
Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Early Barnard, Hills Chili, Foster, Jacques
Rare Rippe, Yellow Rare Rippe, Mountain Rose, Hale's Early, Louise.

QUINCES.

Augers, 2 feet.....
Orange, 2 ".....
Races Mammoth, 2 feet.....

SWEET CHESTNUT.

Valuable for Shade, Fruit and Timber.
4 to 5 feet.....
5 to 6 feet heavy.....

GRAPE VINES.

Strong bearing vines, transplanted. *Concord, Ice Seedling, Hartford*.....
Strong, 2 yrs., *Agawam, Salem, Iowa, Delaware, Wilder, Martha, Merrimack*.....
Lady, Warden, Brighton.....
Moors early.....

CURRENTS.

Cherry, La Versailles, White Grape, Black Naples, Victoria.....

GOOSEBERRIES.

Houghton Seedling.....
Downing, Smith Improved.....

BLACKBERRIES.

Kittatinny, Wilsons early.....

RASPBERRIES.

Mammoth Clustered, Black.....
Philadelphia, Red.....
TURNER—Fruit large, bright red, of excellent quality, very hardy and pro-
ductive, valuable for family use and for market. This variety of red ras-
pberry is the best honey producing plant known, it is in bloom ten days
earlier than white clover and remains several weeks in blossom.....

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson, Col. Cheeny, Kentucky, Green Prolific.....
Captain Jack, Monarch of the West, 50 cts. doz.
Sterling, Dutchess, Great American.....

ORNAMENTAL STOCK.

Sweet Chestnut, beautiful shade tree, rapid growth, valuable fruit and timber.

Transplanted 4 to 5 feet.....
" 5 to 6 " selected.....
" 6 to 8 " extra heavy.....
Mountain Ash, American, 8 to 10 feet.....
" European, 8 to 10 ".....
Weeping Willow, Kilmorark.....
Catalpa, 6 to 7 feet.....
European Larch, 5 to 7 feet.....
American Elm, transplanted, 6 feet.....

SHRUBS.

Enonymus, Snow-ball, Persian Lilac, Sweet Syringa, Prunus Trilobata.
Strong plants, 4 to 5 feet.....
" 3 to 4 ".....
Deutsia Grodits, Weigella, Roses, Spiraea Balandi, Spiraea Prunifolia, Spiraea
Lanceolata, Weigella Amabilis 2 to 3 feet.....
Pyrus Japonica, Japan Quince, a beautiful flowering shrub, hardy, very de-
sirable for ornamental hedges, 2 to 3 feet.....
1 1/2 feet.....
Chinese Herbaceous Paeonies, in varieties, fragrant.....
Climbing Honey-suckles.....
Tree Paeonies, Bankai.....

ROSES.

Queen Prairie, King Prairie, Yellow Harrison.....
Gem Prairie, Fragrant Variegated.....
Perpetual Roses.....

EVERGREENS.

Norway Spruce, three times transplanted, 6 feet.....
" " " " 5 ".....
" " " " 4 ".....
" " twice " 2 1/2 ".....
" " " " 1 1/2 to 2 ".....
A large lot of the last size (1 1/2 to 2 ft.). They make a beautiful hedge, and
are designed for that purpose.
Austrian Pine, twice transplanted 3 to 4 feet.....
" " selected 5 feet.....
Scotch Pine, Twice transplanted, 6 to 7 feet.....
" " " " 4 to 5 ".....
" " " " 3 to 4 ".....
" " " " 2 to 3 ".....
Balsam Fir, twice transplanted, 1 1/2 feet.....
Savin Juniper, 1 1/2 feet.....
" 10 inches.....

Francis C. Barlow and John B. Gordon.

You may not be aware that it was Gen.
Gordon's command which struck the flank
of the Eleventh Corps on the afternoon of
the first day at Gettysburg, and after a
short but desperate conflict broke its line
and swept it from the field.

In that fight Gen. Barlow of New York,
commander of the First Division, fell
dangerously and, it was thought, mortally
wounded. He was shot directly through
the body. Two of his men attempted to
bear him through that shower of lead
from the field; but one was instantly
killed, and Gen. Barlow magnanimously
said to the other: "You can do me no
good; save yourself if you can." Gor-
don's brigade of Georgians in its wild
charge swept over him, and he was found
by Gen. Gordon himself, lying with up-
turned face in the hot July sun, nearly
paralyzed and apparently dying. Gen.
Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave
him a drink of water from his canteen,
and inquired of Gen. Barlow his name and
wishes.

Gen. Barlow said: "I shall probably
live but a short time. Please take from
my breast pocket the packet of my wife's
letters and read one of them to me;"
which was done. He then asked that the
others be torn up, as he did not wish them
to fall into other hands. This Gen. Gor-
don did, and then asked: "Can I do any-
thing else for you, General?" "Yes," re-
plied Gen. Barlow, earnestly. "My wife
is behind our army. Can you send a
message through the lines?" "Certainly I
will," said Gordon, and he did. Then di-
recting Gen. Barlow to be borne to the
shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with
his command. The wife received the
message and came harmlessly through
both lines of battle and found her hus-
band, who eventually recovered.

Since Gen. Gordon's election to the U-
nited States Senate, both he and Gen. Bar-
low were invited to a dinner party in
Washington, and occupied opposite seats
at the table. After introductions, Gen.
Gordon said: "Gen. Barlow, are you re-
lated to the officer of your name who was
killed at Gettysburg?" "I am the man,"
said Barlow. "Are you related to the
Gordon who is supposed to have killed
me?" "I am the man," said Gen. Gor-
don. The hearty greeting which followed
the touching story, as related to the inter-
ested guests by Gen. Barlow, and the
thrilling effect upon the company, can
better be imagined than described.—*Bos-
ton Transcript.*

Advance in Iron.

Prices in iron are advancing. There
has been a general rise of \$1.50 per ton
during the last two months, and an ad-
vance of fifty cents within a week. The
demand has increased so much that pro-
ducers say they could sell five tons for
every one which they are turning out.
All the rail-mills in the state are full of
orders, while structural iron is in such de-
mand that many of the larger mills are
engaging other mills to fill their orders.

The demand for steel rails has induced
the makers to take a more independent
stand than they have occupied for some
time, and this of itself has a tendency to
maintain and push present prices. Most
of the mills in the state already have their
production sold for many months ahead.
One of the mills in the state has had to de-
cline nearly 20,000 tons during the last
few days, although prices would have
been satisfactory had they been able to ex-
ecute the order. Orders are in the market
for thousand tons of iron rails. The
Thomas Iron company have sold one-third
of their yearly product, while the Crane
Iron company are so well sold up that
they decline further business, except on
the basis of \$18 for No. 1. In structural
iron a contract for 250 tons of beams has
been received by a firm in this city, and
the same house has been awarded a con-
tract for 1,000 tons of plates and shapes
for Baltimore. Inquiries are numerous
for all descriptions, and it is anticipated
that the demand will be fully equal to the
capacities of the mills during the summer
months. Large sales of sheet iron for im-
mediate delivery are being made. The
demand for bar iron is very strong, and
dealers anticipate that higher prices will
soon prevail. An order for 3,000 cars for
the Central railroad of New Jersey has
been given out to different firms, and this,
in connection with orders previously on
hand, has brought a large demand for
bars, axles, etc.

One of the largest machine-tool estab-
lishments in the city are authority for the
statement that the demand for heavy ma-
chinery is greater than for several years
past. This firm has on its books orders
for eighteen machines, the cost of each
one of which exceeds \$5,000. This fact
indicates a future heavy consumption of
iron in establishments requiring the use of
powerful tools and machines. Altogether
the outlook of the iron trade is a most
promising one.—*Philadelphia Record.*

1875. 1879. LOWELL NURSERIES. PRICE LIST FOR THE SPRING OF 1879.

Established in the year 1875.

These Nurseries are located 1 1-2 miles South-east of Lowell Village,
Kent County, Michigan.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC:

We offer for sale for spring planting a more complete assortment of Nursery
Stock than ever before. Our trees are all young, of vigorous growth, and cannot be
excelled in strong, well ripened wood, and in the selection of varieties best adapted
for cultivation in Michigan.

Thankful for the liberal share of patronage with which we have been favored,
we hope to merit the future confidence of the public.

We invite an examination of our nursery grounds, 300,000 trees and plants under
cultivation.

Home grown trees are more safe to plant—the varieties are more reliable—and
the stock can be obtained without incurring the risk and expense of transportation
from distant localities.

New lands produce stock for planting out, of greater vigor and hardihood than
can be grown on old nursery grounds.

An experience of thirty years in the nursery business (16 years in Michigan)
enables us to make the best selection of varieties for the various purposes of cultiva-
tion in this State.

A discount of ten per cent allowed from CATALOGUE PRICES when cash is
paid on delivery of stock.

We are prepared to furnish to Dealers and Large Planters at reduced rates, and
can assure all who deal with us of entire satisfaction.

JAMES D. HUSTED,
Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

Holland City News

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA is increasing among the cattle around Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRY'S livery stable, together with a number of carriages and forty-three horses, was burned in New York city last week. Loss, about \$100,000.

The announcement is made that Dr. LeMoyn's crematorium, at Washington, Pa., will be converted into a fertilizer factory. This would indicate a decline in cremation enthusiasm.

At North Troy, Vt., a verandar roof gave way beneath a heavy weight of snow, killing two men and seriously wounding several others.

EBERHARD FABER, the great lead-pencil man, has just died in New York. He came to this country from Germany, and in 1861 established the first lead-pencil manufactory in America.

THE WEST.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS RAIL MILL, located at the town of that name in Illinois, opposite St. Louis, Mo., has been destroyed by fire. The mill formerly gave employment to 400 men, but has been closed since 1870. The loss is estimated at \$150,000. Charles W. Angell, of Chicago, the defaulting Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, who was arrested in Portugal and brought back to this country, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Illinois penitentiary.

CARBON HILL, a small place in the Hocking valley, Ohio, has been the scene of a shocking calamity by which seven persons were burned to death. The particulars are as follows: J. M. Lunsford, who kept a small store attached to his house, was awakened by fire and smoke at midnight, and at once set about removing his family. The wife and a baby aged 2 years were safely placed out of danger, when the father proceeded to rescue the balance of the family up-stairs, but was overcome by smoke and suffocated. At this time the villagers were aroused and the doors of the store broken in, which created a draught through the store to the dwelling, and, in five minutes from the discovery of the fire, the frame structure was completely enveloped in flames. The poor victims' shouts and cries for help were heard above the cracking and hissing fire with which they were surrounded. A quantity of resin in the store aided in feeding the devouring flames. All efforts to succor the unfortunate inmates were without avail, and their bodies went down into the seething furnace below.

THE GREAT CHICAGO DRY-GOODS FIRM of Field, Leiter & Co. have purchased the Singer building, on the corner of State and Washington streets, their old stand, and they will immediately reoccupy it. The price paid was \$750,000.

At Bodie, Cal., there was a shooting affray between George Taft and Henry Heath, in which the former was killed. Heath badly wounded and a bystander, named Sullivan, fatally injured.

NEARLY the whole of the town of Reno, in Nevada, has been swept away by fire. The flames broke out at an early hour in the morning, when the citizens were in bed. A fierce gale was blowing at the time, and the fire department were powerless to cope with the sea of fire. In less than three hours every business house, and nearly all the residences in the town, were a mass of smoking ruins. The wind carried the burning brands far into the country, and numbers of farm houses were by this means ignited and consumed. Five persons were burned to death. The loss is placed at \$1,000,000, upon which there was insurance amounting to \$150,000. It is thought the town will be unable to recover from the blow.

THERE were thirteen business failures in Chicago during February; total liabilities, \$164,085. Charles W. Angell, ex-Secretary of the Pullman Company, and now a ten-years' convict, has been made a bookkeeper in the Illinois penitentiary.

THE SOUTH.

MAR. A. N. HUTCHINS and Thomas McNatt, neighbors, and highly-respected citizens living near Iuka, Miss., visited the village the other day. Hutchins drew \$1,700 in gold from the bank, and the two started for home in the evening. That was the last seen of them alive. Their bodies were found by the roadside, terribly mutilated, and the money missing.

WADE HAMPTON has tendered his resignation as Governor of South Carolina, and Lieut. Gov. Simpson now sits in the gubernatorial chair.

A FORT WORTH (Tex.) dispatch says that the put-going Yuma stage was again stopped inside the city limits. The only passenger was robbed, the mail-bags rifled, and the valuable letters carried off.

GENERAL.

THE PRESIDENT has nominated James Hill, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Mississippi, and George H. Keith, Postmaster at Minneapolis, Minn. The ill-feeling between Senators Conkling and Burnside has been smoothed over, the latter apologizing for his hot words.

SENATOR BLAINE has written a long letter defending his course in advocating the passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration. It is in answer to the strictures of William Lloyd Garrison upon the action of Mr. Blaine and other Senators who voted for that bill. The pith of Mr. Blaine's objections to the Chinese as immigrants to this country is in their peculiar characteristics as a race, which render their presence an unmitigated curse. Physically, socially and politically, he thinks them a plague and a pestilence, and says that a Chinese quarter like that of San Francisco, in any Eastern city, would be looked upon with even greater dread and aversion by the white population. As to Mr. Garrison's declaration that Chinese immigration must be put on the same ground as that of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Scandinavians, Mr. Blaine says that such a doctrine "confounds all distinctions, and, of course without intending it, labels almost the entire white population whose blood is inherited from the races named. All the immigration from Europe to-day," he adds, "annihilates at once with its own blood on this soil, and to place the Chinese coolies on the same footing is to shut one's eyes to all the instincts of human nature and all the teachings of history."

OWING to the great success of "Al-mos-e-a Life," at Haverly's Chicago Theater, last week, the New York Standard Theater Company remains at that house during the present week, with the play and casts as before. This drama secures the interest of the audience in the first scene and retains it to the end, ow-

ing, perhaps, as much to the excellence of the acting as to the development of the plot.

THE January earnings for thirty-one railroads, with 19,321 miles of road, which is nearly a quarter of the total in operation in the United States, were 2.3 per cent. less than in January, 1878, their average earnings per mile having fallen from \$500 to \$473, or 5.4 per cent. Of the thirty-one roads reporting, twenty-one have smaller earnings than last year.

POLITICAL.

THE State Conventions of the Democrats and of the National Greenbackers of Michigan met at Lansing, on the 28th ult., effected a fusion, adopted the same platform, and nominated the following union ticket: For Judge of the Supreme Court, John B. Shipman, of Coldwater; for Regents, George P. Sanford, of Ingham county, and Henry Whiting of St. Clair county.

T. P. DEWEES, Chairman of the National Committee of the National party, has issued an address to the people of the United States. He says that separation from old parties is necessary, and asserts that this action on the part of the Congressmen-elect has inspired the "National-Greenback party throughout the country with renewed courage and confidence." The address calls for a thorough party organization, and adds: "If those in accord with the National-Greenback principles now earnestly attempt such an organization, party success in 1880 can be assured."

WASHINGTON.

THE President has nominated Walter S. Cox, of Washington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Peter A. Williams, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Florida; Dennis Eagan, Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in the seventh monthly statement of the current fiscal year in regard to exports and imports of the United States, says: "The excess of exports over imports of merchandise appears to have been as follows: The month ending Jan. 31, 1879, \$25,876,894; month ending Jan. 31, 1878, \$33,539,829; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1879, \$175,565,357; seven months ending Jan. 31, 1878, \$135,639,528; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1879, \$279,680,063; twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1878, \$146,781,274."

The public statement for March 1 shows an increase of the nation's indebtedness of \$311,411 during the month of February. Following are the official figures:

Six per cent. bonds	\$640,108,350
Five per cent. bonds	703,266,690
Four and a half per cent. bonds	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds	406,900,000
Total coin bonds	\$2,014,271,900
Matured debt	6,372,530
Legal tenders	\$246,742,941
Certificates of deposit	46,100,000
Fractional currency	15,986,412
Gold and silver certificates	19,087,680

Total without interest	427,917,033
Total debt	\$2,488,561,863
Total interest	24,928,176
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	\$ 8,519,741
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	46,100,000
Total cash in treasury	447,292,498

Debtless cash in treasury, March 1, 1879	\$2,026,207,541
Increase during February	311,411
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money; principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest:	
Accrued and not yet paid	646,905
Paid by the United States	41,773,745
Repaid by the transportation of mails	10,658,076
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,115,668

FEDERAL appointments: David H. Strother, West Virginia, Consul General at the City of Mexico; Lucius H. Foote, Consul of the United States at Valparaiso; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul of the United States at Panama; George Scroggs, of Illinois, Consul of the United States at Hamburg; Ebenezer Stephens, of Wisconsin, Indian Agent at Green Bay, Wis.

FOREIGN.

THE cable brings intelligence of destructive floods in the South of France, and a devastating tempest in Spain, resulting in great damage to property and loss of life. An unknown bark was wrecked at Corunna, and thirty persons drowned. The steamer Memphis, bound from Liverpool to New Orleans, went ashore at Corunna, and was abandoned by her crew. Prince Louis Napoleon has sailed for Cape Town, to join the British forces as a volunteer in South Africa.

A STATUE in honor of the memory of Capt. Cook, the famous navigator, was unveiled the other day at Sydney, New South Wales. The coast of Italy has been visited by a destructive gale, wrecking a number of vessels and causing considerable loss of life.

TERRIBLE destitution exists in Sheffield, England. The Mayor reports 4,000 people destitute and 400 families actually starving, in one district of that city. The latest information from South Africa states that the situation is unchanged, that the English troops are on the defensive, and that the loss of the invaders in the battle of Rorke's Drift was over 500 men. The Princess Louise Margaret, niece of the Emperor of Germany, has left Berlin for England to wed Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught. Twenty-three Spanish sailors, on the way from Ferrol to spend the carnival in their native villages, have been drowned. Their boat was capsized by a squall.

A CABLE dispatch announces the death of Sher Ali, the fugitive Ameer of Afghanistan.

DIPHTHERIA prevails to an alarming extent in Southern Russia.

THE political situation in France is not very encouraging. The extreme Radicals and Conservatives are warring against each other, and the former are fast undermining the present Ministry.

The Potter Investigation.

On Feb. 23, the Potter Committee was in secret session for a part of the day, when Mr. Potter read all of his report with the exception of that part relating to the cipher telegrams, which was not quite completed. The minority were to prepare a report, and Gen. Butler said he would probably have one of his own.

MISS CHLOE LANKTON, of New Hartford, Ct., has just completed the collection of 1,000,000 canceled postage stamps. She began in October last, a gentleman in Philadelphia having offered her \$200 if she would get the stamps for him, the money to be used in getting for her a life residence in a Home for the Friendless.

WHEN Eve was banished from Paradise, like a true woman she gave vent to her emotions; whereupon Adam observed that it was an "important event."

EXECUTIVE VETO.

The President's Message Vetoing the Bill Restricting Chinese Immigration.

To the House of Representatives:

After a very careful consideration of House bill 2,443, entitled "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which body it originated, with my objections to its passage.

The bill, as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object was the limitation on the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel to fifteen, and, as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size or tonnage of the vessel, or by any consideration of the safety or accommodation of these passengers, the principle, purpose and effect of the enactment were to restrict the immigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion. The bill as amended in the Senate and now presented to me includes an independent and additional provision which aims at and in terms requires the abrogation by this Government of Arts. 5 and 6 of the treaty with China, commonly called the Burlingame treaty, through the action of the Executive enjoined by this provision of the act.

The Burlingame treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged at Peking Nov. 23, 1868, recites as the occasion and motive of its negotiation by the two Governments that "since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire (China) of the 18th June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto," and proceeds to an agreement as to said additional articles. These negotiations, therefore, ending by the signature of the additional articles July 28, 1868, had for their object the completion of our treaty rights and obligations toward the Government of China by the incorporation of these new articles, as theretofore parts of the principal treaty to which they are made supplemental. Upon the settled rules of interpretation applicable to such supplemental negotiations the text of the principal treaty and of these "additional articles thereto" constitute one treaty, from the conclusion of the new negotiations in all parts of equal and concurrent force and obligation between the two Governments, and to all intents and purposes as if embraced in one instrument.

The principal treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged Aug. 16, 1850, recites that "The United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules of which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries," and proceeds in its thirty articles to lay out a careful and comprehensive system for the commercial relations of our people with China. The main substance of all the provisions of this treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respect of access to residence and protection in, and trade with China. The actual provisions in our favor in these respects were framed to be, and have been found to be, adequate and appropriate to the interests of our commerce, and by the concluding article we receive the important guarantee "that should at any time the Ta Tsing empire grant to any nation, the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once freely issue to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens." Against the body of stipulations in our favor, and this permanent engagement of equality in respect of all future concessions to foreign nations, the general promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. For this the first article undertakes as follows:

"There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing empire, and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them, and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings."

At the date of the negotiation of this treaty our Pacific possessions had attracted a considerable Chinese immigration, and the advantages and the inconveniences felt or feared therefrom had become more or less manifest, but they dictated no stipulations on the subject to be incorporated in the treaty. The year 1863 was marked by the striking event of a spontaneous embassy from the Chinese empire, headed by an American citizen, Anson Burlingame, who had relinquished his diplomatic representation of his own country in China to assume that of the Chinese empire to the United States and the European nations. By this time the facts of Chinese immigration and its nature, influence, present and prospective, had become more noticeable and were more observed by the population immediately affected, and by this Government. The principal feature of the Burlingame treaty was its attention to and its treatment of the Chinese immigration, and the Chinese as forming, or as they should form, a part of our population. Up to this time our unconvincing hospitality to emigration, our fearless liberty of citizenship, our equal and comprehensive justice to all inhabitants, whether they abjured their foreign nationality or not, our civil freedom, and our religious toleration, had made all comers welcome, and under these protections the Chinese in considerable numbers had made their lodgment upon our soil. The Burlingame treaty undertakes to deal with this situation, and its fifth and sixth articles embrace its most important provisions in this regard, and the main stipulations in which the Chinese Government has secured an obligatory protection of its subjects within our territory. They read as follows:

"ART. 5. The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in prohibiting any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States, or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China, or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent, respectively."

"ART. 6. Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or sub-

jects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States."

An examination of these two articles in the light of the experience then influential in suggesting their necessity will show that the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be guarded against, to-wit: The introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation, and not for a voluntary emigration of freemen seeking their shores upon motives and in a manner consistent with the system of our institutions and approved by the experience of the nation. Unquestionably the adherence of the Government of China to these liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we were so familiar, and with which we were so well satisfied, was a great advance toward opening that empire to our civilization and religion, and gave promise in the future of greater and greater practical results in the diffusion throughout that great population of our arts and industries, our manufactures, our material improvements, and the sentiments of government and religion, which seem to us so important to the welfare of mankind. The first clause of this article secures this acceptance by China of the American doctrine of free emigration to and from among the peoples and races of the earth. The second clause, however, in its reprobation of "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration" by both the high contracting parties, and in the reciprocal obligations whereby we secured the solemn and unqualified engagement on the part of the Government of China, to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent, constitutes the great force and value of this article. Its importance both in principle and in its political service toward our protection against servile importation in the guise of immigration cannot be overestimated. It commits the Chinese Government to active and efficient measures to suppress this iniquitous system where those measures are most necessary and can be most effectual. It gives to the Government a footing of treaty right to such measures and means, and opportunity of insisting upon their adoption, and of complaint and resentment at their neglect.

The fifth article, therefore, if it fall short of what the pressure of later experience of our Pacific States may urge upon the attention of this Government as essential to public welfare, seems to be in the right direction, and to contain important advantages which, once relinquished, cannot be easily recovered.

The second topic which interested the two Governments under the actual conditions of things which prompted the Burlingame treaty was the adequate protection under solemn and definite guarantees of the treaty of Chinese already in this country and those who should seek our shores. This was the object and forms the subject of the sixth article, by whose reciprocal engagement the citizens and subjects of the two Governments respectively visiting or residing in the country of the other are secured the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.

The treaty of 1868, of which these articles are made supplemental, provides for a great amount of privilege and protection both of the persons and property of American citizens in China. But it is upon the sixth article that the main body of the treaty-rights and securities of the Chinese already in this country depend. Its abrogation, were the rest of the treaty left in force, would leave them to such treatment as we should voluntarily accord them by our laws and customs. Any treaty obligation toward them, or measure or sustain the right of the Chinese Government to redress in their behalf. The lapse of ten years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to the notice of the Chinese Government, as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of immigration in great numbers of Chinese laborers to this country, and their maintenance here of all traits of race, religion, manners and customs, habitation, mode of life, segregation here, and the keeping up of the ties of their original home, which stamp them as strangers and sojourners, and not as incorporated elements of our national life and growth. This experience may naturally suggest a reconsideration of the subject as dealt with by the Burlingame treaty, and may properly become the occasion or more direct and circumspect recognition in renewed negotiations of the difficulties surrounding this political and social problem. It may well be that, to the apprehension of the Chinese Government no less than our own, the simple provisions of the Burlingame treaty may need to be replaced by more careful methods, securing the Chinese and ourselves against a larger and more rapid infusion of this foreign race than our system of industry and society can take up and assimilate with ease and safety. This ancient Government, ruling a polite and sensitive people, distinguished by a high sense of national pride, may properly desire the adjustment of their relations, without, which would in all things confirm and in no degree endanger the permanent peace, and amity, and growing commerce, and prosperity, which it has been the object and effect of our existing treaties to cherish and perpetuate.

I regard the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of the Chinese immigration, and their still graver apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most serious attention of the people of the whole country, and a solicited interest on the part of Congress and the Executive. If it were not my own judgment of the passage of this bill by both houses of Congress would impress upon me the seriousness of the situation, when a majority of the representatives of the people of the whole country had thought it necessary to justify so serious a measure of relief.

The authority of Congress to terminate a treaty with a foreign power by expressing the will of the nation no longer to adhere to it is as free from controversy under our constitution as is the further proposition that the power of making new treaties or modifying existing treaties is vested in the President and Senate in Congress, but in the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as shown by the constitution of the United States. A denunciation of a treaty by any Government is confessedly justifiable only upon some reason, both of the highest justice and of the highest necessity. The action of Congress in the matter of the French treaties in 1878, if it be regarded as an abrogation by this nation of the subsisting treaties, strongly illustrates the character and degree of justification which was then thought suitable to such a proceeding. The preamble of the act recites that "The treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French Government, and just claims of the United States for the reparation of injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate the amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity," and that, "under the authority of the French Government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting said treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation."

The enactment as a logical consequence of these recited facts declares "that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of treaties or the Consular Convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the Government or the citizens of the United States." The history of the Government shows no other instance of the abrogation of a treaty by Congress. Instances have sometimes occurred where the ordinary legislation of Congress has, by its conflict with some treaty obligations of the Government toward foreign powers, taken effect as an

infraction of a treaty, and been generally declared to be operative to that result. But neither such legislation nor such judicial sanction of the same has been regarded as an abrogation, even for the moment, of the treaty. On the contrary, the treaty, in such cases, still subsists between the Governments, and the casual infraction is repaired by appropriate satisfaction in the maintenance of the treaty.

The bill before me does not enjoin upon the President the abrogation of the entire Burlingame treaty, much less of the principal treaty of which it is made the supplement. As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out a provision, is a part of the treaty-making power under the constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress, nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress, in thus procuring an amendment of a treaty, a competent exercise of authority under the constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems suggested by the principle that a denunciation of a part of a treaty not made by the terms of the treaty itself separate from the rest is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligations except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other party from the whole treaty.

I am convinced that whatever urgency might in any quarter or by any interest be supposed to require the instant suppression of further immigration from China, no reason can require the immediate withdrawal of our treaty protection of the Chinese already in this country, and no circumstances can tolerate an exposure of our citizens in China, merchants or missionaries, to the consequences of so sudden an abrogation of their treaty protection.

Fortunately, however, the actual recession in the flow of immigration from China to the Pacific coast, shown by trustworthy statistics, relieves us from any apprehension that the treatment of the subject in the proper course of diplomatic negotiations will introduce any features of discomfort or disturbance among the communities directly affected. Were such delays fraught with more inconveniences than have ever been suggested by the interests most earnest in promoting this legislation, I cannot but regard the summary disturbance of our existing treaties with China as vastly more inconvenient to much wider and more permanent interests of the country.

I have no occasion to insist upon more general considerations of the interest and duty which sacredly guard the faith of the nation in whatever form of obligation it may have been given. These sentiments animate the deliberations of Congress and pervade the minds of our whole people. Our history gives little occasion for any reproach in this regard, and in asking the renewed attention of Congress to this bill I am persuaded their action will maintain public duty and public honor.

R. B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 1, 1879.

A Game of Chess on the Ice.

Thirty years ago this February, on the frozen Nemadji lake, near Nashotah Theological Seminary, in Delafeld, twenty-eight miles west of Milwaukee, sixty-four squares were marked off upon the ice, each ten feet square, the snow being scraped off from the alternate squares, and a game of chess was played, with thirty-two young men and two young ladies acting as pieces, and each one moving as directed by the king of the side to which he belonged. The two young ladies were the queens. Most of the other "pieces" were students at "the Mission," as the Nashotah institution was called in those days, though many were farmers' sons and other young men of the neighborhood, one of them the district schoolmaster at Summit corners. One of the kings was the lovely pioneer Christian hero, the Rev. Lloyd Breck; the other was a mere youth, named Ammi Hawks, son of a hotel-keeper at Delafeld village. Wonder what's become of them all! Hawks was a clever player, and kept the wise old priest's wits at work all the afternoon; but the latter, finally fastened them to a single square, when "the shades of night were falling fast" and all but themselves and two or three of the knights and castles had been killed off. The writer hereof was a humble pawn, whose aching toes and hollow stomach made it a happy disaster when he got "taken" late in the afternoon, as it was about time to water the stock.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.

AN Englishman has taken out a patent on flint bricks, for building retorts, crucibles and other fire-resisting structures.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVERLY	38 00	40 50
HOGS	3 25	4 50
COTTON	9 00	10
FLOUR—Superfine	9 50	10 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2	1 45	1 35 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed	33	34 1/2
OATS—Mixed	33	34
RYE—Western	61	63
PORK—Mess	9 75	10 10
LARD	7	7 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	4 50	5 00
Cows and Heifers	3 75	4 25
HOGS	3 40	4 35
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	5 50	6 00
Good to Choice Spring	3 75	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	93	94
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	79	81
CORN—No. 2	33	34
OATS—No. 2	22	25
RYE—No. 2	46	47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	14	15
EGGS—Fresh	14	15
PORK—Mess	8 75	10 25
LARD	6 75	6 94
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 00	1 03
No. 2	92	93
CORN—No. 2	33	34
OATS—No. 2	22	24
RYE—No. 1	46	46
BARLEY—No. 2	75	74
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 01	1 02
CORN—Mixed	22	23
OATS—No. 2	24	25
RYE	45	46
PORK—Mess	9 50	10 50
LARD	6 75	6 94
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 03	1 04
CORN—No. 2	24	25
OATS—No. 2	22	24
RYE	45	46
PORK—Mess	10 25	10 40
LARD	6 75	6 94
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1 02	1 03
No. 2 Red	1 01	1 02
CORN—No. 2	25	26
OATS	22	23
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—White	4 50	5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	99	1 00
No. 1 Amber	98	99
CORN—No. 1	33	34
OATS—Mixed	22	23
BARLEY (per cental)	1 00	1 10
PORK—Mess	10 50	10 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
CATTLE—Best	4 40	5 25
Fair	3 60	4 25
Common	2 75	3 50
HOGS	3 50	4 75
SHEEP	3 25	5 55

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 1, 1879.

A GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

As is well known to most people in the State, the Governor of Michigan has never had a residence at the capital. It has been customary for the Governor to remain in Lansing when the Legislature was in session—an average probably of five months during his term of office. The paltry salary of \$1,000 per annum—about what a dry-goods clerk receives—does not enable the Governor of Michigan to live like a King. The salaries of the State officers were fixed many years ago when our population was small. Of course they are now too small and rigidly. In order to enable the Governor to live in Lansing, it has been suggested, and very wisely I think, that the land upon which the old Capitol stands, which is quite valuable, be sold and a part of the proceeds thereof used in erecting a Governor's mansion. Gov. Croswell, in his late message, made this suggestion—not for himself, but for his successors in office for all time to come. A part of the money realized from the sale of the land could be used as a permanent fund—at least the interest—to keep the Governor's residence in running order from year to year. Any candid man, whatever his politics, it seems to me, will admit that the Governor of Michigan ought to live at the capital. This he cannot do on the small salary of \$1,000 per annum. The State of Michigan ought to pay her Chief Executive more and treat him better than she does a mere clerk in some State department.

THE INSANE ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

The following resolution, offered by Senator Billings, called out a very sharp discussion in the Senate last Wednesday:

Resolved (the House concurring), That the joint committee of the two houses empowered to investigate the action of parties having in charge the Asylum for the Insane, located at Kalamazoo, be requested to hold their investigation with open doors.

Sensors Billings, Farr and Moore spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution, while Huston, Bell, Childs and others vigorously opposed the same.

The Legislative committees were sent to Kalamazoo without instructions as to whether they were to sit with open or closed doors. The Senators opposed to the resolution contended that for the investigating committees to sit with open doors would thwart the very purpose for which they were appointed. Again, after having taken much testimony in secret, to open the doors to the public and press at this stage of the investigation would defeat the whole matter. It is not likely that the asylum officials are as black as they have been painted, but that wrongs have been perpetrated in the institution there is good reason to believe. The people of this State have a vital interest in the great humanitarian institution at Kalamazoo, and, while they do not want to break down innocent and able men, they do want to see a fair, impartial and searching investigation; and if any or all of the asylum officials are guilty of misconduct they hope to see them punished to the fullest extent of the law. On the other hand, if everything at the asylum is as it should be, it is high time that the damaging reports therefrom should be heavily "sat down" upon.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS

were ably, eloquently and vigorously shown up by Regent Charles Rynd, of Adrian, in the Hall of the House, last Wednesday evening. The learned and eloquent doctor was greeted by a large and intelligent audience, who listened to his burning and vigorous words for one hour and three-quarters. The doctor is a member of the alumni of twenty years standing, and for more than seven years has been a leading Regent of the University. He spoke of the past, present and future of the great institution of learning at Ann Arbor. It now numbers 1,272 students in all the departments and about sixty professors. The first part of Dr. Rynd's address had reference to the early struggles of the University and its present needs. He advocated granting the appropriations asked of the Legislature for University purposes. He showed what a grand work the institution is doing. The doctor then proceeded to discuss the "Rose-Douglass difficulty," bitterly denouncing the latter. He then took up the recent action of the regents in reinstating Dr. Rose at a salary of \$1,600 per annum, the matter of absenteeism among the law professors, etc. Dr. Rynd very warmly commended the action of the majority, while he severely denounced the minority. In closing, he pictured a bright and glowing future for the Michigan University.

Prof. Kent, of the Law Department, briefly replied to Dr. Rynd's charge of absenteeism, rather turning the tables upon the learned doctor.

Prof. Frothingham, of the University, also made a few remarks in relation to the needs of the Medical Department.

THE STATE PRINTING INVESTIGATION.

This matter has occupied much valuable time and generated not a little ill-feeling. The committees held four meetings and took considerable testimony bearing upon the matter. Last Thursday Senator Shepard, Chairman of the Senate committee, made a majority report, freely exonerating W. S. George & Co., the State printers. Senator Hodge, of Jackson, dissenting from the majority report, made a minority report, giving his own views of the subject. This called out Senator Huston, who also made a minority report. The

Senate spent a part of two days in the discussion of this subject.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS

called by the Democratic and National parties met here yesterday (Friday) afternoon, to nominate candidates for Judge of the State Supreme Court and two Regents of the University, in place of Judge Campbell and Regents Rynd and Grant. The two conventions nominated the same candidates. The Republicans held their convention here next Thursday.

G. W. H.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Joint resolutions asking Congress not to pass any law to prevent the jurisdiction of United States courts in proceedings against municipal corporations of any State by citizens of other States, also asking Congress to improve the harbor of Saginaw, were passed. Bills passed: Relative to the University and its branches; to prohibit the use of naphtha to light railway cars, and a number of private bills. An executive session confirmed 2,300 notices public.

House.—Bills passed: To provide for the incorporation of Scandinavian societies; to amend the law of 1871 relating to the observance of the first day of the week. It provides that no person shall keep open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or shall do any manner of labor, business or work, or be present at any dancing or public diversion, show, entertainment or take part in any sport, game or play on the first day; that the foregoing provisions shall not apply to work of necessity and charity, or to the making of a mutual promise of marriage, nor solemnization of marriage, nor making wills. Any person offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10 for each offense.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—A resolution was tabled instructing the investigating committee on the Kalamazoo Insane Asylum to take testimony with open doors, and not in secret session. Bills passed: To change the commencement of the fiscal year of the city of Detroit from the first day of February to the first day of July, and authorizing the Common Council to provide means for the maintenance of the City Government during the interim occasioned by such change; and one or two other unimportant private bills. In committee of the whole, bills to submit to the people the matter of forming a new county of Detroit, and for the protection of game, were debated, amended and put on third reading.

House.—Bills passed: Relating to the service of summons from Justice's courts; making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the purchase of books for the State Library, and a few private bills. The afternoon session was devoted, in committee of the whole, to the Alpena Railroad bill.

TUESDAY, Feb. 27.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented: Asking that girls enter the Agricultural College on the same footing with boys; asking that the legal rate of interest be fixed at 6 or 7 per cent.; also that the test of oil be reduced to that of headlight oil. A resolution was passed that each clergyman in Lansing be furnished with one copy of the new Legislative manual. A number of private bills were passed. Senator Duffield's bill to organize the county of Detroit, and Senate bill in regard to the Game law, were laid upon the table.

House.—Numerous petitions were presented, one for a reform school for girls, and one asking for a reformatory law. Bills passed: Authorizing Saginaw to borrow money to build a free bridge across Saginaw river; to amend the law in relation to primary schools, and several private bills. The bill to prohibit corporal punishment in the public schools was tabled.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28.—SENATE.—One incorporation bill was passed. The remainder of the session was consumed upon a report from the committee appointed to investigate the State printing. The committee completely exonerated all the State officers concerned in letting contracts and settling bills for the same, together with the State contractors, from any and all accusations brought to their notice. Senator Hodge made an additional report, which did not assail the integrity of either the State Printers or the Board of State Auditors, but reflected on the wisdom of the latter officers in changing the style to long primer type. The debate on this question was the warmest one of the session, and some of the expressions used smacked a little of ill-breeding.

House.—Bills were passed: To amend an act relative to the compensation of Inspectors and the salaries of officers and keepers of the State prison; to organize the county of Crawford; to amend the law relative to the limit of pay of Supervisors while in attendance upon any special meetings of the board. House bills relating to tramps and to define and suppress stamps were made the special order for March 5.

SATURDAY, March 1.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented: Against the passage of Senate bill No. 10, relative to other than life, fire and marine insurance companies; that all the officers of Kent county be salaried officers; for a separate school for the blind. A few private bills passed.

House.—Petitions were presented on the reduction of the coal-oil test and liquor traffic, and establishing a reform school for girls. Most of the day was consumed in committee of the whole in the discussion of the Normal School appropriations, which were heated in their character. The bill finally passed the committee, appropriating \$35,000 for the years 1879 and 1880. A few bills of an unimportant nature were passed.

MONDAY, March 3.—SENATE.—Barely a quorum was present. Petitions were presented asking that the legal rate of interest be fixed at 6 per cent.; to amend and against the passage of the bill asking for a law to provide for a Board of three School Examiners for each county. The balance of the time was consumed in committee of the whole.

House.—There was a small attendance in the House. Bills were passed: To amend law relative to letting contracts for repairs; to establish the Benton Harbor ship canal as a common highway and public navigable waters. The Normal School Appropriation bill came up on a third reading, and some pretty warm discussion occurred. After much debate Mr. Allen, the introducer of the bill, moved to lay it upon the table until there could be a full house.

Democratic-Greenback Platform.

Following is the platform adopted by the Greenbackers and Democrats at their recent State Conventions at Lansing:

1. We deprecate the tendency in our national affairs toward a centralization of power and its corrupt use.
2. We believe in the strict equality of all the States and all classes of citizens before the law, and that our Government should be in truth and in fact a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
3. We are opposed to all further allowance of war claims.
4. We demand that all money, whether paper or metallic, shall be issued by the General Government only, and made a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, except as to such contracts heretofore made as were originally payable in coin.
5. We are opposed to all banks of issue, and demand that greenbacks shall be substituted in

place of national bank bills, and that the coinage of gold and silver shall be placed in all respects upon the same footing.

6. We believe that money should be issued in sufficient volume to meet the requisites of business; that the Government should regulate the value of money by preserving a uniform ratio between the supply and demand; and that this delicate and important power should never be delegated to banks, corporations or individuals.

7. We are opposed to all monopolies, and demand that the public domain be reserved to the tillers of the soil and not squandered upon railroad or other corporations.

8. We cordially invite all men, without regard to past political affiliations, who favor the principles herein set forth, and who love their country and its prospects more than party, to unite and work with us to save the people from the bankruptcy and ruin to which the policy of the dominant party is speedily and surely tending.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

To CLEAN painted walls, use oxgall fluid.

To KEEP hinges from creaking, rub them with soap.

To KEEP milk sweet, put in a spoonful of grated horse-radish.

RANCID butter may be sweetened by being washed in lime water.

To PREVENT MOLD ON BLACK INK.—Cloves in black ink will prevent mold from collecting on it.

GREASY SILK RIBBON.—Rub magnesia or French chalk on greasy silk ribbon, hold near fire, and brush off grease.

To CLEAN BLACK LACE.—Squeeze softly and often in skimmed milk; when it seems clean, put it in clean skimmed milk, squeeze again, lay it on sheets of stiff paper, draw out scallops and edges with finger, cover with stiff paper and a heavy weight.

CHLOROFORM is very useful in removing great stains from light silk and poplin. French chalk is also very good. To clean black Cashmere, wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in blueing water—very blue—and iron while damp. It will look equal to new.

ALL the starch in potatoes is found very near the surface; the heart contains but little nutriment. Ignorance of this fact may form a plausible excuse for those who cut off thick parings, but none to those who know better. Circulate the injunction, "Pare thin the potato skin."

A Brainless Baby.

The Washington Post records a case of a child without a particle of brain. The child appeared well and healthy, and during its brief existence of fourteen days it cried, slept, and smiled, as any other child at that age. At the end of two weeks it died of convulsions, and a post-mortem examination was had. On dissecting the head it was found that all the nerves were perfect and led to the top of the spine, where a knob-like projection received them. The olfactory, or nerve of smell, was found in its place, the optic and motor oculi, or eye-movers, the pathetic, tri-facial, abducent, facials, auditory, and glossopharyngeal, or tongue and throat-movers, were all found coming from the proper places in the skull and leading to the medulla oblongata, or oblong marrow, which joins the brain to the spinal marrow. The explanation given by the physicians of the strange anomaly of life without brain is that the pneumogastric nerve and other important nerves, being well developed and intact, kept up a sort of automatic or instinctive existence, independent of all intelligent life. It might be asked, what use has a baby for brains, anyhow?

Bret Harte in London.

Bret Harte's first appearance on the lecture platform in London is said to have been highly successful. The *News* describes him as a man "about 48 years of age," and speaks editorially of him as follows: "The Americans are of our own stock, yet in their treatment of the ludicrous how unlike us they are! * * * Mr. Bret Harte's own vein is much more English and less thoroughly Yankee than that of his contemporaries. He is a disciple of Thackeray and Dickens. Of all the pupils of Dickens he is, perhaps, the only one who has continued to be himself, who has not fallen into a trick of aping his master's mannerisms. His mixture of the serious, the earnest, the pathetic, makes his humor not unlike the melancholy mirth of Thackeray and Sterne. He is almost the only American humorist with sentiment."

The Oneida Experiment.

The Oneida Community replies in its organ, the *American Socialist*, to the charges of the Syracuse clergy, with a challenge to anybody to "cite a single case of immoral action growing out of the influence of the community." The following argument is put forward: "The worst enemies of the community admit, as Dr. Mears did at the conference, that its members are sincere and honest. The charge is that they are fanatical and mistaken. Does their record prove this? The community takes care of its own, and throws off no wrecks such as are constantly falling from ordinary society. It has furnished no paupers, no criminals, no abandoned women, no neglected children. Is it not, then, working out a valuable experiment? The community defies legal prosecution, on the ground that it violates no law."

Girls are advised by a Chicago physician to always sleep on their backs if they wish to keep their feet from the corners of their eyes. "These blemishes," he says, "are the result of sleeping on the sides. The pressure upon the temple and cheeks leaves wrinkles at the corners and underneath the eyes, which disappear in a few hours, but finally become so fixed that neither hours nor ablutions will abate them."

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FEBRUARY 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds reported a bill further to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, and punish violations of the same. Placed on the calendar. Mr. Burnside submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to examine and report upon the whole subject of ordinance as it related to the army, navy and militia. Laid on the table, under the rules. The Senate devoted most of the day to minor appropriation bills. An item in the Deficiency bill of \$250,000 to pay Deputy Marshals gave rise to a long political debate, the Democrats opposing and denouncing it as an appropriation to pay men illegally appointed to conduct elections for party purposes. The House discussed and finally passed the bill providing for taking the census of 1880. The bill to modify the tax on sugar was then taken up and occupied the balance of the session.

FEBRUARY 27.—In the Senate, Mr. Teller, from the special committee to inquire into the alleged violation of the constitutional rights of citizens during the late elections, submitted the report of the majority, and said that the minority reserved the right to submit a report. Ordered printed. Mr. Teller also submitted a resolution continuing the committee until next session, and authorizing it to sit during the recess. Objected to by Mr. Bayard, and laid aside. The bill to pay arrears of pensions was discussed. The River and Harbor, Sundry Civil and Census Appropriation bills were reported and placed on the calendar. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments. The St. Louis Postmaster's removal was confirmed. The bill to amend the act in relation to the collection of duties on goods imported by a vote of 38 to 19. The opposition to Hays was led by Senator Spencer, who took occasion to deliver a bitter speech against the administration. The nomination of Mr. Stanton for Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the New York district was rejected. This was the case that had led to the unpleasantness between Messrs. Conkling and Burnside. The name was rejected by a large majority. Mr. Hamlin next took the field against the administration, and charged that the nomination of Fox for Collector of Customs at Bangor was withdrawn in order to retaliate upon him (Hamlin) for his antagonism to the New York appointments, and appealed to the Senate to resent the insult offered one of its members by the Executive. The Senate rejected the nomination of Fox as Collector of Customs. In the House, Mr. Randall made a personal explanation in regard to the charges against him in a letter, written in September, 1876, by Special Agent Williams to Maj. W. B. Moore, in regard to the appropriation of warrants issued to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into such charges. Messrs. Kelley and Thompson, Republicans, paid a very fine tribute to the integrity of the Speaker, and accused the charges as unworthy of serious investigation. Mr. Randall, however, insisted that a formal inquiry and report was due to him and to the country, and that, by unanimous vote, the committee was granted. The resolution to have George F. Seward brought before the bar of the House for contempt was adopted.

FEBRUARY 28.—A communication from David T. Corbin, contestant for the seat of M. C. Butler as Senator from South Carolina, announcing his withdrawal from the contest, was received and read. The bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears of pensions was, after a long debate, passed. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was under consideration until after midnight, when a recess was taken till 10 a. m., March 1. George F. Seward was brought before the bar of the House for contempt at 11 a. m., and Mr. Springer submitted a motion declaring him in contempt of the House. An amendment was offered referring the matter to the Judiciary Committee. The latter motion prevailed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was then taken up, and occupied the House the remainder of the day. The Senate amendments, subsidizing the Brazilian steamship line, and providing for the classification of mail matter, were non-concurred in, and a conference committee ordered.

MARCH 1.—The Senate was in session all day, and until 4:30 o'clock a. m., on the appropriation bills. The Legislative and Sundry Civil bills were completed and passed, when a recess was voted until 2 p. m. Sunday, March 2, at which hour the Senate reassembled. The River and Harbor bill was taken up and disposed of. The Mexican Pension bill then came up, when Mr. Hoar offered an amendment forever barring Jeff Davis from receiving a pension under the act. This gave rise to an animated political debate, in which Messrs. Thurman, Lamar and Garland were the chief participants on the Democratic side, and Messrs. Blaine and Hoar on the Republican side of the house. The amendment was finally adopted by yeas 23, nays 22. The House was in session almost continuously from 12 noon of Saturday, March 1, to Monday morning, 2d. The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, the Sugar bill, the bill to amend the patent laws, and the bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, were defeated. The President's message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill was received and read, and the House refused—109 yeas, 85 nays—to pass the bill over the Executive veto.

MARCH 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Allison made a report from the select committee appointed at the instance of Senator Matthews in June last. It concludes as follows: "After full consideration they find, unanimously, the statements of Senator Matthews to be true, and that he had no connection with any real or supposed frauds in the election in Louisiana, and that he has not been guilty of any corrupt conduct in any of the matters referred to in the testimony, while we cannot but regard his action in respect to James E. Anderson's effort to obtain an appointment to office under the circumstances as wrong and injurious to the public interest." A resolution was adopted authorizing the Teller Committee to sit during the recess of Congress and take testimony. The Shields bill to pension Mexican soldiers, with the Hoar amendment forever excepting Jeff Davis from the provisions of the bill, was defeated—yeas 20, nays 22. The House spent nearly the whole day in wrangling over the case of ex-Consul Seward, the Republicans alibiing to prevent the passage of the resolution of impeachment. The report of the majority of the Potter Committee was presented. Little progress was made with the appropriation bills, the conference committee in F. H. houses being unable to agree.

MARCH 4.—The animated scenes that usually characterize the closing hours of Congress were enacted in both houses. The Senate was engaged all the preceding night on the Appropriation bills, and just before daylight an extraordinary debate occurred over the political amendments to the Legislative bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Hoar, Blaine, Matthews and others on the Republican side, and Thurman, Beck and others on the Democratic side. The debate was of a high order, and full of fire on both sides. The bill, however, together with the Army Appropriation bill, failed to pass, the Senate remaining firm in its determination not to concur in the amendment abolishing the Federal Election laws, and the House with equal stubbornness refusing to recede. Agreements were reached by the joint conference committees on the other pending Appropriation bills, and they were promptly passed. Bills were also passed placing Gen. Shields on the retired list of Brigadier Generals; appropriating \$25,000,000 to pay arrears of pensions; creating a National Board of Public Health; providing for the taking of the tenth census; to promote the education of the blind. The report of the House Judiciary committee upon the case Judge Blodgett of the United States Court for the Northern Illinois District, accompanied by a resolution exonerating him from the charges brought against him by certain members of the Chicago bar, was presented, and the resolution adopted. The House, up to the very moment of adjourning, was engaged in a fierce partisan debate over the political amendments to the Appropriation bill.

EXTRA SESSION.

The President has issued the following proclamation convening Congress in extra session on the 18th inst.:

By the President of the United States of America:

A proclamation:

Whereas, The final adjournment of the Forty-fifth Congress, without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and without making the usual and necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the same fiscal year, presents an extraordinary occasion, requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the constitution to convene the Houses of Con-

gress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting;

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end vested in me by the constitution, convene both Houses to assemble at their respective Chambers at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, the 18th day of March, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty, and the welfare of the people may seem to demand. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

By the President:
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

The Ciphers.

MAJORITY REPORT OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.

The report of the majority of the Potter Committee upon the cipher dispatches says generally that the Western Union Telegraph Company seem to have exercised due care in respect to the preservation and privacy of their dispatches, and the theft and publication of certain dispatches, did not seem to be their fault. At the same time they could not but suspect that Orton, President of the company (since deceased), who was an earnest and active Republican leader, forwarded the dispatches in the custody of the company to the Republican committee of the Senate rather than to the Democratic committee of the House. He had also shown his bias by allowing certain of the dispatches to be withdrawn. On examination of the Indiana dispatches, in which Mr. Z. Chandler was asked by Mr. Tynor to "appoint two Indian Agents" one could see how very naturally the telegraph officials should have failed to recognize these most improbable cipher dispatches to have any concealed meaning, but regarded them rather as corrupt dispatches; that they could recall them so well was a credit to the efficiency of the company, and suggests that nothing in the protection of dispatches by telegraph would be gained by transferring that business to the Government. It was not for the committee, however, to suggest whether any legislation was required to prevent private telegrams from being purloined or exposed, or for their production in proper cases, considering the watchful, competent, and intelligent partisan custody of dispatches for fourteen months. It was to be expected that nothing would come to light not wanted by the parties in charge, and it would have been too much to expect that any messages reflecting seriously on the credit of the Republican party would be found among these bundles.

The translations of the cipher dispatches disclose negotiations on the part of certain friends of Tilden after the election to secure the electoral votes of the States of South Carolina and Florida. These persons seem to have apprehended that the electoral votes of those States which they believed, to have belonged to Tilden would be declared for Hayes, and to have regarded themselves as justified in endeavoring to defeat this corrupt and fraudulent action by submitting to the payment of moneys which they were informed the canvassing Boards demanded by way of blackmail.

The committee did not in any way justify their action, and considered it a gross wrong. But these negotiations were not authorized by the National Democratic Committee or any person entitled to speak for them. All the persons who had been connected with the negotiations, so far as the committee had secured their testimony, declared that in no way were they authorized by Tilden, whose particular friends they were, and Mr. Tilden had himself voluntarily appeared to corroborate that statement. No charge from any source whatever had at any time attached to the name of Mr. Hendricks.

The World's Commerce.

Prof. Neuman Spallart, of Vienna, has recently published some interesting and useful statistics of the world's commerce. Prof. Spallart's figures show that the nations of the globe exchange products with one another to an enormous amount, and that their exchanges have greatly increased within a few years. The total volume of their exchanges in 1867-'8, stated in dollars, was \$11,538,600,000. In 1872-'3 it had risen to \$14,441,200,000—an increase of \$3,387,600,000, or nearly 31 per cent., in five years, or more than 6 per cent. annually on the average. The total in 1874-'5 was \$13,699,800,000—a decrease of \$741,400,000 in two years; but in 1876, the last year for which the figures are given, there was an increase of \$300,600,000 over the previous year, the total having been \$14,000,400,000. It is well known, however, that there has been a general decline of prices, especially of European and American products, since the revulsion of 1873, and it is not unlikely that there has been an increase in the quantities of commodities exchanged, although there has been a decrease in the total values. Indeed, if it be assumed that the increase in 1876 was continued during 1877 and 1878, the volume of exchanges stated in terms of money was greater last year than ever before, and the quantities of commodities exchanged were very much greater.

Infant Mortality.

It is stated that 15 per cent. of all the children born die in the first year. This results in summer, largely, from improper food. It cannot be made too widely known that the addition of a teaspoonful of common lime-water, to be had at the druggist's for a mere trifle, to each bottle of milk adapts cow's milk to the human constitution, and renders it perfectly digestible to either adults, invalids, or sucking infants. For the latter the milk should be diluted with tepid water and slightly sweetened with moist, not loaf, sugar. Besides the effect on the digestion, it may be assumed that the lime goes to the formation of the bones; hence children thus fed have none of that softness in their bones so painfully displayed in what is termed "rickets."

Beaconsfield's Tower.

A Berlin paper lately had a picture of Lord Beaconsfield building a tower on a table, with dominoes labeled Canada, Gibraltar, Malta, Transvaal, Cyprus, and so on, and he was just about to crown the pile with Afghanistan. "I wonder," says Prince Gortschakoff, whose elbow rests on the table, "how high you can build that before it tumbles." "A good deal higher yet," replies Beaconsfield, "if nobody joggles the table." From the cold comfort that Shere Ali gets in the Ozar's dominions it may be suspected that Prince Gortschakoff has concluded not at present to joggle the table. But it will require some labor and caution to balance on the fabric the next domino in order—Zulu-land.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

President Hayes has called an extraordinary session of the forty-sixth congress, to meet on the 19th inst. The Democrats are greatly surprised by this prompt presidential action. They did not expect an extra session before April or May, and not a few were discomfited by a fear that their so-much-desired extra session would not be called until fall. But Hayes has not been advised to dilatory course. The opinion at the government end of the avenue, and the counsel of such shrewd and able party chiefs as Edmunds and Zach Chandler, is that the wiser course will be that which casts upon the southern party malevolence the whole burden of legislative responsibility at the earliest moment. Heretofore it has only been required to give the Bourbons opportunity, to assure their blundering. Hayes and his advisers have concluded that it is best to give them the opportunity before the ardor of their reactionary crusade against the laws to enforce the constitutional amendments gets cool.

It is the declared opinion of many partisans of the government that at a special session called upon an extraordinary occasion congress has no right to legislate upon any subject not germane to the occasion. By such theorists it has been asserted that in his call for an extra session the president would distinctly specify the passage of the appropriations as the object for which congress was called together, and, therefore, that an act to repeal the national election law could not at such session be passed. This theory is worthless. The organic law prescribes no such limitation upon congress. Though called together for the special purpose of making necessary appropriations for the support of the government, congress may at such extraordinary session pass any other act that a majority may choose to pass, and it will require only the president's approval to make it a law as valid as if passed at a regular session. Hayes plainly has no idea that the president may limit the legislative power of congress by proclamation, and no wish to do so, as appears from the language of his proclamation convening congress, not to pass any particular act, but "to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand." The words show that Hayes clearly recognizes the fact that the legislature is the supreme judge of the legislative office and duty. It is for the legislative wisdom, and not for the executive wisdom, or the judicial wisdom, to consider and determine what measures shall be enacted into law, subject only to the limited veto power of the president. It is for congress to consider and determine whether the national elections act, or any act passed to give effect to the constitutional amendments, shall be repealed or not. It is only for the president to consider and determine whether those acts may be repealed by two-thirds of each branch of the legislature or by a mere majority of each branch. Beyond that the president has not power or authority to interfere in the legislative office.

THE CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

The closing hours in both houses of congress were consecrated to buncombe. The republicans, not content with the excellent campaign document which the southern senators were kind enough to furnish them on the Jeff. Davis pension debate, set about delivering set speeches in denunciation of the action of the democrats in defeating the appropriation bills by loading them with political amendments. Mr. Conkling, who seemed to forget that his own party had done a good deal of business in this line, called the proceeding revolutionary, and invoked the vengeance of the people on its authors. Mr. Thurman, in replying, expressed the opinion that the senate, like the British house of lords, should not have the right to amend money bills, and prophesied that there would presently be a great popular uprising demanding the abrogation of the right which the senate now claims to have a share in the financial legislation of the country. This gave Mr. Stanley Matthews the chance to make a very long and very foolish speech, in which he resented Mr. Thurman's parallel between the senate and the house of lords, and idiotically inquired whether Mr. Thurman's next move would be to have a king crowned in place of our president. Thurman had made his point sufficiently clear to any average intelligence, which was that the popular body of any legislature, under a system of popular government, should have the control of the money bills, the non-popular body possessing the right to veto, perhaps, but not to amend, such measures. Mr. Matthews also took occasion, in this speech, to reassert his devotion to the republican party, and expressed toward that organization much of the gratitude which has its origin in a lively sense of favors to come. In the house the manufacture of campaign literature runs quite as brisk as in the senate, Mr. Garfield being the recognized spokesman of the republicans. He missed his best point, however, in making his speech an attack merely on the democratic measures which caused the failure of the appropriation bills, instead of a general assault on the extravagance and incompetency of the forty-fifth congress. — *Chi. Times.*

Additional Local

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

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

The Tidy Housewife.

The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

A Remarkable Result.

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

Greatest Remedy Known.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is certainly the greatest medical remedy ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity. Thousand of once hopeless sufferers, now loudly proclaim their praise for this wonderful Discovery to which they owe their lives. Not only does it positively cure Consumption, but Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Hoarseness and all affections of the Throat, Chest and Lungs yield at once to its wonderful curative powers as if by magic. We do not ask you to buy a large bottle until you know what you are getting. We therefore earnestly request that you call on your druggist, H. Walsh and get a trial bottle for ten cents, which will convince the most skeptical of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. For sale by Heber Walsh.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

Chicago & West Michigan RAILROAD,

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich. 7-1v

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Margaret, has left my bed and board during the month of June, 1878, without just cause or provocation, therefore notice is hereby given to all concerned, that I will not be responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by her from this date.

EDWIN W. MARKLE.
HOLLAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., March 1st, 1879. 4-4w

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

A Handsome variety of

BROCADE DRESS GOODS,

In the most beautiful shades and colors, with the buttons to match the goods.

These Goods must be seen to be appreciated, and are offered so cheap that they are within the reach of anybody.

Sheeting bleached and unbleached Calicoes in endless variety from the Cheapest to the Best.

FRENCH COLOGNE.—The finest and cheapest in the Market.

A NOVELTY—A kid glove cleaner. In a few minutes you can make your kid glove look like new. Come and examine our celebrated Badger State Shawls.

Grain Bags--American A's and Stark A's--very cheap.

A large stock of Boots and Shoes will be sacrificed to make room. Our Grocery line is always full and complete.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

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

Drawings and Specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

J. DEN HERDER, Director.
ZEELAND, Mich., Feb. 24, 1879. 3-3w.

WATCHES!

Great Reduction in Prices of

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

ONLY \$11.00

—ALSO—

CLOCKS VERY CHEAP.

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

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters EVER MADE.

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

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

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. ~~\$7.50~~ \$5.00. It will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

TRY HOP COUGH CURE AND PAIN RELIEF.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

G. A. KONING

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

J. ALBERS,

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

CROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of

COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES,
CANDIES,
CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

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

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

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh Eggs.

Give me a Call.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Pfanstiehl & Griswold, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by Mr. P. Pfanstiehl, who will continue the business.
P. PFANSTIEHL,
Z. L. GRISWOLD.
Dated, HOLLAND, Feb. 2d, 1879. 1-4w

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 18, A. D. 1879.
GERRIT A. KONING,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Howard & McBride
-13w Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage.

Just Received at

J. R. KLEYN

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

Stoves, Glass, Nails, Locks, Butts, Knives, Forks,

Carpenters', Masons',

AND FARMERS' TOOLS.

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

Mrs. Potts' Polishing Irons.

Flat, Band, Round, Square, Hoop Iron, & Mill Files at Wholesale Rates.

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

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

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

Patent Firebacks at 55 cents.

BABBITT METAL.

Tin and Copperware made and repaired to Order.

Clover, Timothy and Garden seeds on hand.

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

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, PREMATURE DECAY and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York. 1-30w

LOCKS! LOCKS!

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

Remember the Place Opposite the Post-Office.

Cant-Hooks!

CANT-HOOKS.

The Newest, Strongest, and Best.

29-1y WM. C. MELIS.

SPRING GOODS

Just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

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

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

—ALSO—

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

Nice Corsets for 25 Cents.

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

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

Oranges and Lemons fresh from the West Indies.

Our 40 cts. Tea beats everything.

Clover and Timothy Seeds always on hand. A Good Cigar for 5 cents, etc., etc. at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1879.



SOLD BY
H. MEYER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.
42-1y

Notings.

SICKNESS is decreasing in the city.

At last the winter seems to be opening.

SOME of our captains have commenced fixing up their vessels.

THE weather has turned milder, and thawing is the order of the day.

ALDERMAN Kramer is around again after a serious illness of several weeks.

MR. A. M. KANTERS has returned from a business and pleasure trip to Illinois and Iowa.

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co's stove factory will start up next week, if the weather permits.

HEALY C. AKKLEY, Esq., of Grand Haven, has been nominated by President Hayes, as collector for the district of Michigan.

P. & A. STREETER are unpacking a tremendous large new stock. Lookout for bargains. Too late in the week to enumerate in this issue.

CONGRESS has adjourned, and an extra session has been called to meet on the 18th inst. The appropriation bill for the pension arrears died between the two Houses.

OUR amiable friend and attorney P. H. McBride, Esq., says he is a candidate for Mayor. Mac said this jokingly; but why would not he make a good Mayor—seriously?

PROF. G. E. BOER, of the True Dutch Reformed Church is prevented to appear in the pulpit of that church in this city tomorrow, but has promised to be here the week after—Sunday, March 16th.

OUR local markets having been crowded out this week by a rush of new advertisements, we condense and give the following as the latest prices offered for—Butter 13c.; Eggs 10c.; Wheat 90c.; Flour \$2.20 per 100 lbs.

MR. J. R. KLEYN has just received an immense stock of hardware, among which we have noticed a large amount of farming implements and garden tools. Mr. Kleyn is now actively engaged in the wholesale of heavy hardware, and he reports his business increasing.

WE have been requested to publish the following notice: "A temperance meeting will be held at the Methodist Church, in this city, on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Capt. M. De Boe will make the address and would request especially the attendance of those engaged in the traffic and in the habit of using it."

ON Monday evening last Mr. John W. Custer, of Hastings, Mich., nephew of the lamented General Custer, delivered a lecture on temperance to a large audience in Hope church. He was introduced by Rev. D. Van Pelt, and although classed as a good speaker, displayed a lack of that tact which brings the people to signing their names.

FROM several of the large cities in the Union we learn that the times are improving. Contractors are very careful for fear of a rise in the price of labor, and real estate transactions are becoming more numerous. Even in this city we have heard of a few real estate transactions recently, which are sure indications that the bottom of prices has been reached.

STATE Superintendent C. A. Gower, has appointed an Institute for the teachers of this part of the State, to be held in Muskegon, commencing Monday, March 31, and continuing five days. The institute will be conducted by R. W. Putnam, of Ypsilanti, he will be assisted by other leading educators. The citizens of Muskegon will entertain, free of charge, those from abroad. Any information regarding the institute may be obtained by addressing C. L. Houseman, Sup't of schools, Muskegon, Mich.

WE were pleased to notice Mr. S. A. McNamara on his usual trip, as traveling agent for the house of Bridgman, McNamara & Co., of Chicago. His genial and pleasant manners are a guarantee of success in his business. While he attempted to make himself familiar with Mr. Burgess' pet squirrel, the other day, he got saluted with a dozen or two of scratches which the cute little vixen inflicts on strangers in about two seconds. A pretty practical joke; but we think Mac will keep clear of him next time.

ON Tuesday evening last the public met in the schoolhouse to hear the result of the deliberations and plans devised by the committee in charge of the "blast furnace" campaign. Their plans and work was approved and the signing of promissory notes was commenced, but the amount not being sufficient, owing to the conspicuous absence of some of our citizens, who ought to feel most interested, the committee commenced a personal canvass on Wednesday last. At this hour of writing about three thousand dollars has been subscribed, and the committee are still at work.

MAPLE sugar time has arrived.

A NEW factory will start up in this city in a few days—broom handles.

TWO hundred thousand oranges are shipped weekly from Tampa, Fla.

MR. D. VAN BRUGGEN is building a new blacksmithshop on Eighth street, near the City Mills.

WE call the attention of our fruit-growers to the advertisement of Mr. Husted on the first page.

DURING 1878 Puget Sound exported 160,000 tons of coal and 200,000,000 feet of lumber, and employed 600 vessels.

THE Board of Education has hung up another plan for a public school building in the postoffice. We like it better than the first.

MESSRS. KOLLEN, KEPPEL & Co., of Hamilton, expect to be ready in a few days to commence making flour for the general market.

THE Hollander publishes the statement that Mayor Schaddelee refuses to be a candidate for re-election or for any other office at the next city election.

SERVICES will be held in Grace Church by Rev. E. W. Flower Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at 7:30. The rector also holds services every Friday evening at 7:30.

AMONG the social events that transpired during the week we can mention the marriage of Mr. J. Chapel, of Robinson, to Mrs. Mary A. Garrod, of this city. Rev. Dr. Scott, officiated.

JUST as we go to press we learn that Mr. Fillmore Bird has bought the interest in the saw mill on the north side Black Lake, formerly belonging to Mr. John Roost. The firm name will now be Van Dyk & Bird. This firm has a large quantity of logs on hand, and we hope they will have good success.

DR. Schouten informs us that "Lee's Hair Renewer," and "Cough Mixture" has had such a fine sale that he is compelled to order a new stock. These articles have been advertised in this paper several months and are being fairly tried by the people. The cough mixture is a very good one and will undoubtedly become popular.

BOTH the Greenback and Democratic State conventions met at Lansing on Thursday last, and perpetrated the best joke of the season. The Democrats adopted the platform of the Greenbackers—by which act the coalition is made perfect, according to the opinions of stereotyped wire pullers and office-seekers. The outcome will show how far they have missed the mark.

OF all the new songs now flooding the country none are so popular as those composed by Will L. Thompson. He has just issued a beautiful new song and chorus, entitled "My Grandpa's Advice." It is thought to be even prettier than this author's famous song "Gathering Shells." If you want the latest and prettiest song of the day order "My Grandpa's Advice," by Will L. Thompson. Any music dealer will mail it to you for 35 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, O.

WHEREVER we go on our railroads we can plainly see that a great many more logs have been hauled out of the woods than during the last two or three winters. Messrs. G. Vyn & D. B. K. Van Raalte have put in about 1,500,000 feet of hard wood logs, mostly ash, in some of our neighboring counties. Mr. Vyn's saw mill, up north, will start up in a few days. Mr. Vyn has been a heavy and successful operator in hard wood lumber, and he hopes to do more this year than ever before. We wish him success.

DURING a recent visit to Grand Rapids we called on Mr. D. J. Doornik, who is dealing largely in Holland literature. His store, on Monroe street, is handsomely arranged, and is a popular resort for lovers of new books, stationary, etc. Among the articles that attracted our attention were some memorial pictures of "De Unie Van Utrecht"—the formation of the Dutch Republic in the year 1579. He has a tremendous run on the photographs of the King of Holland and his beautiful young wife. Photo's can be had for 40 cents.

A VERY unpleasant rumor has been going the rounds for the last few days about Mr. Henry Bosch, of Vriesland, Mich., about defrauding innocent parties by making out deeds for lands in a different manner than was desired. Now, it is very easy to damage one's good name; but it is very difficult, if not impossible, to repair such damage, and therefore we withheld all allusion to it. This week Mr. Bosch appears with a statement of the case over his own signature in *De Grandwest*, which, to any unprejudiced mind, must hold him guiltless, until proven different. The worst feature, and the most suspicious, as it appears to us, according to his own article, is the idea that he attempted to "hush" the matter by paying one hundred dollars.

CORN-PLANTING has begun in Texas.

MINNEAPOLIS manufactured 1,000,000 barrels of flour last year.

AN excellent vein of coal is said to have been discovered near Owosso, Mich.

THE President has vetoed the Chinese bill. The veto will be found in full on the inside.

MR. FRANK TATTO, who was severely injured at Hamilton a few weeks ago, is up and around on crutches.

THE contract for the narrow-gauge railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem has been given to a Cincinnati engineer.

EFFORTS are being made to restore to Philadelphia the industry of porcelain making, which flourished there from 1816 to 1837.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. J. Harrington, who has just put on his shelves a magnificent stock of dress goods, calicoes, sheetings, novelties, etc. Go and see for yourself.

GOVERNOR Jones. What if Governor Jones of Virginia says the American Cough Cure is the best medicine in the world, some people will keep putting off trying a bottle until it is too late. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Anna & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

WE call attention to the announcement of Mr. F. W. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids, in a half column, which he has rented from us for a year. Mr. Wurzburg has just started for New York, to buy a new stock of goods, and says, when he returns he will display a stock of goods second to nobody in Grand Rapids.

MR. BEECHER says that everyone can see the object of Blaine's recent letter on the Chinese question. He is after the votes of California, Oregon and Nevada. In assuming his present attitude he has alienated the sympathy and support of the intelligent people of both parties throughout the country. In his letter he misstates facts, and his argument was virtually without foundation.

AT noon, on Tuesday, Gen. Shield's third term in the United States Senate expired, and about a half-hour previously the bill placing him on the retired list, with the rank of Brigadier was passed. What a history this infirm old man has! An Irish emigrant; a soldier in the Mexican war; a member of several legislatures and of Congress; a Senator three times and from three different States; a General in the war for the Union, and, at last, placed on the roll of honor by his adopted country!

BROWN eyes close to the window, a new song and chorus by Rosabel; words by James C. Macy, is one of the sweetest and most attractive songs published in years. The melody is one that will haunt you after once hearing it and the chorus is beautifully harmonized for four voices. The title page is embellished with an elegant picture and altogether "Brown Eyes Close to the Window" is the most pleasing song we have seen in years. It can be obtained of any music dealer or on receipt of 40 cents it will be mailed post-paid to any address by the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O.

WHILE our fellow citizen, Mr. A. M. Kanters, was in Chicago recently, he had the pleasure to meet Mr. C. W. McLean, who has his office at No. 184 Dearborn street, and who is busy recruiting families to move to Newbern, North Carolina, where he offers them lands at \$2.00 per acre. He has taken some Hollanders there, to look it up and investigate his offer. Mr. McLean is acting as agent for a company of rich Southern gentlemen, who have come to the conclusion that the Hollanders would make the most desirable foreign element with which to settle their vacant lands, and with a view of procuring the best kind of white labor to bring into competition with the colored labor. The lands need no praise from our feeble pen. The location—about 12 miles from the sea—is the healthiest in America. The land and climate produce two crops of vegetables per year, and the market for grain is better than ours, and near at hand. The coast yields abundant fish of all kinds—the same kinds which Hollanders have known in their fatherland, and altogether it is one of the most desirable opportunities which we have ever heard of. Dozens of our Holland soldiers can testify to the climate and location, and we believe that quite a number of Hollanders will eventually be drawn to a country where nature has done more for human prosperity than ingenuity and labor can possibly do in the North.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Bilious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

80 & 82 Canal St.

March 1st, 1879.

DRY GOODS!

Our Advertisement will cover this space for the ensuing year.

Thanking our patrons for their very liberal patronage during the past, we hope by fair dealing and polite attention to merit a continuance of the same.

Our stock will be second to none.

Our prices as low as the lowest.

Our Goods will be marked in plain figures, and

Our system of (One Price) strictly carried out.

Having facilities for buying as low as any in the trade, together with a long experience and full knowledge of the business, we fear no legitimate competition.

Our Spring Opening will be announced in this space in a couple of weeks.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Corner Canal & Bronson St
Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIRST WARD
DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,
Writing Material, Snuff,
And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,
(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and Blisters, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDEL & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879. 6-17.

A Large and Fine
NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

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

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

RHEUMATISM,

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

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

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

1-26w

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

MY FRIEND IN ADVERSITY.

When on life's downward slope I stand
And friendship seems my empty hand,
And pleasures, like words writ on sand
Where rude waves break,
Are swept away, and but the tides
Of life remain—its unpaid bills,
Its dreary emptiness—who fills
My purse? The savage desert still?
Thou, my friend!

Thou art not soft, or fair, or few;
Dingy and brassy is thy hue,
Save when thou'rt shaven, and very blue,
O sturdy cheek!
And yet thy callous hide and tough
For downy skin of simple stuff
I would not change; no stern rebuff
Hurts thee, my friend!

Yet once even thou with shame couldst burn
Redden at stabs, but now we learn,
My cheek and I, when struck, to turn
The harder cheek!

When on my lonely pallet laid
I pick at dingy sheets, while fade
The grimy walls in darkening shade,
And no soft cheek,
Tear-stained, is pressed to mine, then gray
And shriveled with creeping death, some ray
Of sunny light perchance will stray,
One pitying touch of heaven to lay
On my worn cheek!

WINNING THE WIDOW.

"Oh, what a handsome man!" cried Mrs. Hunter; "and such a charming foreign accent, too!"

Mrs. Hunter was a widow—rich, childless, fair and 35—and she made the remark above recorded to Mr. Bunting, bachelor, who had come to pay an afternoon call, apropos of the departure of Prof. La Fontaine, who had, according to etiquette, taken his departure on the arrival of Mr. Bunting.

"Don't like to contradict a lady," said Mr. Bunting. "But I can't say I agree with you; and these foreigners are generally impostors, too."

Mrs. Hunter shook her head coquettishly. She was rather coquettish and rather gushing for her age.

"Oh, you gentlemen! you gentlemen!" she said; "I can't see that you ever do justice to each other."

And then she rang the bell and ordered the servants to bring tea, and pressed Bachelor Bunting to stay to partake of it.

There was a maiden aunt of 80 in the house, to play propriety, and allow her the privilege of having as many bachelors to tea as she chose, and Mr. Bunting forgot his jealousy and was once more happy.

He was, truth to tell, very much in love with the widow, who was his junior by fifteen years.

He liked the idea of her living on the interest of her money, too.

She was a splendid housekeeper and a fine pianist.

She was popular and good-looking.

He intended to offer himself for her acceptance as soon as he felt sure that she would not refuse him.

But this dreadful Prof. La Fontaine, with black eyes as big as saucers, and long side-whiskers—black also as any raven's wing, had the advantage of being the widow's junior.

This opportunity to make a fool of herself is so irresistible to every widow.

It troubled his dreams a good deal—not that he thought him handsome.

Oh, no! But still at 50 a man does not desire a rival, however he may despise him.

"She did not ask him to stay, and she did ask me," said Mr. Bunting, and departed, after a most delightful evening, during which the maiden aunt (who was, at best, as deaf as a post) snored sweetly in her chair.

But, alas! on the very next evening his sky was overcast.

Prof. La Fontaine took the widow to the opera.

He saw them enter the doors of the opera house, and, having followed and secured a seat in a retired portion of the house, also noticed that the Professor kept his eyes fixed upon the lady's face in the most impressive manner during the whole of the performance, and that she now and then even returned his glances.

"It can't go on," said Mr. Bunting to himself. "I can't allow it. She'd regret it all her life. I must remonstrate with her. No woman likes a coward. Faint heart never won fair lady. She'll admire me for speaking out."

And that very evening Mr. Bunting trotted up to the widow's house, full of a deadly purpose, and with a set speech learned off by heart.

The speech he forgot as he crossed the threshold.

The purpose aided with him.

There were the usual remarks about the weather.

The usual chat followed, but the widow saw that Mr. Bunting was not at his ease.

At last, with the sort of plunge that a timid bather makes into chilly water, he dashed into the subject nearest his heart.

"He's a rascal, ma'am, I give you my word."

"Oh, dear! Who is?" cried the widow.

"That frog-eater," replied the bachelor. "Upon my soul, I speak for your own good. I am interested in your welfare. Don't allow his visits. You don't know a thing about him."

"Do you allude to Monsieur La Fontaine?" asked Mrs. Hunter, solemnly.

"I allude to that fellow," said Bachelor Bunting. "Why, his very countenance proves him to be a rascal. I—

"I'd enjoy kicking him out so much, I—"

"Sir," said the widow, "if you haven't been drinking, I really think you must be mad."

"Ma'am!" cried Mr. Bunting.

"Perhaps, however, I should take no notice of such conduct," said Mrs. Hunter. "Perhaps I should treat it with silent contempt."

"Oh, good gracious!" cried Bachelor Bunting; "don't treat me with silent contempt. It's my affection for you

that urges me on. I adore you! Have me. Accept me. Marry me and be mine to cherish and protect from all audacious Frenchmen."

The widow's heart was melted. She burst into tears.

"Oh, what shall I say?" she sobbed. "I thought you merely a friend. I am—"

"I—I am engaged to the professor; he proposed yesterday evening."

Bachelor Bunting had dropped down upon his knees while making the offer.

Now he got up with a sort of groan—not entirely caused by disappointed love, for he had the rheumatism.

"Farewell, false one," he said, feeling for his hat without looking for it. "I leave you forever."

He strode away, banging the door after him.

The widow cried and then laughed, and then cried again.

In fact she had a genuine fit of what the maiden aunt called "stericks," and the chambermaid "highstricks," before she was brought to, and prevailed on to take a glass of wine and something hot and comforting in the edible line.

After which the thought of her fiancé consoled her.

Days passed on.

Bachelor Bunting did not drown himself or sup cold poison.

The wedding day was fixed.

The housemaid informed her friend that Mrs. Hunter "kept steady company."

The maiden aunt, who had no income of her own, curried favor by being almost always in a state of apparent coma.

The widow was in the seventh heaven of bliss, and all went merry as a marriage bell until one evening, as the betrothed pair sat before the fire in the polished grate, there came a ring at the bell, and the girl who answered it soon looked into the parlor to announce the fact that a little girl in the hall would come in.

"Oh, let her in," said Mrs. Hunter. "I'm so fond of the dear children in the neighborhood. It's one of them, I presume?"

But, while she was speaking, a small, but very old-looking little girl in a short frock, with a tambourine in her hand, bounced into the room, and, throwing herself into the Professor's arms, with a strong French accent, screamed:

"Darling papa, have I then found you? How glad mamma will be! We thought you dead."

"I am not your papa," said the Frenchman, turning pale. "Are you crazy, my dear little girl?"

"No, no, no; you are my papa!" cried the child. "Do not deny your Estelle. Does she not know you? Ah, my heart, it tells me true! Dear mamma and I have almost starved, but she has never pledged her wedding ring—never. She plays the organ, I the tambourine. We have suffered, but now papa will return to us. Ah, heaven!"

"My gracious! the morals of foreigners. He'd have married misus!" cried the girl at the door.

"She tells one black lie. Never before have I seen her; believe me, madame!" screamed the poor Frenchman. "Ah, mon Dieu, am I dreaming?"

"Oh, Alphonse!" cried the widow. "But there, I will be firm. My best friends warned me of you. Take your hat—go. Never enter my presence again. Go with your unfortunate child—your poor, half-starved little girl. Go home to your deserted wife. Go!"

"Ah, madame, zese is falsehood," cried the unfortunate Frenchman, losing his temper in his excitement. "Believe me, I am not a liar."

"Out of my house!" cried the widow. "Peggy, open the door. Go! What an escape I have had!"

The professor departed.

Mrs. Hunter threw herself into her chair and burst into tears.

After a while she grew more calm, and, taking a letter from a drawer, she perused it.

"Ah me! what deceivers those men are," she said, as she pensively lay back on the cushions. "Only to think he could write a letter so full of love, and prove such a villain, but I am warned in time."

And she tore the letter into fragments.

The maiden aunt, who had not heard a word, demanded an explanation.

Biddy howled it through her ear trumpet in these words:

"The scoundrel has ever so many wives and families already, playin' tambourines for their bread—the rascal!"

And in the midst the door bell rang, and Mr. Bunting walked in, with a polite bow.

Biddy and the aunt slipped out of the room.

Mr. Bunting approached the widow.

"I called to apologize," he said. "I was hasty the other day. Had I known the gentleman was dear to you, I should have restrained my speech. I wish you happiness; I—"

"Don't, please," cried the widow. "He's worse than you painted him. I've found him out, I hate him. As for me, I can never be happy again."

"Not with your own Bunting?" cried the bachelor, sitting down beside her.

"I'm afraid not," said the widow.

"Are you sure?" asked Mr. Bunting.

"No, not quite," said Mrs. Hunter.

"Then marry me, my dear, and try it. Do, oh, do!"

Mrs. Hunter sobbed and consented.

After having a white-colored silk made up and trimmed with real lace, it was too bad not to figure as a bride after all.

She married Bachelor Bunting and was very happy.

It was well, perhaps, that she had not the fairy gift of the invisible cap, and did not put it on and follow Mr. Bunting to a mysterious recess in the rear of a theater, whither he took his way after parting from the widow on the night of his engagement.

There he met a little girl, small but old looking, the same indeed who had claimed the professor as her lost papa, and this is what he said to her:

"Here is the money I promised you, my child, and you acted the thing excellently well. I know that by the effect you produced. She believes that he's a married man, and he can't prove to the contrary. I knew you'd be able to act it out when I saw you play the deserted child in the tragedy."

Then \$100 were counted out into the little brown hand, and Bachelor Bunting walked off triumphant.

To this day his wife does not know the truth, but alludes to poor innocent Prof. La Fontaine as that wicked Frenchman.

FAMILY FIGHT.

A Fearful Tragedy in Tennessee.

(Morristown, Tenn., Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

The little county town of Sneadville, Hancock county, near here, and away from railroad communication, has witnessed a tragedy that exhibits a curious phase of justice.

About eight miles from here lived a few weeks ago a well-to-do family of farmers called the Eppersons. The family consisted of father, mother, four sons and two daughters.

The father was a good man, but was occasionally under the influence of drink. At such times he was dangerous, surly, and unmanageable. There had been some talk about the relations of the man and his wife, but it was generally believed that there was nothing serious between them.

A short time since Epperson came home one day under the influence of liquor and at once began to quarrel with his wife. In a few moments they came to blows, and he was beating her very severely.

At this juncture Joe, one of the sons, ran in, and, seeing the state of things, went to the protection of his mother. He was a deformed man, having been born with but one arm.

As he interfered in the fight, the father turned from his wife and attacked Joe savagely, declaring he would kill him. Being hard-pressed, Joe whipped out a knife and commenced cutting his father.

In a few moments he had cut the old man down to the floor. In the mean time his elder brother entered the room, and, seeing Joe engaged in a deadly conflict with his father, determined to take his father's part.

He therefore drew his pistol and leveled it at his brother. Before he could fire his mother ran between Joe and the pistol and received the ball in her heart.

The son fired again, and this time struck his sister in the knee; and once again, this time giving a boy—Martin—a flesh wound. The fracas was stopped here by the condition of the father and mother.

In a short time the mother died, having been shot by her eldest son. Before dying she begged that her slayer should not be prosecuted, as he had killed her unintentionally, and she did not blame him for interfering for his father. The father died also, having been killed by his second son.

It is said that before he died he also forgave his slayer, saying that the son has a right to take the part of his mother. The sister, who had been shot in the knee by her eldest brother, died also.

Of course, the terrible tragedy created intense excitement. A sort of preliminary trial of the men was had, and they were acquitted of any blame in the matter.

The son who killed his father was held to have acted purely in self-defense, and the son who killed his mother and sister was held to have done so accidentally while interfering to prevent the commission of an unlawful act.

They were, therefore, set at liberty, and have been at large ever since. It is doubtful if the matter will ever come into court again. The sons express great sorrow over the affair, but are known to be pretty desperate characters.

Why Letters Don't Go.

Because you forgot to address it.

Because you forgot to stamp it.

Because you forgot to write the town or State on the envelope.

Because you didn't write the street and number plainly.

Because you didn't put 3 cents on the letter for every half-ounce or fractional part thereof.

Because you used a once-canceled stamp.

Because you cut out an envelope stamp and pasted it on your letter.

Because you had used internal-revenue stamps instead of postage stamps.

Because you used old, out-of-date stamps.

Because you put 1 cent on for a drop or city letter, when it should be 2 cents.

Because you used a foreign stamp.

Because you wrote the address so badly that no one could read it.

Because you wrote the address on the top of the envelope, and it was surely obliterated by the postoffice dating, receiving and canceling stamps.

And because you put your letter in a blank envelope, and sealed it and forwarded it to the dead-letter office, where thousands upon thousands of valuable letters are daily destroyed, because the people are either careless or ignorant upon the postal laws.

Death of Another Chimpanzee.

The remaining one of the pair of chimpanzees brought to this country a year or so ago from the south coast of Africa, and which have been the property of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, died several days since at the Zoological Garden.

It will be remembered that several weeks since the female chimpanzee, after a long illness, died. At the time of the death of its

mate the male animal showed signs of great grief and depression, and has not been apparently strong and well since then. About three weeks since it contracted a cold, which grew gradually worse, resulting in its death from the same cause as the female. The chimpanzee was taken to the university, where a post mortem will probably be made.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A WOMAN OF NERVE.

An Hour of Horrible Suspense.

Mrs. Isadore Middleton, a very beautiful woman, and one of the acknowledged leaders of fashion in Mobile, can certainly boast of the possession of as much nerve and true moral courage as are often vouchsafed to any of her sex.

One evening she was in her boudoir, putting away some articles of jewelry, when she noticed that the peculiar position of a library lamp that was burning upon a chair in the back part of the room had thrown upon the floor, almost directly at her feet, the shadow of a man who was crouching under a broad-topped ornamental table in the center of the room.

She also remarked that the open hand of the shadow had but two fingers, and remembered that several desperate burglaries had recently been committed in the neighborhood, suppositiously by a negro desperado, who was notorious as having lost two fingers of his right hand.

Mr. Middleton was absent from the city, and, besides herself in the house, there was but a single maid-servant. Instead of fainting with fear, or shrieking for help, the brave lady seated herself at the very table underneath which the miscreant was concealed, and rang for the servant.

"Hand me writing materials, Bridget," said she, with perfect calmness; "I want you to take a note this instant to Mr. Forfair, the jeweler, and have him send you back with my diamond necklace and ear-drops, which I left there for repairs several days ago. Bring them with you, no matter if fully repaired or not. They are by twenty-fold the most valuable articles of jewelry that I possess, and I do not wish to pass another night without having them in a bureau drawer."

The note was at once written and dispatched, but, instead of being in the tenor that she had signified (on purpose for the concealed robber to overhear, for she had no jewelry under repair), it was a hasty note to the jeweler, an intimate friend, in which she succinctly stated her terrible position, and urged him to hasten to her relief, with the requisite police assistance, immediately on receipt of the missive.

The agonies which that refined and delicate woman underwent when left alone in the house, with the consciousness of the presence of that desperate robber, perhaps assassin as well, crouched under the very table upon which she leaned, and perhaps touched by her skirts, can only be left to the reader's imagination; but her iron nerve sustained her through the ordeal. She yawned, hummed an operatic air, turned over the leaves of a novel, and in other ways lulled the lurker into a sense of perfect security and expectancy, and waited, waited with a wildly-beating heart, and her eyes fastened upon the hands of her little ormol clock with a greedy, feverish gaze.

At last, however, came the prayed-for relief. There was a ring at the door-bell, and she strolled carelessly into the hall and down-stairs to open it. The ruse had been a success. She not only admitted Bridget, but also Mr. Forfair and three stalwart policemen. The latter passed stealthily up-stairs in the boudoir, where they suddenly pounced upon the concealed burglar so unexpectedly as to secure him with hardly a struggle.

The prisoner proved to be a negro criminal named Clapman, but mostly known as "Two-Fingered Jeff," who was in great request about that time for several robberies committed in the neighborhood a short time before, and he is now serving a twenty-years' sentence in the Alabama State prison.

A Hardship.

The peculiarity of the Scotch law with reference to the liability of shareholders will work terrible hardship to some hundreds of people whose savings were invested in the shares of the City of Glasgow Bank. The creditors of the bank, who do not propose to lose a penny of their money, have provided for a call of £4,000 or £5,000 per share, so as to place the estates of all the shareholders immediately under the control of the liquidators. This, of course, will amount to the confiscation of the whole estates of the greater number of shareholders. The call will oblige the Queen herself to "come down" handsomely for the benefit of the bank's creditors, for she is one of the shareholders.

How to Cure Snoring.

One of the simplest and at the same time most effectual remedies against snoring is to place a thin, oval-shaped piece of silver or hard rubber, between three and four inches in length and one and a half inches in width, formed so as to fit the jaws comfortably, between the lips and the gums. By this simple appliance the breath is forced through the nostrils, and, aside from being a preventive against snoring, it keeps the throat and tongue moist instead of being dry and parched as when air is inhaled into the mouth and throat. If the month is kept shut all trouble about snoring will be removed.

When Katharine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be pulled for strapping his skate.

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Farmers' Column.

The Wheat of the World.

The bread crop of civilization is of course mainly grown in Europe, North America and Australia. This country now leads the world in quantity, which in recent years exceeds 300,000,000 bushels, France coming within five or ten millions of that figure, followed by Russia, and at a greater distance by Germany, Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain. These eight are the only countries that produce 100,000,000 bushels, and some of these in bad years fall short of it. The average production of Europe is nearly 1,300,000,000 bushels. America and Australia usually approximate 400,000,000 bushels, and have come well up to 500,000,000 the past year. Great Britain usually imports half her supply. Russia always exports. France imports largely only in bad seasons. Germany, Spain and Italy produce on an average about as much as they consume. Norway and Switzerland produce little, and always import. European countries that have a climate suitable for wheat culture make an effort to produce a full supply, with the exception of Great Britain, and export or import only as the fluctuations of production render desirable.

The French Bulletin des Halles estimates deficits amounting to 173,535,000 bushels in eight countries in Europe and gives to four a combined surplus of 68,750,000, leaving mainly to this country the supply of the remaining 104,785,000 bushels. The deficits are: Great Britain, 98,250,000; France, 55,000,000; Italy, 8,250,000; Switzerland, 8,250,000; Belgium, 2,750,000; Portugal, 1,375,000; Norway, 1,110,000; Sweden, 550,000. Russia is credited with a surplus of 44,000,000; Austria-Hungary 17,875,000; Roumania with 5,000,000, and Denmark with 1,375,000. The estimated production of 1878 is thus given:

Bushels.	Bushels.
France..... 236,875,000	Portugal..... 8,250,000
Russia..... 314,500,000	Greece..... 4,814,500
Germany..... 128,750,000	Servia..... 3,550,000
Spain..... 104,500,000	Denmark..... 1,375,000
Italy..... 194,500,000	Sweden..... 550,000
Austria-Hun. 110,000,000	Switzerland.. 2,750,000
Great Brit. 101,750,000	Norway..... 1,110,000
Turkey..... 38,500,000	Miscellaneous.. 540,000
Europe..... 37,500,000	Total..... 1,115,875,500
Roumania..... 5,000,000	
Belgium..... 2,750,000	

Great Britain has produced a full crop; France title more than three-fourths of an average; Russia nearly an average; Germany a medium product, and Austria about 10 per cent more than usual. Our own surplus is not less than 133,000,000 bushels, and at least four-fifths of it will be required for export.

A Corn Sirup Factory.

In an article on "Corn Sugar," in the issue of August 30, 1877, I gave an account of the factory at Freeport, Ill., which had been changed from a beet sugar factory into a corn sugar or sirup factory, and as this is a matter of public interest, I again call attention to this increasing industry. So far as I can learn, very little corn sugar or glucose has been made at this factory, but a large quantity of sirup or molasses has been manufactured. The proprietors have been very reticent in regard to their business, claiming that their process, is, in part, a secret known only to themselves, which they do not wish to divulge, and very little has been published in reference to their affairs. The factory has changed proprietors twice since I wrote in 1877. Messrs. Veiler, Jayne & Co., of the Kings County Refinery, Long Island, N. Y., now run it. Their lease began January 1, 1879, and lasts four years. This firm is composed of experienced business men, and in the manufacture of corn sirup they have acquired an enviable reputation. They have already commenced making extensive improvements on the factory at Freeport, and purpose increasing its capacity from 500 bushels of corn per day to 2,000 or 2,500 bushels a day, making 140 or 150 barrels of molasses daily, which will require a total consumption 600,000 bushels of corn each year. I will leave it to some of your mathematical readers to estimate the exact number of buckwheat cakes that may be spread with the molasses made from 600,000 bushels of corn.—[A. B. C. in the Country Gentleman.

We consider monarch of the west one of the best of the well-tested strawberries, on account of its great vigor, hardiness, productiveness, size and quality of fruit. Its color is too light—its greatest defect. Mr. E. P. Roe says: "I sent a crate of Monarchs to a leading hotel on Broadway. The proprietor immediately telegraphed, 'Send darker, riper berries.' But as the green, sour things were on hand, he thought he would try to get them eaten. They were eaten, with praise between every mouthful, and before night he again telegraphed, 'Send more of the same kind.' This berry thrives over the whole country. In California many of the large planters will have nothing else. Nursery agents working about Buffalo bring orders for Monarchs almost exclusively, and say that the prices paid for the fruit there are enough higher to pay for the picking and marketing. It appears to do well on sand or clay, and with any manner of culture.

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42-3m

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hulbert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 38, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hulbert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4, of mortgages, on page 366, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative: Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises thereina described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on Monday, the Twelfth day of May, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day: which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan, and described as the west eighth and 50-100 acres off of the north-east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-five in township six, north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jennison road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, February 11, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

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

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Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

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HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Denmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirteenth day of January, 1869, at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber R. of mortgages, on page 690, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Denmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13 of mortgages on page 23, on the 31st day of December, 1873, at 10 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof four principal and interest the sum of five hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1870, at 8 1/2 o'clock p. m., in Liber V of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifteen cents, (\$459.15) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made and provided the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the north-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, JANUARY 27, 1879.

BENTON E. GREEN.

Assignee of said Mortgages.

LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee. 49-13w

Dissolution Notice.

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

H. M. BRINKMAN.

B. KAMPS.

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

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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.

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

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Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hulbert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 38, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hulbert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of