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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 4.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 420.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3.50	5.00	8.00
2 "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 "	8.00	10.00	17.00
1/2 Column	10.00	17.00	25.00
1/4 "	17.00	25.00	40.00
1/8 "	25.00	40.00	65.00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.		1.40 a. m.
"	11.55 a. m.	5.20 p. m.
"	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
"	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
"	9.55 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
"	7.20 "	6.00 a. m.
"	3.25 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
"	7.40 "	

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

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

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

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street. 40-ly.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 25-ly.

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANGREMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

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

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

Books and Stationery.

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

H. D. POST.

COALINE.

A Great Discovery.

This great discovery seems to be destined to entirely do away with all the former labor and expense of the family washing, because it will do a washing with one-half the labor, the clothes will last longer because they do not need the rubbing required by the old way. It will soften water, clean clothes, carpets, silk, paint and varnish work, furniture, glass and silver ware, machinery, etc., etc., and all this with little labor and without injury to the most delicate fabric. It will cost you nothing to give it a trial. Your grocer keeps it and will give you a sample with directions for using. Ask him about it. 1-3mo.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, per bushel	\$	@	75
Beans, per bushel	@	1	00
Butter, per lb	@	19	
Clover seed, per bushel	@	16	
Eggs, per dozen	@	10	
Honey, per lb	@	11	
Hay, per ton	@	11 00	
Onions, per bushel	@	12	
Potatoes, per bushel	@	35	
Timothy Seed, per bushel	@	3 25	

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$	3 50
" green	@	2 50
" beach, dry	@	2 50
" green	@	2 00
Railroad ties	@	12
Shingles, A & B	@	12

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white per bushel	@	1 30
Corn, shelled per bushel	@	40
Oats, per bushel	@	37
Buckwheat, per bushel	@	75
Brans, per 100 lbs.	@	90
Feed, per ton	@	18 00
" per 100 lbs.	@	1 00
Barley, per 100 lbs.	@	1 30
Middling, per 100 lbs.	@	85
Flour, per brl.	@	6 25
Pearl Barley, per 100 lbs.	@	3 00
Rye per bushel	@	65
Corn Meal per 100 lbs.	@	1 00
Fine Corn Meal per 100 lbs.	@	1 20

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	@	5
Pork, "	@	5
Lard, "	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	@	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	@	8

Additional Local.

A SHORT road to health was opened to those suffering from chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, lumbago, tumors, rheumatism, excoriated nipples or inflamed breast, and kidney complaints, by the introduction of the inexpensive and effective remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. In other column is trade-mark advertisement. Note—Electric, selected and electrized. Sold by D. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Now is the time when money can be saved, by using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is the cheapest medicine in use, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. Testimonials come in from all parts of the United States, telling of the wonderful cures of rheumatism, lameness, asthma, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, &c. Read the advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A YOUNG man by the name of William Kotz, coachman for Mr. Charles McClellan, came to my store one morning complaining that his feet hurt him very badly, and expressing fears that they were frost bitten. He had in vain tried to get relief by consulting physicians, and had endeavored, without success, to ease the pain by rubbing his feet with snow and ice, the remedy applied in such cases. Being exposed a great deal to the cold by his occupation, his feet got worse daily, until one day he again came to my store and showed his feet. I have seen a great many sores in my life, but nothing equal this, and was afraid the poor fellow would lose his limbs. He asked me for St. Jacobs Oil; but at first I refused, as I did not wish to take the responsibility upon myself, not being a great admirer of so-called Patent Medicines. However, some friends, who happened to be in the store at the time, begged me give the St. Jacobs Oil to the sufferer; so we rubbed his feet well with the Oil, and he took the remainder with him. After nine days the same man again came into my store, perfectly well, and requested me to write to you of this most wonderful cure; he also stated, that two other persons had been cured of Rheumatism by the same bottle which helped him.

JOHN LENZEN.

Avon, Loraine Co., Ohio, Jan. 17, 1879.

THE evil of men's wives lives after them, while the good which they do is seldom spoken of with safety to a step-mother, but the good and wonderful cures of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil are spoken of by each person who has used it, in all cases of burns, bruises, catarrh, bronchitis, &c. See advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The Grand Canal from Amsterdam to the Sea.—Description by Mr. Birney, our Minister at the Hague.

UNITED STATES LEGATION,
THE HAGUE, October 25, 1877.

Since my residence at this port a grand national work has been completed, and as it is of practical interest to commerce I purpose to give some account of it. The improvement to which I refer is that of the North Sea canal, connecting the city of Amsterdam by the shortest possible distance with the sea.

Before entering upon a description it may be pertinent to allude to a few historical facts, to the influence of which, in a very large degree, may be attributed the execution of this work.

Amsterdam, as originally located, was a station for fishermen upon the inlet of a lake. Had no change occurred it could never have been a commercial city. In the thirteenth century, in the year 1282, as it is averred, a violent storm caused the waters of the North sea to break over the banks of the lake and to make it permanently a part of the sea. What was the lake has since been called the Zuider Zee or South sea. It was navigable by the vessels of that period, though in many parts very shallow and the channel tortuous. It gave access to Amsterdam, which felt the effect in increased growth and commercial importance. Yet it was for a long time overshadowed by Antwerp on account of the greater facilities of the River Scheldt. Antwerp, which then occupied the foremost rank for commercial interests, was partially destroyed and almost entirely ruined by the invasion of the Spaniards under Philip II., the River Scheldt, by which alone it was approached by ships, being for a long time thereafter obstructed.

Amsterdam, in the mean time, grew rapidly and became the center of maritime business, holding between the years 1580 and 1750 the position of the first commercial city of Europe. To the last statement may be added the fact that in the middle of the seventeenth century, about the year 1660, the shipping interest of the Netherlands comprised a tonnage of 1,000,000, being equal to half of the entire shipping interest of the other nations of the globe. It may be also stated in this connection that the Netherlands at the period last referred to was, in form of government, republican.

Nevertheless, the circuitous and tedious approach to Amsterdam was a serious drawback. Bars had to be crossed by unloading and loading vessels. This made delays and increased risks. To an outgoing vessel there was sometimes a delay of three weeks before reaching the open sea. The population of the city from being 235,000 in 1785 had declined to 180,000 in 1814. Rotterdam and other cities of more easy access were gaining upon her.

To check this decline the citizens of Amsterdam were fully impressed with the conviction that a more direct connection with the sea must be had. This led to the construction of the Great North Holland canal, a work commenced in 1819 and completed in 1825 at a cost of 11,000,000 florins. This connected Amsterdam with the sea at Nieuwe Diep, the extreme northern point of Holland on the North sea. One reason for making this sea terminus was that the water was deeper there than at any other point on the coast. The distance, however, was more than 50 miles, and much time unavoidably lost in getting to and from the city with heavy cargoes. It is also a point very much exposed to the severity of the storms. Former dispatches will show that I have reported the wreck of several American ships near this harbor. This improvement served its purpose for half a century, and aided very much in the revival of the prosperity of Amsterdam. Her population from being only 180,000 in 1814, has grown to 300,000, according to present estimates.

Growing maritime interests, the use of vessels of larger size, of steamers of the first class, and the rivalry of other cities, again convinced the citizens of Amsterdam that another effort upon a larger scale must be made to connect the city still more conveniently with the sea. It was resolved to construct a canal through the narrowest part of North Holland, running due west from Amsterdam to the North sea, a distance of 16 English miles and upon a scale of such size as to float vessels and steamers of the largest dimensions.

A concession from the government was obtained. A company was organized with a grant to operate the canal for 99 years, the government guaranteeing the interest

upon the bonds or shares issued, and reserving the power to supervise the rate of tons. The city of Amsterdam voted a subsidy of 5,500,000 florins. The government also reserves the right to take possession of the canal, after it shall have been operated by the company for 20 years, paying an indemnification based upon the revenue during that period. The bonds issued by the company are to be redeemed in 1917.

The work was commenced in 1865 under the superintendence of Sir John Hawkshaw of England as chief engineer. It was ready for use at the end of 11 years.

The width of the canal varies from 130 to 400 feet. The depth is 23 feet, to be made 26 by 1884. The locks are 60 feet in width by over 350 in length.

The harbor on the North sea is secured by the construction of two solid stone piers, the space between them being 2,100 feet in width. On account of the violence of the storms upon this coast the piers have been constructed with great strength. To defend the main wall, what are called wave breakers have been dropped outside. These consist of concrete blocks of manufactured stone weighing each 20 tons. In illustration of the power of the waves at this harbor, the contractor told me, and I have no reason to doubt his statement, as I know him to be a very intelligent and cautious man, that during a severe storm that occurred soon after the deposit of these huge and heavy blocks, some of them were tossed by the waves entirely over the pier to the inner side, the top width of the pier being 12 feet and its height above the usual water level being 10 feet. On this account the piers had to be built higher.

The expenditure upon the work has been 27,000,000 florins. By the construction of lateral channels, land formerly submerged has been made dry and reclaimed. This on sale will realize 10,000,000 florins, with which amount the cost will be credited; so that the actual outlay of the company is 17,000,000 florins, or in United States currency \$6,800,000.

Two years ago the contractors reported that they were ready to transfer the canal to their employers. A grand national occasion was made of the acceptance. His majesty the king, attended by his ministers of state, members of parliament, other distinguished civilians of the country, and the diplomatic representatives of other nations made an excursion on the canal and harbor upon one of the large class passenger steamers that ply between Holland and England. Very general satisfaction was expressed in regard to the thoroughness and completeness of the undertaking. The banks all along the route were crowded with people. The president of the company delivered an address. Amid the firing of ordnance, acceptance on behalf of the realm was signed, King William III. using a quill from an eagle's wing.

The expense of operating the canal during the year 1877 were 188,923.64 florins; in United States currency, \$75,569.45. Receipts, 182,690.98 florins, or in United States currency \$73,056.38. Deficit, 6,232.66 florins, or \$2,513.07. The business is constantly augmenting, and it is believed that hereafter the receipts will satisfactorily exceed the expenses.

The advance of this magnificent channel to the trade of Amsterdam, and in fact to the entire Netherlands (for it is all connected by canals with that city), can scarcely be overrated. It virtually puts Amsterdam upon the sea. Almost the entire business of the canal to Nieuwe Diep, which has done good service for 50 years, has been transferred to the new one.

It is proposed to construct a railway direct from Y-Muiden, the new harbor, to Amsterdam, so that when passengers from abroad disembark they may be conveyed in a few minutes to the city.

The original promoters of the scheme are now mooted a plan to have the canal made entirely free to navigators, abolishing all tolls, and placing it under the care of the state, as a public work. To this the government in power is favorably disposed.

The government is now having the foundations laid for fortifications commanding the harbor.

One effect wrought by this improvement will be, that all the maps of the Netherlands will have to be revised. Where Haarlem Meer, or Haarlem lake was, is now dry land, covered with farms and villages. On the coast will have to be designated the harbor of Y-Muiden. The inlet of Zuider Zee, upon which Amsterdam was located, was in shape like the letter Y, and has always borne that name. As the mouth of the canal connects this with the sea, it has been determined to name the harbor Y-Muiden, or the mouth of the Y.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BIRNEY.
The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Secretary of State.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THIRTY-FOUR indictments have been returned against the Comptroller, City Treasurer and City Clerk of Elizabeth, N. J., for having defrauded the city in the purchasing of bonds, and for paying unauthorized claims to Aldermen and other parties.

THERE has been another advance of wages in the Lowell mills.

THE WEST.

JESSE JAMES, the notorious outlaw, is reported to have been seen in St. Louis, Mo., the other day. Sheriff Smith, of Greensburg, Ind., presented his 2-year-old child with a set of building blocks which were painted green, and the infant was in the habit of putting them in its mouth and licking the paint therefrom, which finally resulted in fatally poisoning the little one. The Union Pacific Railway Company will commence this year, the construction of a broad gauge road to the Yellowstone park, with a branch to the Black Hills. Surveyors have left Omaha for Cheyenne to locate the line.

THE Chinese agitation has broken out afresh, and more violently than ever, on the Pacific coast, and serious trouble is anticipated.

THE Chicago and Alton, Pennsylvania and Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads have let the contracts for the erection of an immense depot in Chicago, to take the place of the unsightly rickerie that are now occupied by those roads at Canal and Madison streets. The new structure will be one of the finest railroad depots in the country, and will be inferior only to the Grand Central Depot in New York. It will extend from a point 150 feet south of Madison street to a point 240 feet north of Van Buren street, and will have a width of 135 feet and a length of 1,360 feet, all of which will be under iron arches covered with an iron roof.

THE wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the Kansas Pacific railway, between Kansas City and Denver, were taken possession of last week by the new American Union Company, in defiance of the injunction of the local courts. On the Union Pacific railroad the wires, which have been under the control of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, were seized in the same manner, as is supposed by Jay Gould's order. Great excitement prevails at New York and in the West over the matter, and a long and bitter legal contest is looked for.

At McVicker's Theater, in Chicago, for the present week, a new comedy company known as "The Strategists" appears. The entertainment abounds in the laugh-moving qualities found in "Hobbies" and kindred farcical affairs. The company embraces Mr. Clinton Hall, Mr. T. J. Hind, Mr. Sol Smith, Mr. John F. Herne, Mr. W. H. Lytell, Mr. Sam E. Ryan, Mr. L. F. Howard, Miss Ada Monk, Mrs. Sol Smith and Miss Lizzie Newell. The regular winter packing season in the West ended with February. The number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to March 1 in Chicago was 2,375,000, against 2,943,115 for the corresponding season a year ago. Judge C. D. Coffin, one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar, is dead. The Chicago Evening Journal has undergone a change of management. Lieut. Gov. Shuman and John R. Wilson have become its owners and conductors. Two companies of United States soldiers have been ordered to Caldwell, Sumner county, Kan., to prevent white men from encroaching on the Indian Territory in violation of the United States treaty obligations. The Chinese exodus from California seems to have begun. Two car-loads of Celestials passed through St. Louis one day last week, en route for Philadelphia and New York, and more are to follow soon.

WILLIAM HYDE and Joseph Pulitzer, editors, respectively, of the St. Louis Republic and Post-Dispatch, had a street encounter in that city a few days ago, growing out of a newspaper quarrel. Pulitzer came out of the scuffle with a bloody nose, and minus his pistol and eye-glasses. Hyde used only nature's weapons. There is reason to suspect that Brown, who was murdered in Indianapoli, some time ago, by his wife's paramour, was himself a murderer of considerable experience. His house was a headquarters for disreputable characters, and numerous mysterious disappearances in that locality have led to the suspicion that he was responsible for some of them, at least. A thorough search of his garden will be made.

THE SOUTH.

A PARTY of colored emigrants, mostly women and children, arrived at Petersburg, Va., the other day, from North Carolina, and proceeded at once to Indiana. They report that hundreds of others will follow them.

THE Louisiana Senate, on the 27th ult., adopted a resolution suspending Senators Demas, Cahen, Simms, and Stewart, charged with contempt in signing the Kellogg memorial. The Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to keep the recalcitrant members in custody until further orders from the Senate.

BOTH houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed a bill repealing the Mofitt Bell-Punch law and restoring the old license system after May 1.

GENERAL.

BURNED: A portion of the Delavan block, Albany, N. Y., loss, \$100,000; Dalton's wholesale grocery, Newton, N. J., loss, \$50,000; one-third of the business portion of Brewster, N. Y., loss, \$100,000; insurance, \$70,000. De Lesseps, the famous French engineer, builder of the Suez canal, and projector of the Isthmian canal, arrived in New York last week, and will spend several weeks in this country.

GEN. W. T. SHERMAN, the General of the Army, declares his intention of retiring to private life on the attainment of his 62d year—in 1881.

EIGHT persons have been killed and considerable stock stolen by the Apaches who are now raiding in Mexico near the Texas boundary.

HANGED: At Savannah, Ga., John Henry Johnson, a negro, for the murder of Daniel McDermott; at Ozark, Franklin county, Ark., James Howard, for the murder of his wife.

RUMORS come from Boston of a scheme to consolidate the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Atlantic and Pacific, and Mexican Central railways, get a line of railroad through the Indian Territory, make Little Rock the center of an east and west trunk line from Kansas to Memphis, and make

Fort Smith the starting point of a system of roads to the South and Southwest. Edison claims to be able to profitably turn up electric light of an illuminating power equal to that of 1,000 cubic feet of gas for 65 cents. Five barges, bound for New Orleans, and containing 250,000 bushels of corn for export, were taken in tow at St. Louis the other day. The cost of shipment at present railroad rates for this amount of grain to New York would be about \$70,000; by way of the Mississippi river to New Orleans the cost is \$27,000.

BURNED: The extensive wagon manufactory of James, Roosa & Graham, Memphis, Tenn., loss \$65,000; nearly the entire village of Bergen, near Buffalo, N. Y., loss \$100,000. The war between the Pacific railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was a short one. A new compact has been entered into, by which the railroads agree to pay for their ocean freight \$110,000 per month in consideration of the right to fix rates for California passengers and freight.

WASHINGTON.

MR. KEIFER, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House pensioning soldiers and sailors of the United States who are suffering from the effects of their treatment in Southern prison-pens.

THE Secretary of the Navy has taken measures to place the United States ship Constellation at the disposal of parties sending supplies to the starving Irish people.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT has just sent to the Treasury Department for registry \$5,500,000 in 4-per-cent. bonds. There had been previously registered in Mr. Vanderbilt's name \$25,000,000 of these bonds. The increase in the national bank circulation during the year ending March 1, 1881, was \$17,631,617. The increase in the legal-tender notes deposited the same period, \$6,052,445. The total amount of national bank notes outstanding March 1, 1881, was \$342,210,867, not including circulation of national gold banks, which amounts to \$1,436,120. United States currency outstanding March 1: Old demand notes, \$61,255; legal-tender notes, all issues, \$346,681,016; one-year notes of 1863, \$47,525; two-year coupon notes of '63, \$23,350; compound-interest notes, \$250,480; fractional currency, all issues, \$15,431,385; total, \$362,708,501.

THE public-debt statement for March 1 is as follows:

Six-per-cent. bonds.....	\$263,945,000
Five-per-cent. bonds.....	501,418,900
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds.....	250,000,000
Four-per-cent. bonds.....	738,962,000
Refunding certificates.....	1,883,950
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,770,212,850
Matured debt.....	10,823,135
Legal tenders.....	346,742,271
Certificates of deposit.....	11,485,000
Fractional currency.....	15,631,311
Gold and silver certificates.....	19,452,250
Total without interest.....	\$393,311,162
Total debt.....	\$2,174,524,012
Total interest.....	17,116,787
Cash in treasury.....	196,351,653

Debtless cash in the treasury.....	\$1,365,112,220
Decrease during February.....	5,672,019
Decrease since June 30, 1879.....	32,056,035
CURRENT LIABILITIES.	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$ 3,662,288
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	10,823,135
In excess of bonds.....	857,003
Gold and silver certificates.....	19,452,250
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	11,485,000
Cash balance available March 1, 1881.....	196,351,706
Total.....	\$ 196,351,653

Cash in treasury.....	\$ 196,351,653
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	646,263
Interest paid by United States.....	46,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	13,656,910

POLITICAL.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch states that "the Republican members of the State Legislature, having been arraigned before the bar of the House for contempt in signing and forwarding to the Senate of the United States a memorial favoring Senator Kellogg, and reciting intimidation, fraud, etc., on the part of the Democrats generally, purged themselves of contempt by saying that they signed the paper without reading it. It is now demanded that the offensive memorial be formally withdrawn from the United States Senate."

A CONFERENCE between the members of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois and active Republicans of the State was held at Chicago, Feb. 25. There was a free and open discussion and a general interchange of opinions. Very little talk was indulged in about State politics, the interest of all the members of the gathering seeming to center on the forthcoming national contest. Nearly every one told what he thought, and what his district thought, of Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Sherman et al. The sentiment seemed to be decidedly favorable to the candidacy of Grant, though Blaine and Washburne had a good many friends in the conference. After the adjournment of the general gathering, the State Central Committee held a meeting and decided upon May 19 as the time and Springfield the place for the meeting of the Republican State Convention. The Republicans of Vermont, in convention last week, elected delegates to Chicago, and adopted a resolution naming Senator Edmunds as a suitable person to be nominated for the Presidency. A call has been issued for a State Convention of the National Greenback party of Michigan. It will convene at Jackson March 17.

THE Republicans of Indiana elected their delegates to the Chicago Convention by district conventions, held throughout the State, on the 25th ult. No instructions were given to any of the delegates, except those from the Second and Seventh Congressional districts. In the former they were directed to vote for Blaine, and in the latter they were instructed to vote against any man for a third term. The delegates from six of the thirteen districts are said to have a strong preference for Blaine; Sherman will receive the support of one district delegation; while in the remaining six districts the preferences of the delegates were not expressed. Senator Edmunds says, regarding the action of the Vermont Republican Convention in naming him as a suitable candidate for President, that he would not take the nomination if it were tendered. His aspirations lie in the direction of the Supreme bench. The Iowa Democratic State Central Committee has called a State Convention, to be held at Burlington, April 7, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The convention for nominating a State ticket will not be held until after the meeting of the National Convention.

LIEUT. GOV. SHUMAN, of the Chicago Journal, announces his withdrawal from the gubernatorial race in Illinois. Senator Logan says he will stake his life on Grant receiving the vote of Illinois in the Chicago Convention, and Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, is sure his State will cast her vote for Blaine.

EX-CONGRESSMAN PHILETUS SAWYER, the great Wisconsin lumberman, has declared

himself a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Angus Cameron.

FOREIGN.

A RESOLUTION directing Prince Bismarck to suspend the proceedings against the two Socialist Deputies passed the German Parliament by a large majority. Advice has been received of the annexation by Liberia, on mutual and peaceful terms, of the important country adjoining the interior frontier of the republic known as the Kingdom of Medina. A St. Petersburg dispatch says there is much excitement there over the frequent acts of incendiarism, and the people are in a constant state of alarm. Numerous explosions of a minor character, fires and outages are frequent throughout the city. It is rumored that the Czar will close the University of St. Petersburg. Rumor implicates the Grand Duke Nicholas with complicity in the late explosion and the plot against the Czar's life.

A LARGE tenant-right meeting in County Armagh, Ireland, was attacked by 3,000 Orangemen armed with bludgeons, who stormed the platform and dispersed the meeting. Twenty tenant-righters were seriously injured. The Orange party considered the meeting to be of a seditious character.

THE students of the University of St. Petersburg are generally held responsible by citizens of that capital for the crimes recently committed there. Turas has been made that any violence occurs on the anniversary of the Czar's coronation every student will be lynched and the university burned to the ground. A Havana dispatch says the insurgent chiefs, Rojas, Cayos, Perez and Vazquez, surrendered with more than 2,000 armed men, and several families and freemen. The remaining insurgents are closely pursued by the Government troops.

VERA SASSYLITCH, the famous feminine Nihilist agent, who, on the 5th of February, 1878, tempted the assassination of Gen. Trepoff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has been arrested in the apartments of an officer of marine, whose wife assisted in concealing her. An imperial ukase has been issued by the Czar nominating a commission of supreme control for the protection of order. The head of this extraordinary body is Gen. Melnikoff, who will have supervision of all political trials throughout the empire, and be at liberty to adopt any measures which may appear to him desirable for the maintenance of the peace. China is strengthening her army and manifesting an unfriendly spirit toward foreigners.

THE United States steamer Marion has reached Montevideo from Rio Janeiro with six officers and fifteen men suffering from yellow fever. Two deaths had occurred. Urfa (Ur of the Chaldees), a town of much historical importance on account of the connection therewith of the patriarch Abraham, has been nearly destroyed by fire. The British negotiations with Mohammed Jan, the Afghan leader, have proved unsuccessful. Two members of the Russian legation in Constantinople were fired on in the street the other day, one of them being wounded. Their assailants escaped.

THE Hull District Bank, located in Yorkshire, England, has suspended payment. It had a nominal capital of \$415,000, and a paid up one of \$140,000 only. The Duke of Edinburgh has advised his father-in-law, the Czar, to abdicate.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A number of petitions were presented to the Senate, Feb. 24, asking a reduction of duty on chemicals used in the manufacture of paper; also, petitions for the opening of the Indian Territory to settlement. Mr. Harris introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fort Smith to Arkansas City. Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to reduce the price of public lands within railroad limits. The bill authorizing the remission or refunding of the duty on an altar from Rome for St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, was passed. The House resolution in regard to the memory of the late A. M. Lay was received, and Mr. Cockrell introduced the deceased. After addresses by Messrs. Cockrell, Kirkwood and Vest, the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, submitted a majority report relative to the Pennsylvania contested-election case of Curtin vs. Yokum, declaring the election null and void, and requesting the question to be referred to the people. The minority report, submitted by Mr. Calkins, declares Yokum entitled to the seat. Mr. Morrison introduced a bill repealing the discrimination duty on medicinal bark. A report from the Appropriations Committee in regard to "star" postal routes was received, ordered printed and recommended. A message from the President in reference to the Marshalls' Deficiency bill was read and referred. It requests immediate action upon that bill. After a personal explanation by the Speaker and Mr. Reagan in regard to the defeat of the Inter-State Commerce bill in committee, the House went into committee of the whole upon the rules.

After the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate, Feb. 25, discussion was resumed upon the Five-per-cent. bill, and continued through the entire day. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 28 to 21, and a motion made to reconsider, the object being to kill it effectually. When Mr. Logan, having the floor, announced that he was not through with his remarks, he would prefer to continue in the daytime, but if the Senate desired to stay here and listen to him to-night he would send for books and papers, and thought he could entertain them for about six hours. "And my friend Edmunds for the balance of the night, probably." The majority finally consented to an adjournment, leaving the motion for reconsideration still pending. The President nominated Henry Sterne, of Indiana, United States Consul at Peking. In the House, Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the "Star Service" Deficiency bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole. Memorials were presented for the repeal of the duty on paper and type, and praying for a law to prevent the adulteration of food, and a bill was reported for the latter purpose. Mr. Bicknell, Chairman of the Committee on Presidential Election, reported back the joint resolution amending the constitution as to the election of President and Vice President. The report prescribes that "each person voted for as President" shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the number of the State's electoral vote, and divide the product by the sum of all the votes cast in the State, and the quotient will be the required number. When the returns have been sent to the President of the Senate they shall be counted by that officer in the presence of both houses sitting in the Hall of Representatives, and it shall require the concurrence of both houses to reject. A long discussion upon the "star" mail service ensued in committee of the whole. Mr. Garland moved an amendment to a political disability bill striking out the clause upon the subject in the Bitter Statutes, which called out considerable bitter political discussion, which was stopped by an adjournment.

On the assembling of the Senate, on the 26th of February, Mr. Maxey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to authorize a refunding to Postmasters of funds or valuable letters lost or stolen. The calendar was considered until the expiration of the morning hour, when the remainder of the day was given to eulogies upon the late Senator Houston, of Alabama. The eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Morzan, Hamlin, Thurman, Davis, Hill, Sanitary, Pendleton, and Pror. At the close of the eulogies the ordinary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned. In the House Mr. Warner called attention to the fact that no reply had been received from the Treasury Department to the query in regard to the connection of the treasury with New York Clearing House. He also introduced resolutions asserting the Monroe doctrine in regard to the Panama canal. Mr. Reagan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to establish a Board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce; also the fol-

lowing bills: To regulate inter-State commerce and to amend the act of 1866 to facilitate communication between States. The three bills were ordered printed and made the special order for the fourth Wednesday in March. Mr. Morrison offered a bill in regard to the tariff. The House, in committee of the whole, had a long discussion upon the "star" postal-route question, and after several amendments the Postal Deficiency bill was passed.

Mr. Cameron presented the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature to the Senate on the 27th ult., deprecating any financial legislation as likely to endanger the prosperity of the country. A resolution passed authorizing the Public Printer to furnish all applicants with copies of bills, reports and other public documents hereafter printed by order of Congress, on such applicants paying the cost of such printing, with 10 per cent. added. Mr. Voorhees, from the Committee on Library, submitted the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Mr. Kirkwood submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Postmaster General for information regarding the alleged infringement of patent by machines for canceling stamps used in the New York postoffice. A resolution introduced by Mr. Morgan was adopted, calling for information in regard to the distribution of the Mexican claims award. The bill admitting free of duty contributions for colored emigrants was passed. The Five-per-cent. bill was considered, and was finally laid over until the second Monday in December. The Fitz John Porter case was laid over till Monday. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned till Monday. The President nominated Percy B. S. Puchback, of Louisiana, Naval Officer for the District of New Orleans; Emanuel Auerbach, Assistant Appraiser of the District of New York; John M. Hodges, of Kirwin, Kan., Register of the Land Office at Salina, Kan. In the House, after disposing of some miscellaneous business, private bills were considered. At the expiration of the morning hour the House went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules. The House succeeded in finishing consideration in committee of the new rules, and they were reported to the whole session, and Mr. Blackburn gave notice he should demand final action upon them on Tuesday night.

On the assembling of the Senate, March 1, Mr. Jones introduced a bill for removing the obstructions in Red river. A resolution for information upon "Star" postoffice routes was passed. A message from the President in regard to certain old Spanish claims in Florida was read. Senator Anthony introduced a bill pensioning public officers after fifty years' service. Mr. Hoar made a speech upon the Alabama claims. Mr. Randolph and Mr. Logan spoke pro and con upon the Fitz John Porter Relief bill. The President nominated James B. Butler, of New York, to be United States Attorney for Idaho, and the following Supervisors of Census: William H. McDowell, Third District of Ohio; Moses M. Hobart, Sixth District of Ohio; J. A. Newton, First District of Tennessee; and Spencer Smith, Third District of Iowa. In the House, the following bills were introduced: By Mr. Chittenden, making the duties on carpeting and carpets 50 per cent. ad valorem; by Mr. Alden, to encourage the cultivation of the tea plant; by Mr. Waldron, repealing all acts granting lands in the Indian Territory to railroads, conditioned on the extinguishment of the Indian titles; by Mr. Ellis, extending for ten years the time for the completion of the Texas Pacific railroad; by Mr. Converse, for the survey and disposal of public lands; by Mr. O. Turner, abolishing all tariff duties on printing-type, type cases and agricultural implements; by Mr. Atkins, placing wood and straw pulp and chemicals used in the manufacture of paper on the free list; by Mr. Townsend (Ill.), placing printing type and paper on the free list; by Mr. Aldrich, amending the internal-revenue laws; by Mr. Clark, for the erection, in Washington, of a monument to Gen. G. A. Custer and the officers and privates of the Seventh cavalry, who were killed in the battle of the Little Big Horn; by Mr. Culberson, prescribing six years from the time action is approved as the time within which claims in favor of or against the Government shall be prosecuted; by Mr. Page, admitting steam-pump machinery free of duty; by Mr. Berry, repealing the duty on grain bags and gunny cloth; by Messrs. McMillan and Dickey, placing printing paper on the free list; by Mr. Lowe, to abolish the tax on brandy made of apples, peaches, and other fruits; also to return the cotton-tax collected under the acts of Congress which have since been declared illegal and void; also, to repeal the tax on tobacco in the hands of the producer; also, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits to 20 cents per gallon. By Mr. Hutchinson, to reorganize the militia of the United States. Night sessions were ordered for March 3 and 10 to consider pension bills. The bill for the purchase of a site for a postoffice at Baltimore was passed.

New York Republican State Convention.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Utica Feb. 25. Charles E. Smith, of Albany, was made temporary, and afterward elected permanent, President. The Committee on Resolutions, through E. W. Stoughton, reported a long preamble and resolution endorsing Grant as a Presidential candidate, closing as follows: "We also declare that the objection to a third Presidential term applies only to a third consecutive term, and is utterly inapplicable to the re-election of Gen. Grant, who is and has been a private citizen absent from the country, destitute of all Presidential or official influence or patronage, and whose election must be by the free choice of the people, unaided by those influences which alone give force, if any there be, to that objection. Therefore, Resolved, That the Republicans of New York believe the re-nomination of Ulysses S. Grant as Presidential candidate of urgent importance, and the delegates this day assembled are called upon and instructed to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure his nomination."

At the close of the reading there was long-continued applause and huzzas. Mr. Forster moved to amend that portion of the resolutions pledging the State to Grant by substituting the name of James G. Blaine. [Applause, long continued.] That portion of the resolutions referring to a third term he moved to strike out. A delegate moved to strike out the name of Blaine and leave the delegation unpledged. Mr. Forster accepted the amendment. The question was put on Mr. Forster's amendment. Mr. Conkling rose and was greeted with prolonged applause and cries of "Platform," but he kept his place on the floor and addressed the convention. At the conclusion of his speech the question was taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Forster's motion to amend the resolutions by declaring in favor of the re-nomination of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be, and resulted in the negative—yeas, 180; nays, 214. The resolutions were then adopted. A delegate moved that in case Grant is not nominated at Chicago the delegation be instructed to vote as a unit for James G. Blaine. Mr. Conkling moved to lay the motion on the table. Carried. The following delegates-at-large were selected: Roscoe Conkling, Alonzo B. Cornell, Chester A. Arthur, James D. Warren. The following among the delegates: Edwards Pierpont, Edwin W. Stoughton, Thomas Murphy, G. H. Sharpe and John F. Smyth.

"Honesty the Best Policy."

Country practitioner (surprised at the visit of a notorious quack and pill-vender)—"Well, what brings you here?" Quack (evidently suffering from disturbed peristaltic action)—"Well, sir, the fact is, I feel rather queer, and—"

Country practitioner—"Then why don't you take one of your 'pearls of health'?" Quack—"That's just it, sir! I think I've swallowed one—by mistake!"

THE Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, says he would bring up his children in the lowest and most immoral neighborhood of that city, rather than in the most refined society in which dancing, card playing and theater going were tolerated.

A Sleepless Man.

Thomas McElrath has for a number of years lived about a mile west of Marlborough, N. Y. He is a farmer in fair circumstances, as also a cultivator of berries. The strange peculiarity of McElrath is that for nearly twelve years he has not slept a wink. He tried everything to woo the drowsy god, but all to no purpose. Medicines of various kinds were unavailing, and the sleepless berry-grower of Marlborough was the wonder for miles around. A few years ago an account of this remarkable case was published, and was copied by newspapers throughout the land. McElrath at that time offered a large sum of money to any person who would make him sleep. He received offers and advice through the mail from patent-medicine venders and leading physicians throughout the United States and Canada. One San Francisco man was positive he could "fix him," but he didn't.

The long, weary nights passed on, month after month, but Mr. McElrath slept not. Some persons insinuated that he slumbered and was not aware of the fact. His family and neighbors sat up night after night and watched, but "not a wink of sleep did Thomas have." The fact that Mr. McElrath remained in good health, and gained instead of lost flesh, and continued to work hard daily throughout the summer season, was something that philosophers and physicians alike could not explain. McElrath was indeed a phenomenon, and his case without a parallel. He was positive that he did not sleep, and invited investigation. But his hours of wakefulness came to an end on Friday night of last week, when, for the first time in over eleven years, he slept one long, delicious sleep, and awoke on the following morning refreshed and happy. Words were inadequate to express his feelings both of surprise and pleasure. Since then he has slept naturally every night, and to all present appearances he will not lack for the necessary sleep hereafter. McElrath was born in the North of Ireland. He is a rigid Presbyterian, and for many years an attendant of the Marlborough Presbyterian Church.—Exchange.

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

The celebrated political cases pending for some time in the Supreme Court of the United States have at last been decided. In the case of the West Virginia negro who was convicted of murder, the laws of the State prohibiting the presence of colored men on juries, his trial and conviction were pronounced illegal, as, under the circumstances, he was, by the exclusion of his own race from the jury, denied the equal protection of the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth amendment. In the Virginia case, where a negro murderer had been tried by a jury composed entirely of white men, the State laws containing no prohibition on colored citizens from so serving, the action of Judge Ives, of the Federal bench, in removing the case to his court for trial, was pronounced wrong. In the case of the State Judge, who presided in the last-mentioned trial, who was arraigned for persistently excluding colored men from juries, the law not requiring it, it was held that the complaints against him were well founded. In the case of Davis, a Deputy Collector in a Tennessee district, who, while on a raid, killed a moonshiner, and was indicted for murder in a State court, it was decided that the killing was done by him as an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty, and that, if the provocation had not been sufficient, he would have been amenable to Federal, and not State, law.

The Penalty.

For every sin committed, every error, we must pay the penalty. The consequences of great mistakes are just as sure as those of small ones, and the happiness of your whole life, and of all the lives over which you have power, depends as literally on your common sense and discretion as the excellence and order of the feast of a day.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEREAS.....	\$7.50	@10 75
HOGS.....	4.80	@ 5 00
COTTON.....	13	@ 13 1/2
FLOUR—Superfine.....	5.00	@ 5 45
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1.45	@ 1 51
CORN—Western Mixed.....	.57	@ 59
OATS—Mixed.....	.47	@ 48
RYE—Western.....	.47	@ 48
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@ 13 00
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 1/4

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4.50	@ 5 40
Cows and Heifers.....	2.25	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	4.00	@ 4 30
HOGS.....	3.75	@ 4 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.51	@ 7 10
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5.00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1.23	@ 1 24
CORN—No. 3.....	.57	@ 58
CORN—No. 2.....	.57	@ 58
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ 32
RYE—No. 2.....	.75	@ 77
DARLEY—No. 2.....	.77	@ 78
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.34	@ 36
EGGS—Fresh.....	.12	@ 12 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	11.60	@ 11 75
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1.22	@ 1 25
No. 2.....	1.21	@ 1 22
CORN—No. 2.....	.37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2.....	.32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1.....	.73	@ 74
BANLEY—No. 2.....	.65	@ 66

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1.27	@ 1 28
CORN—Mixed.....	.34	@ 35
OATS.....	.33	@ 34
RYE.....	.74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	12.00	@ 12 25
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 7

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT.....	1.29	@ 1 30
CORN.....	.49	@ 41
OATS.....	.35	@ 36
RYE.....	.74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	11.75	@ 12 00
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1.33	@ 1 34
No. 2 Red.....	1.33	@ 1 35
CORN—No. 2.....	.41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	.36	@ 37

DETROIT.

CORN—No. 1.....	• 42	@ 43
OATS—Mixed.....	35	@ 36
BANLEY (per cental).....	1 10	@ 1 55
WHEAT—Mess,.....	12 50	@13 50
INDIANAPOLIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1 27	@ 1 31

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE costs involved in a lawsuit about a calf valued at \$10, which has just been decided at Leavenworth, Kan., amounted to \$900.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS, whose charitable deeds have made her name famed and revered throughout all Great Britain and Europe, inherited in 1837 \$20,000,000, the income of which she annually dispenses on worthy objects.

TWO BELGIAN exploring expeditions are now on the march in Africa. There are also French and Italian exploring parties in that country. Various Englishmen, Germans and Americans are also independently invading that mysterious land.

THERE is a perfect rage for fur in Paris. Ladies are wearing dresses of it, gentlemen, caps and trimmings for coats, and moreover the latter are trying to bring in a fashion of 100 years ago, and carry muffs when skating or walking. Once upon a time a small muff was recognized as part of a military uniform.

MR. WEAVER, of Bogota, South America, has written a long letter to Agricultural Commissioner Le Due on the cinchona tree, in which he says very decidedly that this useful tree can be easily and profitably cultivated in North California, Oregon, the Colorado valley, Texas, Northern Georgia, and Alabama, and probably in Virginia.

CAPT. HEMPHILL and his bride are sailing down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, on their honeymoon tour, in a boat built expressly for the purpose. No other soul is aboard the craft, which is gayly bedecked with flags and evergreens, and is greeted on the way with steam whistles and cannon, the bridegroom being a popular man and known to all steamboat men.

A CITIZEN of Aurora, Ill., purchased United States bonds to the value of \$3,750 in Chicago, and, to escape his creditors, registered them under an assumed name. He afterward assigned them under the same name. The First Comptroller of the Treasury, who was asked to state whether an assignment under such circumstances was a legal transfer, says he thinks it was valid, as the assignment was made in the name under which they were registered, even though that name was a fraudulent one.

LEADVILLE is a place of strong contrasts. The characteristics of a new mining town are seen there yet; gambling halls and bar-rooms are more numerous than any other places of business, the pistol and the knife are in common use, highwaymen rob the stages close by, and desperate adventurers abound; but opposed to these things is a strong desire for law and order, schools and churches are being established, and it is thought that the civilization of Leadville will soon be accomplished.

EDWARD S. MAY, of Detroit, was a juror in a case against some tobacco dealers who had defrauded the revenue. He went privately to the residence of the defendants and asked what they would give to secure a disagreement of the jury. They shrewdly told him that he must serve them without pay, or they would expose his dishonesty. He saw that they had him at a disadvantage, and obediently refused to agree with the eleven other jurors on a conviction. But his visit to the defendants came out, after all, and he was fined \$100.

SIGNOR BRUMIDI, the aged artist who died recently in Washington, was an interesting character. His work in America has been chiefly confined to frescoing the walls of the National Capitol—though a little work of his is shown outside, as the great altar piece at St. Stephen's Church, in New York city—years having been occupied by him, at good pay, in decorating the rotunda of the Capitol alone. Brumidi was not a Michael Angelo, though holding to the National Capitol of the United States much the same relation as did Angelo to St. Peter's at Rome. The frescoes of Brumidi were immense, and have been subject to much criticism, which will die away as age mellow his work and leads the critics to submit their minds to the generalization which the artist begged for his

work when spreading it on the broad surfaces of the vast structure which stands as the treasure-house of such artistic genius as he possessed.

It is stated that new applications for pensions are pouring into the Interior Department at the rate of 7,000 per month. Where they come from is a mystery. Some 250,000 pensioners are now on the rolls, and over 200,000 claims are pending, and these numbers indicate that nearly one-half of the men enlisted in the Union army were either killed, wounded or disabled by disease while in the service. It is certainly an extraordinary fact that, after a lapse of fifteen years, some 233 persons should daily discover that they are entitled to relief from the Government.

SAMUEL, one of the New Lebanon Shakers, was killed by lightning. Mary, a Shaker spirit medium, says that she met him a few days afterward, and that the following conversation was held: "Samuel! What in the world does this mean?" "I do not know. I go to the shop and the boarding-house, and no one notices me. What is the meaning of all this, Mary?" "Why, Samuel, don't you know that you are dead?" "Dead! Why, no. I am not dead." "Surely you are. You were struck by lightning a week ago last Thursday and killed, and we buried you in the yard yonder." "Mary, is that really so?" "Certainly it is." "Then, good bye, Mary." He disappeared, and Mary has never seen him since.

THE Secretary of War has made a statement showing that the business of giving away condemned cannon by Congress for monuments all over the country has got to stop, because the supply of cannon is exhausted. The following statement shows the number of cannon already given away, and their value: "In 1870 there were given away 195 bronze cannon, worth \$22,638.60, with \$1,275 worth of iron cannon; in 1871, forty-three bronze cannon, worth \$3,333.76, and \$1,240 worth of iron; in 1872, seventy-five of bronze, worth \$8,900, and \$556 worth of iron; in 1873, 110 of bronze, worth \$31,522; in 1874, 136 of bronze, worth \$15,709; in 1875 fourteen of bronze, worth \$3,602. In 1876 only four bronze cannon were given, and in 1877 none; but in 1878 the number rose to twenty-four, and in 1879 to thirty-seven. The total weight of the bronze cannon given for these purposes was 512,739 pounds, and of iron 357,084 pounds. The value of these cannon was \$111,245." There are now only 268 condemned bronze cannon left, and 220 of iron; and of these 120 have already been given away, and are waiting to be called for. The Gettysburg memorial and the Lincoln monument need more bronze cannon than can be furnished from the stock on hand. If these monuments are to be completed according to their designs, Congress cannot give away another gun.

A Zach Chandler Story.

A citizen of Washington was walking up Pennsylvania avenue, just after the first battle of Bull Run had filled the town with dismay and despondency, and chanced to encounter Senator Zach Chandler, greatly excited over the disastrous defeat, and swearing like a Templar. The Senator seized him by the arm—the two had been friends for years—and said: "Let's go right up and see Lincoln. Something's got to be done, or the country's gone to—sure." In a few minutes they entered the White House, and found Lincoln—he had evidently been weeping—with his wife, in the Blue room, in a state of agitation. The President held out his hand, exclaiming: "My God, Chandler, I'm glad to see you. We are ruined, ruined. What shall be done?" "Done?" echoed the Senator; "what must be done is this: You must write out a proclamation at once, calling for 300,000 men." Lincoln expostulated. He had not yet had a Cabinet meeting, but he was to have one that evening. "We can't wait," argued Chandler; "we must have the proclamation immediately. It will give confidence to the nation. Without it we'll be in anarchy before a week. Come, Mr. President, there's not a minute to lose," and he urged Lincoln to a desk on which writing materials lay. "I'll wait for the document and take it to the Associated Press, and to-morrow it will be over the country." The proclamation was hurriedly written out, and carried off by Chandler.

DR. RUTH, of San Francisco, is a wonderful shot, but is no better than his wife. The manner with which this lady handles the rifle ought to secure for her universal respect. On one occasion, now noted, she broke six out of nine glass balls thrown into the air; she shot a glass ball out of one of the attendant's hands at a distance of twenty feet; and repeated the trick with the gun held upside down. Exactly the same experiments she performed with a pistol.

SABBATH READING.

Bearing the Cross.

Sufferer divine! Thou who didst go
With toiling footsteps, sad and slow,
Bowed down beneath such weight of woe
As only Thou canst ever know,
What o'ert of love I owe to Thee,
That Thou the cross didst bear for me!
The pain, the shame, the grief, were Thine,
The pardon and the peace are mine:
Spring in my heart Thy life divine,
And opening heavens above me shine,
While all my powers sing praise to Thee,
That Thou the cross hast borne for me!
And Thou dost call me to the cross,
And for its sake all else but loss
Must I esteem. Earth's gold is dross,
Her favor vain, her name a gloss:
How can they tempt me from the place
Where I may look upon Thy face!
In lowly fellowship with Thee
Let me a burden-bearer be,
And for life's painful mystery
Teach me Thy loving sympathy:
That so my cross I, too, may bear,
And so Thy cup of sorrow share.

Old Hickory's Deathbed

Mrs. Wilcox was present at the General's death one bright and beautiful Sabbath morning in the June of 1845, and she describes it as a scene never to be forgotten. He bade them all adieu in the tenderest terms and enjoined them, old and young, white and black, to meet him in heaven. All were in tears, and when he breathed his last the outburst of grief was irrepressible. The congregation at the Presbyterian church on the plantation, which the General had built to gratify his deceased wife, the morning service over, came flocking to the mansion as his eyes were closing and added their bewailment to the general sorrow. Shortly after this mournful event Mrs. W. encountered an old servant in the kitchen who was sobbing as though her heart would break. "Old missus is gone," she brokenly said to the child, "an' now old massa's gone, dey's all gone, and dey was our best frens. An' old massa, not satisfied teachin' us how to live, has now taught us how to die." The poor, unlettered creature did not know that she was paraphrasing one of the most beautiful passages in Tickell's elegy upon the "Death of Addison." He taught us how to live, and oh, too high The price for knowledge! taught us how to die.

—Cincinnati Commercial.

A Black Angel.

Did you ever see one?
I have.
Most people suppose that angels have shining faces, shedding light around them, and are arrayed in garments as white as snow. All black angels are thought to be ministers of evil.

But I believe that seldom has an angel walked the earth with a better mission than the black angel I am writing about. Assuredly it was an angel's mission.

She had a very dark face, but it expressed amiability, uprightness, and sincerity. You could not have mistaken either her character or her mission, if you had chanced to meet this woman, either in church or by the way. Let me describe her. She was a washer-woman.

"I never thought that angels were washerwomen," says an unthinking reader.

"Humpbacked, poor, without a family—almost homeless."

"Homeless?"

All this, yet sent forth as a minister of good to those whom others would not seek.

She came to my study. With her was a young woman for whom she had been praying that God would lead from evil ways.

The sexton tried to send both her and her companion away, when the two came to the church. But there was the purpose of an angel written on her face, and he saw it.

When she had been admitted I learned her story. She had been employed by this young woman, who was leading an immoral life. In her visits to the rooms of her employer she had seen the degradation of an outcast's life, and her whole sympathies had been aroused. She longed to lead her back to the paths of virtue, and to God. Rescue her must, for had not her Master forgiven a Magdalen. This became her aim—her prayer—her mission.

Night after night she followed the young woman in her evening walks in the streets. Whenever she seemed about to join a bad companion, the black angel walked between the two, her heart uplited to God.

She did not speak. Not a word of reproach or expostulation escaped her lips. Both man and woman sometimes assailed her with angry words, but she did not heed them. She felt that she was God's messenger of mercy and of warning.

This silent, persevering, loving remonstrance against sin could not fail in its ministry of good. Months passed. The black angel triumphed.

Conscience-stricken the wanderer was induced to come to my study. And there, shrinking, yet longing after the better life, she was led to turn from the way that leads to death, to purity, and peace, and consecration to Him whose divine love and pity can save from sin even an outcast.

I would like to give the history of this restored wanderer. I have only space to say that the black angel on earth rejoices to-day in sympathy with all the angels in heaven over a reformation, the fruits of which are abiding.

How little it concerns us whether we be poor or rich, educated or ignorant, white or black, if, indeed, our lives are angelic in their efforts to help others. This is life's great business after all. Christ's spirit dwelt in the heart of this black angel, and her feet did not do her Master's bidding in vain.

REV. S. H. TYNG JR.

SYDNEY SHORES, of Somerset county, Md., caused a furor of indignation by

marrying his 13-year-old step-daughter. He has been arrested on a charge of illegal marriage, and will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Seward on Foreign Relations in 1863.

Mr. Seward talked very freely of our foreign relations. At the outset of the war, he said, every foreign Minister in Washington except Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, sympathized with secession in one way and another. Their views had been changed until now they were all solicitous to avoid giving us any offense, and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations. France had withdrawn her fleet from the mouth of the Mississippi, and had dismissed her Consul at New Orleans, who had made himself offensive to us by aiding the rebels. England evinced in various ways her kindly feelings, and now asked as favors concessions she had hitherto demanded as rights. As an instance of this he mentioned that an officer of the British army, Maj. Winnie, had been taken at Point of Rocks coming into our lines without authority. He was in prison and was to be tried by court-martial as a spy. Lord Lyons had urged his release several times, but this had been refused. He had finally promised to put a stop to the frequent visits of English officers to the rebel armies, and in consideration of this Mr. Seward had agreed that the officer should be tried, but immediately paroled. He recited several other instances illustrating the changed disposition of the English Government. And now (said Mr. Seward), just when we have with great difficulty established these relations with foreign powers and given them most distinctly to understand that intervention in any form will not be tolerated, Mr. Greeley comes forward, holds private interviews and opens a correspondence with the French Minister to persuade him that the people would welcome a mediation which should terminate the war! Mr. Seward showed a great deal of indignation at this mischievous interference with our foreign relations, and expressed fears that it might produce very serious and injurious results. Mr. Greeley, he said, had rendered himself clearly and unmistakably liable to the penalties of the law forbidding all such intercourse with foreign Ministers; but his own personal relations with him would render it impossible for him to take any steps in the matter, as it would be charged to personal hostility on his part. Secretary Usher (of the Interior Department) thought this consideration ought not to interfere with his discharge of a public duty. He said the arrest of Mr. Greeley would do great good by satisfying the people that the Government meant to punish all violations of law and all departures from loyalty with impartial vigor. Mr. Seward indulged in a good deal of lively ridicule of Mr. Greeley's proposition to make Switzerland the arbiter of our destiny—a republic half Prussian and half French, half Catholic and half Protestant, held together only by outward pressure, and represented at Washington by a Consul General who kept a "flour and feed store" near the Capitol, and who knew no more of the necessities and conditions of our national existence than he did of the politics of the moon. Mr. Bancroft, who had fallen asleep during the more serious part of the Secretary's exposition, awoke at this sally and expressed the opinion that it would be much better to ridicule Mr. Greeley out of crotchets than to send him to Fort Lafayette. The rest of the company, however, thought the matter one of too much gravity for such treatment. Mr. Seward said that Mr. Mercier (the French Minister) knew Mr. Greeley as a very prominent and influential supporter of the administration—as having in fact almost dictated its policy upon several most important subjects; and it would be very natural for him to receive Mr. Greeley's representations as proofs that, in spite of the assurance of the Secretary of State, the people would not be wholly averse to foreign intervention. —"Journal of Henry J. Raymond," in Scribner.

Famines.

Famines have been lamentably frequent during the last few years. In 1869, absolute starvation prevailed for several months throughout Finland and along the Baltic seaboard, aggravated by a frost of unexampled severity, which destroyed hundreds of those who made for the towns in quest of relief. In 1871, a yet more terrible famine decimated the population of Northwestern China, many of the sufferers being driven to gnaw the bark from the trees, and even to devour the bodies of the dead. Similar horrors were enacted on a smaller scale in Eastern Russia during the great drought of 1873. The failure of the Bengal rice crop at the close of that year swept away, during the early months of 1874, at least half a million of lives. The dearth in Bulgaria in 1876, and that in Cashmere a twelve-month ago, are still fresh in public memory, while the present year has been ushered in by three distinct famines—in Ireland, in Silesia and in the Persian province of Seistan.

An Apollo.

"My darling G. is the most perfect Apollo of a man I have ever seen," remarked Matilda Anne, wending her way home from a leap-year visit to the young gentleman she is now paying her addresses to. "Yes; a perfect Apollo G.!" spitefully retorted her sister Malvina Jane, a rejected rival, bent on desperate revenge.

AN Iowa paper says that "the Des Moines ladies have made a compact to remain at home Friday afternoons to receive calls." But if they all remain at home who will do the calling?

MICHIGAN NEWS.

MANISTEE is agitating publicly an extension of railroad facilities to that point.

THE Poles of Manistee are endeavoring to raise means to build a Polish church.

IT has been five years since Ontonagon county jail has had an occupant as prisoner.

A RESIDENT of Point St. Ignace, Norman Ranville, was killed by a falling limb lately.

THE deepening of Ste. Marie river is a project the people of Lake Superior are much interested in.

THE oldest inhabitant never saw as good a winter on the Menominee for logging purposes as this has been.

POSTMASTER SEATON, of Jackson, had six appointments to make for letter-carriers in that city and only 260 applicants.

P. FRENCH, a tailor of Flint, has been sentenced to six months at the House of Correction for drawing a revolver on his wife.

THE business men of Manistee have subscribed \$10,000 to be expended in dredging the river from the harbor into Manistee lake.

MRS. JONATHAN HALL, the wife of a miner at Jackson, fell on a stove while in an epileptic fit, and setting her clothes on fire was burned to a crisp.

A FIRE at Saginaw City destroyed Andre's one-story brick block of six stores. The loss on the building and merchandise is \$15,000; insurance, \$8,500.

HENRY WALKER, one of the earliest settlers of Flint, and one of the most prominent citizens, died last week. He was Alderman of the Third Ward and a member of the City School Board.

A LUMBER camp belonging to Thos. Nester, in Roscommon county, burned the other night, involving a loss of \$2,000, with no insurance, and turning out of their homes a large number of men.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the new seminary building at Spring Arbor now aggregate \$3,200, beside team labor enough to do all the hauling of brick and lumber, and 132 days of hand labor. The foundation is already laid.

A BLACK ash was lately felled by Lorenzo Brunson that measured 126 feet, while a hickory near by has attained about the same altitude, as ascertained by comparison when both were standing. —Wayne County Review.

JOHN LAWLER died at his residence in Battle Creek township, after a lingering illness, aged 80 years. He was quite wealthy, and settled on the farm where he died about forty years ago, having removed to America from Ireland.

PETOSKEY has a new postoffice, described as being very handsome and convenient. Five years ago, the Record says, the only postal facilities the place could boast was a cigar box placed on a sewing-machine at the Occidental Hotel. The postoffice now ranks as third class.

THOMAS KNIGHT, of Marshall, recently felled a burr oak tree on the farm of C. Godfrey, which measured twenty-three feet in circumference. It had 187 visible rings, and in the heart the rings were not distinct enough to be counted. It was supposed to have been 200 years old.

MRS. ANN LIVINGSTON ANDREWS, of Detroit, died in that city last week, aged 76 years. She settled in Detroit in 1822, and taught school there, having among her pupils many who have since become eminent in public life. She was a granddaughter of Col. Livingston, of Revolutionary fame.

A ROW of frame buildings in the village of Morley was destroyed by fire a few days ago. A dry-goods store, grocery and meat market were owned by Nelson Pike; loss \$6,000; partially insured. C. M. McCarthy; loss \$3,000 on building and stock of goods. A Chapin lost \$4,000 on building and stock; fully insured. A Pike lost \$9,000 on building; no insurance.

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

HON. SAMUEL D. HAIGHT, Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, died at his home in Ludington of inflammation of the bowels last week. Judge Haight was born at Rural Grove, N. Y., in 1839, and removed to this State shortly before the war. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Michigan cavalry, and served with great credit. After the war he studied law, and removed to Ludington in 1870, since which time he has risen rapidly. In 1878 he was elected Circuit Judge, a position which he filled with great credit to himself and honor to the bench.

A BILL has been introduced in Congress, and already passed to a second reading, giving the Dearborn arsenal property to a society known as the "Dearborn Agricultural Association." This has not been done under a bushel exactly, but there has not been much noise about it. However, the other night there was a lively meeting of citizens of Dearborn at the Town Hall, and the matter of disposing of the property was freely discussed. It is generally understood that the "Dearborn Agricultural Association" is composed largely (either by membership or indirect influence) of Detroit horsemen.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1880.

THE GREAT INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

The current number of *Harper's Monthly* has an interesting article by E. H. Derby, who estimates that between five and six million tons of freight annually will eventually be carried through a ship canal between the gulf of Mexico and Pacific ocean. This is about twice the amount that passes through the Suez canal. The annual wheat product of the Pacific coast, according to Mr. Derby, is over a million tons. To transport this to Europe will require a million tons of shipping, and in passing both ways will give the canal a tonnage of two million. To this will be added another million by the extensive coasting trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific states. Thus, it is claimed, the commerce of the United States will give the canal a business equal to that from which the Suez canal derives six millions dollars a year. This enthusiastic champion of the prospective waterway remarks that it will be a candidate for the tea trade between China and Japan and the Russian possessions, that between the Atlantic States and China and Japan and the Philippine islands and the products of the Pacific fisheries. To these he adds the wool from Australia, the guano from Peru and the copper and nitrates from Chili. All these, with the return cargoes and the trade of Guatemala, Mexico and Central America, will represent at least a million tons. Another great advantage which Mr. Derby discerns in the canal remains to be told. A cargo of wheat could be taken from California and Oregon to Liverpool in three weeks, whereas the transportation of the same now requires four months. By this means the British isles would effect an annual saving in freight of a million pounds sterling. Whatever may be the practical working of this scheme it certainly looks well on paper.

A BRAVE SAILOR.

Capt. Henry Wilson commanding the United States steamship *Constellation*, has made an official report to the navy department in relation to the gallant conduct of Ensign S. N. Reynolds, son of the first auditor of the treasury department, in connection with the rescuing of the crew of the Austro-Hungarian bark *Olive*. He says: "Ensign Reynolds had charge of the first whale boat, and was the only one who communicated with the bark. The second whale boat, owing to the heavy sea, failed to get within hail. After making two trips, and bringing to the *Constellation* nine of the crew of the *Olive*, Reynolds volunteered to return and bring off the three men remaining on the bark. Before leaving in the last boat, I directed Mr. Reynolds either to scuttle or to fire the bark, to insure her sinking, as she was in the track of vessels, and dangerous above water. Owing to the heavy sea which was running, Mr. Reynolds could not go alongside the bark, but jumped overboard, swam to the vessel, fired her in two places, swam to the boat again, and returned to the *Constellation* with the last of the crew of the *Olive*. To the good judgment and skillful handling of the boat by Ensign Reynolds is due the fact that no accident happened either to the rescued or rescuing party." It is safe to say that Ensign Reynolds is not a good dancer or he would be permanently stationed in the horse marine brigade of Washington.

St. Nicholas for March

Contains Alfred Tennyson's Child Song, "Minnie and Winnie," set to music, and Mrs. Alfred Tennyson's revised score of the music for the Laureate's other St. Nicholas song, "The City Child."

"The Disadvantages of City Boys," by Washington Gladden, appears in this number. It is based on actual facts, and is a stirring talk with boys on a subject of vital interest to them. They will find pleasure, too, in the seasonable "Out-Door" Paper, "Kite Time," by Daniel C. Beard, which gives diagrams and full instructions how to make and fly kites of all sorts and shapes.

Among the short stories are: "Chy Lung," an illustrated tale about a Chinese fisher lad's curious adventures; "Buttercup Gold," by Laura Richards, telling how a little girl found gold through boiling buttercups.

Of the two Serials, the installment of Louisa M. Alcott's "Jack and Jill," with two fine pictures by Dielman, brings its young people into a peck of trouble.

A commander of the U. S. Navy, with the aid of pictures by R. Riordan, describes the "Gathering of Caoutchouc in Nicaragua;" and John Keller, in an article entitled "Longitude 180°," explains how travelers lose a day going to China from San Francisco and gain a day on the return voyage.

One of the striking illustrations is a portrait of "Babe Stuart," the infant daughter of Charles I., engraved by Muller after the painting by Vandyck.

THE *Tribune* has printed replies from seven hundred and thirty-eight Republican county and town committeemen in Pennsylvania giving their views on the Presidential nomination. The fact that of these 371 favor Blaine as first choice, while only 130 favor Grant, adds proof to the fact that Cameron's dictation at Harrisburg was directly contrary to the popular feeling in his state. An examination of the expressions as to second choice is quite as interesting. We find that of the 371 Blaine men only 109 name Grant as even their second choice, while 134 name Washburne and 125 name Secretary Sherman. If Mr. Washburne is to be considered out of the contest it is probable that a large part of his friends would transfer their favor to Sherman. As first choices before conventions meet are very often unsuccessful when the time for balloting comes, these expressions from Pennsylvania are not without much significance.

It is estimated that there are 2,400 disorders to which the human frame is liable, such as coughs, colds, wounds, burns, bruises, catarrh, croup, swelled neck, loss of voice, asthma, &c. When a person is laid up with rheumatism, he is apt to think that the entire number has struck him in concert. Use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in all such cases; its effects are wonderful. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A GRAND Rapids doctor argues that dogs distribute the diphtheria. STORM signals are now maintained by the government along the ocean and lake coast, to give warning to our commerce of the approaching storms. At the first signs of danger from a cold or cough, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, it may save you serious trouble. Its action is prompt and satisfactory. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

Special Notices.

New Maple Sugar, Hickory Nuts, and fresh roasted Peanuts, which we roast ourselves, every day fresh, at the

4-11 CITY BAKERY.

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

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

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A NEW lot of choice fresh Figs, Dates, Oranges, Lemons and Coconuts, at

PESSINKS.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at

L. T. KANTERS.

Take Notice.

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

Respectfully,

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

Try the Sour Mash and Rosario Cigars, at Pessinks, they are No. 1 and beat every thing you ever saw before; also, fine cut tobacco, something new. We have good fine cut tobacco for 40 cents per pound.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

Deaths.

BILLINGTON—Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles Billington, Township of Holland, on Friday, Feb. 28th, of spasms, at the age of six weeks.

KANTERS—March 2nd, 1880, Rokus, aged 5 months, darling babe of L. T. and Minnie Kanters.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm heretofore known and doing business under the name of DE PREE, VAN BREE & WESTHOEK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims and accounts must be settled by their respective owners. DE PREE & VAN BREE, who will continue the business as heretofore, Mr. William Westhoek retiring from said business. JOHANNES P. DE PREE, FRANCOIS VAN BREE, WILLIAM WESTHOEK. ZEELAND, Ottawa Co., Feb. 18, 1880. 2-4w

P. & A. Steketee

keeps constantly on hand

DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cashmeres for 37c, 60c and 75c, variety of colors

Bleached and Unbleached

COTTONS

at Bottom Prices.

GINGHAMS OF EVERY COLOR.

A fine selection of crepe and other richings, Torchon, Briton and Russian Laces, very nice and cheap.

Embroideries, the largest assortment in the city

CORSETS, FROM 25c. UPWARDS.

Machine Needles for all kinds Machines.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon, Pickles, (in brl. or bottle), etc. Coffees very cheap and of the best quality.

The best Out Meal kept on hand, P. & A. STEKETEE.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Reintje Arendse and Willem Arendse, of Holland, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Teunis Bos, of the same place, dated May twenty-ninth, A. D. 1874, and which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, on June twenty-sixth, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 569, and which said mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith, were duly assigned by a deed of assignment, duly acknowledged, dated June ninth, A. D. 1879, (and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June sixteenth, A. D. 1879, in Liber "4" of mortgages on page 479,) by said Teunis Bos to Daniel Weymar; and which mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith were duly assigned, by a deed of assignment, dated February twenty-fourth, A. D. 1880, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on February twenty-sixth, A. D. 1880, in Liber "4" of mortgages, page 576, by said Daniel Weymar to Letje Braam, of the city of Holland, Michigan, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$199.38), and no suit or proceeding at law, or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of so much of the mortgaged premises as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, and that for the purposes of said foreclosure on **Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880**, 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, said court house being the place of holding the circuit court in the county in which the said mortgaged premises are situated, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, the lands described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and including the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, which said lands are described as follows, to-wit: all of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, described as follows: the east fifty feet of lot numbered nine, (9) block thirty-two, (32) in the Village (now City) of Holland. Dated February 27th, A. D. 1880. LETJE BRAAM, Assignee of Mortgage. J. C. Post, Att'y for Letje Braam, said Assignee.

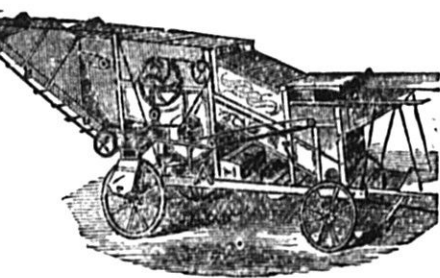
J. I. CASE & CO.

Racine, Wis.

Annually manufacture and sell more

THRESHING MACHINES

Than any other Firm in the World.



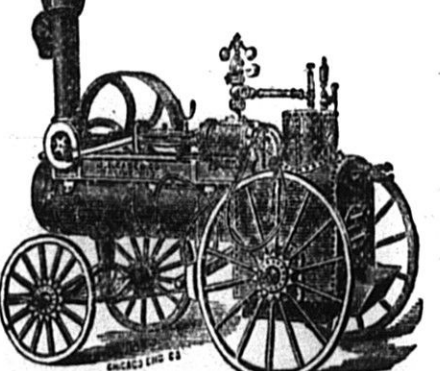
I hereby announce that I am again in the field as the Agent of J. I. Case & Co., for the sale of their

CELEBRATED

THRESHING MACHINES

I intend to keep on hand a full stock of repairs, for the accommodation of Patrons.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE



FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-15 horse power, Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH.

SPLENDID LIST OF HORSE-POWERS: Mounted Pits, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pits, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.

CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

This year we offer in addition to the old standard

Apron and Eclipse,

A Vibrator and Clover. Attachment for all their Separators and Equalizers for horse powers, and can sell the different sizes and styles of Threshing rigs, from a 10 horse engine complete for \$1,450, to a 2 horse rig for \$230.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I hope to give satisfaction in the future.

I. FAIRBANKS. 2-1m6-o-w

MUSIC.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE, SUCH AS

Steinway Pianos,

Hazeltan Bros. Pianos,

Chickering Pianos, Gabler Pianos,

And many other makes of excellent quality. Among the

ORGANS

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

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

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

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880. 70-3m.

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

Satisfaction Guaranteed. DON'T MISS this chance. 10 valuable money-making secrets; 10 Rich Lottery; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 2 Steel Pens; 1 Silver plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber tip Pencil; 12 fine Travel Cases; 12 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that money saving and Chinese Secret for glowing Bells, (big money selling secret). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address, (Feb. 1880.) LINDS BOOK CO., Bordentown, New Jersey.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause OF Human Misery!

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

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

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

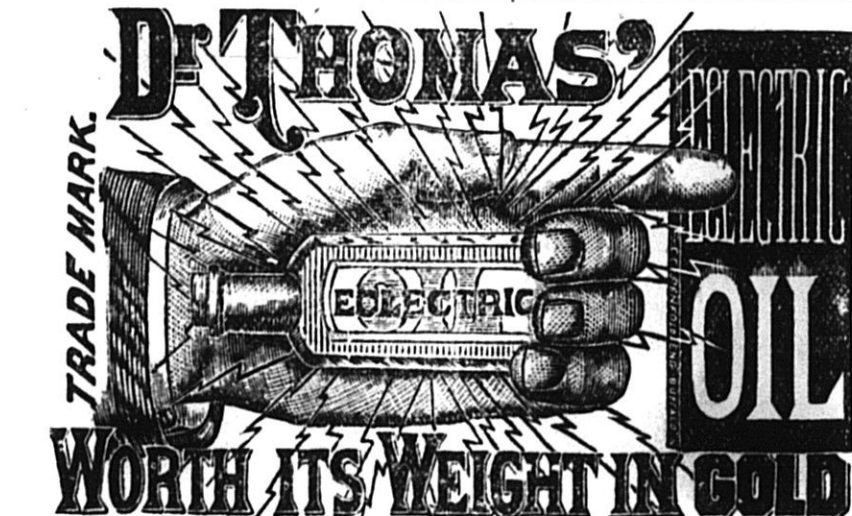
This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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

Address the Publishers, 19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4566

WANTED 10,000 BUSHELS BUCKETS, of which I make Buckeye Pile Oilment, Wares, &c. to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.



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

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

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

MILLINERY AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

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

SILK AND CRAPE.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.



J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

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

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

FEED-CUTTERS, CORN-SHELLERS,

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

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879. J. VAN DER VEEN. 58-Cmo.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

Woolen Yarns,

Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

and Gingham,

AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our NEW GOODS.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED! 75 Best-selling medicine in the World is made free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich

Notings.

MARCH came in like a lamb.

WE are informed that Rev. H. Uiterwijk will accept the call to Grand Rapids.

JUST as we go to press we learn that Mrs. R. Van Kampen died after a lingering illness.

MR. H. BOONE arrived home on Wednesday last, with twenty-two nice young farm horses.

ED. J. HARRINGTON, Jr., left on Tuesday evening last for Illinois, to get a carload of fresh young farm horses.

EIGHTH street, in front of the Post Office, is a disgrace to the city. A few loads of gravel, gentlemen, will fill the miry gap.

THE best news we have heard for a long time is—that eastern parties are going to build a large tannery in this city. More news in a few days.

DR. R. B. BEST and lady arrived home from New York on Saturday last, having finished up his course in the eye and ear specialty. He intends to locate somewhere in this vicinity.

TALK about your Hamlet! just wait until Saturday evening, March 13, a week from this evening, and go and see Alfred J. Knight, in his famous historical costume impersonations.

ALBERT BOLKS, Esq., of Zeeland, left for Orange City, Sioux Co., Iowa, with his family, on Wednesday last, where he intends to make his future home. May prosperity crown your efforts, Al!

OUR readers will find a very interesting description, by our Minister at the Hague, about the celebrated Amsterdam Canal, or the great artificial harbor of the Metropolis of the Netherlands, on the first page.

THIS open winter, just drawing to a close, seems to have been peculiarly fatal to some people. Within a few days past we heard of two deaths in Graafschap, Mich., one a little northeast of the city, and one in the city.

WHY can't our sidewalks be repaired? The bad places and rotten boards are becoming innumerable. Election is close by, but that had not ought to be a hindrance, any more than to snitch a "fellah" whose only offense is to be "three sheets in the wind."

ONE of the hardest blows we have had for many years, blew on Saturday night last. At Grand Haven the wind registered at the same time blew 46 miles an hour. The only damage done by the gale, as far as heard from, is the washing away of some ties belonging to Mr. J. Kuol, from De Coudres pier.

THE Grand Haven railroad is out with posters, calling the attention of the people at large to a new route that is opened by a connection which they make with other routes. Passengers leaving Holland by this new route can arrive at Detroit early same afternoon. The train leaving here at 6 a. m. arrives at Detroit at 5:10 p. m. Trains leaving at 10:40 a. m. arrives at Detroit at 10:45 p. m., and the fare is as low as by any other route.

DR. C. M. VAIDEN, a philanthropist of Mississippi, is dead. He was so fully impressed with the value of education that he maintained at his own cost many students in the schools of his state, and sixty of them were supported at the University of Mississippi by his munificence. It was while on a visit to that institution in the interest of the education of young men of the state that he contracted the disease which led to his death.

IF any one of our self-made young men in this vicinity deserve more credit than another, we extend the palm to Mr. Ale P. Stegenga, supervisor of the Township of Olive. His township early recognizing his natural ability made him town clerk and kept him in that office for five consecutive years, and for the last four years have honored him with the office of supervisor, and we have no doubt but what he will be re-elected supervisor for the fifth time. He has proved himself, honest, capable, and willing, and what more will a township ask of its officers?

AMONG the shipping news in the *Inter-Ocean* of the 3rd inst., we find that the Goodrich Company are building a new propeller at Manitowoc of 170 feet keel, for both passenger and freight business; that this Company has abandoned the St. Joseph route, which will now be left to the Messenger and the Skylark; that the steamer Flora will be put on the route between Milwaukee and Grand Haven in opposition to the Goodrich line (so far as uncontracted freight and passengers are concerned) and a lively little war is looked for. The same paper states that the steamers Brittain, Heath, Groh, Williams, etc., will occupy the same routes as they did last season; and as insurance commences on the 1st day of April, it is expected navigation will be fully opened on that day.

THE winter is gone. Wild pigeons have been flying over from the South.

THE new furnaces have been placed in their respective positions in the new school building.

UPPER peninsular papers are crowded with accounts of explorations which reveal rich deposits of iron ore.

DR. McK. Best, formerly physician at Byron, Kent Co., has sold his property there and located himself at Ionia, Mich.

WE notice among the real estate transactions in this city the sale of lot 3, block 47, by Wm. H. Denning to Wm. H. Washer.

DON'T fail to read the new advertisement of P. & A. Steketee. Their stock is immense and complete and ought to be seen to be appreciated.

PARNELL, the Irish agitator, has a brother living at West Point, Ga., who is a famous fruit grower, and owns an orchard containing fifty thousand peach trees.

THE impersonations by Alfred J. Knight are snatches from the Shakespearian tragedies, and are compared with a concert composed of the finest selections of music. Don't fail to see him.

ON Friday of last week Mr. C. Blom was presented with a bouncing girl, and on Wednesday Mr. P. de Feytor, was presented with a 12-lb boy for the veteran pay-roll of 25th Mich Infantry.

WE are informed that Mr. F. Kieft has made one trip up the river with his scow. If we are not mistaken this is the first time in the history of the Colony that Black River was navigated in February.

THE schooner Tri-Color, formerly owned by Capt. J. Claus & Co., was sold last week to Mr. W. A. Preston, of St. Joseph. Capt. Claus will sail her for the new owners. The vessel will sail for her new home in a few days, weather permitting.

JUST as we go to press we learn that Mr. Jacob Hock, well known to our young men in this city, will be married to Miss Annie Sprik, both of Graafschap, Mich., on Monday next, March 8th, by Rev. J. F. Zwemer. Our choicest wishes go with you, Jake!

THE best English authorities state that Great Britain and France must yet import from 110,000,000 to 112,000,000 bu. of wheat, and Belgium and Holland will require 12,000,000 bu., and other countries of Europe, excepting Russia, will need supplies from America.

LIST of letters remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., March 4th, 1880: C. L. King, Mary A. Hall, John Lakes, David Moor, John Stones, Henry Solomon 2, John Johnson, Thos. J. Scott, Hattie Quin, Ebba Brown, Horace Atwood, Wm. VERBEEK, P. M.

A GRAND Rapids paper (*Vrijheids Banier*) tells us that Rev. A. A. Fianstiel has received a call from the Dutch Presbyterian Church in Chicago. The same paper says that Rev. C. Vanderveen will officiate in the 2nd Ref. Church of Grand Haven, tomorrow, Sunday, during the serving of the "Lord's Supper."

TWO gentlemen recently asked us to inquire who could make fifty or more words out of the letters contained in the word "oysters." To this we have a reply from Mr. M. G. Manting, who says he has succeeded in making eighty words out of the above mentioned letters. We now call for the words from both parties.

THE word "butter" occurs in most of the ancient languages. Butter, supposed to be a thousand years old, has been found in a peat bog in Ireland. It was rather cheesy. Some Egyptian butter supposed to be at least twenty-five hundred years old has been discovered. Though a little turned it still tasted and smelt like the genuine article.

RECKONING a nickel at \$2 per pound, the five cent piece is worth a cent and a quarter. It weighs seventy-seven grains and a fraction. The proportions in the composition of it are seventy-five per cent of copper and twenty-five per cent of nickel. Copper is reckoned at forty-three cents per pound. If, then, a nickel five-cent piece is lost, the government clears three and one-half cents on the issue.

THE *Lake Shore Commercial* says: the propeller R. C. Brittain is sold, Staples & Corall being the purchasers. Capt. Brittain will commence a new propeller immediately for the Saugatuck and Chicago line, one that will be of lighter draft and larger carrying capacity. The G. P. Heath will take the place of the propeller Brittain until the new boat is completed. Squire Newham has accepted a position with Theo. Caster of Salem, and will make that town his future home.—H. Ebmeyer is repairing the Dutcher mill in Douglas, and will commence work as soon as the weather will permit.—Fred. Younglove, well known in this city, G. T. Arnold's Jeweler, is seriously ill.

ALFRED J. KNIGHT will be here at Lyceum Hall on Saturday evening, March 13.

THE old veterans of the western part of Allegan county have organized a soldiers' union.

SOME of our heaviest farmers say that the winter wheat in this vicinity looks first rate.

THERE is a solid jam of logs in the Muskegon river from the Big Rapids dam to a point six miles up the stream.

MR. G. GRINGHUIS is going to sell out here and will start a clothing store in the city of Grand Haven, about April 1st.

SOME of our vessels are being overhauled and painted up preparatory to their departure. A good season seems to be in store for them.

THE superior system of teaching business calculations at the Grand Rapids Practical Training School has contributed largely to the success of that popular institution. 1-4w

KALAMAZOO is the largest celery-producing town in the state, the work of some of her thrifty Dutch citizens. Last year five hundred thousand heads were produced by four or five persons.

WE are informed that Dr. Albert G. Manting was married to Miss Maria Lokker, both of Graafschap, Mich., on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1880. We extend our congratulations.

M. GAMBETTA says that France is "now able to defend herself single handed if attacked. She, therefore, was in no way alarmed at the increase in the German army, which had, indeed, been long expected."

EVERY mother should insist on having the new Harris & Smith Safety Lamps in her home. She can then feel that herself and children are safe from the dangers of kerosene accidents so common with ordinary lamps. For sale at P. & A. Steketee.

BUNKER Hill is to be draped in mourning. The senatorial district of which it is the centre has just returned a democrat to the assembly of Massachusetts by a majority of 500 over a regular republican nominee and after a square, stand-up canvass. The election was called to supply a vacancy caused by the death of the republican incumbent.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

SHIP carpenters are wanted at good wages.

A NUMBER of mills expect to commence running next week.

THE vessel owners expecting an early opening of navigation are preparing to fit out.

GLOVER, Tate & Co., intend to place a side-track from the D. Gd. H. & M. R. R. to their factory.

THE first vessels of the season arrived on Tuesday—the Wm. Jones, and the R. B. King, from Chicago.

H. C. AKELY & Co. have just received and keep constantly on hand a large stock of Dry Goods, which is worthy of inspection.

THE Grand Haven Library has been removed from its former rooms to rooms over Miller & Co's hardware store, in Akely's Block.

THE Goodrich Steamers from Chicago will leave that port the evening of the 10th of the present month, and expect to make regular trips thereafter.

THE True Dutch Reformed Society, have purchased the lot corner of Fulton and 4th sts., and will move their church on this lot, from its present elevated position.

THE new factories under course of construction are all being pushed to as early completion as possible, and when in full running order will need more hands than this city can furnish.

H. C. AKELY & Co. display an immense stock of clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes; also, a full line of groceries, and they sell them as low as the lowest, and many novelties for ladies and gentlemen, which will be shown with pleasure.

S. B. HUMPHREY, agent for the Northwestern Trans. Co. for the last seven years at this place, has resigned his position and accepted the agency of the Det. Gr. H. & Mil. R. R. at Milwaukee. His brother, W. F. Humphrey, at present clerk on the Minneapolis, has been appointed as his successor—as agent of the Milwaukee line of the Goodrich Trans. Co.

At a meeting called by the Mayor, for the purpose of discussing the question, whether the City of Grand Haven should purchase the bridge between this city and Spring Lake, for the purpose of making it a free bridge, the Council were requested to appoint a committee to confer with its present owners, and examine the said bridge, in order to report more fully the cost and expense, and to report at a meeting of the citizens to be called hereafter.

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

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

CLOAKS

AT COST!

Beaver Shawls

AT COST!

F::U::R::S

AT COST!

BLANKETS

AT COST!

Beaver Cloths

Cloakings

AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR

AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AT COST!

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


F. W. WURZBURG,

Corner Canal and Bronson,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



Trade Mark

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excess, restoring the brain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the "Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are so much prescribed in these troubles, and so many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no one about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of treating and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and even when quackery prey with their useless nostrums and big claims. The remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (enough to last a month) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases) \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, even as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-1y.

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.

Manufacturers of

S:O:A:P:S

Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.

22 South Division St.

GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

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

METROPOLITAN

RESTAURANT,

BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r

This is at present the most popular

OYSTER HOUSE

IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS,

Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street

Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

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

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

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

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

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

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

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

—O—

CALL AND SEE US.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE

DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice. 38-1y WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars: which we mail free \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address: H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine.

RETROSPECTIVE.

BY WILLIS H. COFIELD.

Down by a babbling brook,
Among the flowers gay,
You'll find a sheltered nook,
That's ever dear to me;
It brings back memories dear
Of youthful days gone by,
And paints the old dear
With glories of the sky.
It makes my old heart bound
With transport and with joy
To view those scenes again
Familiar to the boy.

Just forty years ago
We stood within this dell—
I well remember, too,
'Twas long with darling Nell—
And here my story told
Of love's fond hopes and fears,
I did not offer gold,
But only love for hers;
And then the half shy look
Of mischief and of gloe,
As smilingly she spoke,
"I love you love me."
My cup was full of bliss—
What can the matter be,
If I did impart a kiss
Upon her roses free?

Long days have drifted by,
With care the rich weighed down;
The end is surely nigh,
My race is nearly run.
The sun but sets to rise
Anew beyond the sea;
Though darkened be our skies,
Another people see.
Though man to earth be lost—
Transported from the light—
Yet lives he none the less,
Though in another state.

The churchyard yonder tells
A tale to me of pain,
For there my darling Nell's
Body long has lain.

Still I love to wander
Upon a summer's day,
By the brooklet yonder,
Within the drowsy lea,
And think of days gone by—
Of words that then were said
And cannot ever die,
Not even when I'm dead.
Soon will the harvest come;
The reapers now are nigh,
To hear me to my home,
To meet her in the sky.

W. H. KENNEY, KAN.

SENTENCED AND SHOT.

I returned from Shreveport to New Orleans after the surrender of Kirby Smith's army—all that was left of it—just in time to be ordered by Sheridan to report to Custer for duty with the Second Cavalry Division of the Military Department of the Gulf. The orders were to rendezvous at Alexandria, La., and, after due preparation to march across the country into Texas, for the purpose of re-establishing the authority of the Government—to follow up victory with occupation.

Among the regiments ordered to report to the General there was the ill-fated Second Cavalry. It had suffered somewhat from indifferent field officers, but more from that bad fortune which overtook so many Western regiments in the shape of garrison duty in small squads or squadrons, so scattered as to make each a sort of independent command, which, in the end, resulted in a loss of discipline and the ruin of those bonds of sympathy that bound most regiments firmly together. To lead such a regiment into a hotly-contested fight would be a blessing, and would effectually set at rest all such trouble; but their fighting had been altogether of the guerrilla kind, and there was no regimental pride of character, simply because there had been no regimental deed of valor.

Two Colonels had resigned—one to accept promotion, and the other to return home—and a Lieutenant Colonel had failed to succeed to their spread eagles; and the majority of the regiment would have rejoiced if, in his wrathful disappointment, he had thrown away his silver leaves and gone home, too. But he never dreamed of it. Whether justly or unjustly, he was despised by his command, and only held his place by sheer force of will, backed by the authorities above him.

Such was the condition of the regiment when it reported for duty. Tired out with the long service, weary with an uncomfortable journey by river from Memphis, sweltering under a Gulf-coast sun, under orders to go further and further from home when the war was over, and the one desire above all others was to be mustered out and released from a service that became irksome and baleful when a prospect of crushing the enemy no longer existed—all these, added to the disaffection among the officers, rendered the situation truly deplorable. In fact, the men of the whole division were more or less discontented, and would have been troublesome under any commander and any circumstances that kept them in the service; but to be thoroughly organized and subjected to the discipline necessary to the maintenance of good order, and to be forced to treat with consideration the very people whose country they had acquired a chronic habit of devastating—and that, too, by a man who they called a "yellow-haired circus rider from the Shenandoah"—this seemed to them to be almost beyond the limit of human endurance.

The command had hardly pitched their tents and kindled their camp-fires before the spirit of reckless disregard of authority began to manifest itself. The men hated the commanding General and staff "on principle," without regard to what they did. "No Eastern man can put on style over us!" "Bright buttons and spurs don't make a soldier!" "It's too late to teach us Army of the Potomac notions!" "The war is over; why don't they send us home, instead of sending the upstart Major General, with his first mustache, to lord it over us?" These were such speeches as one could hear at almost any hour of the day or evening, when wandering through the camp, and they were delivered with such emphasis and ill-suppressed bitterness that the effect was exceedingly ugly.

Immediately the men, singly and in squads, began to go on extemporaneous raids through the adjoining country,

robbing and plundering indiscriminately in every direction.

They seemed to have no idea that a conquered and subdued people could possibly have any rights that the conquerors were bound to respect. But such expeditions could not be permitted; indeed, the General was under orders to treat the people kindly and considerately, and he obeyed orders with the same punctiliousness with which he exacted obedience from his command. Therefore, the most rigorous and explicit orders were issued against "hawking" of every kind, and the offenders were severely punished. But the ordinary punishments were found to be utterly inadequate. The guard-house, police-duty, extra duty, etc., had lost their terrors; and punishments had to be devised that would reach a class of men and offenses unprovided for in the "regulations."

The storm which had been brewing so many months in the ranks of the Second Cavalry, suddenly burst upon it. A paper, demanding the resignation of the Lieutenant Colonel, had been largely signed by officers and men, and presented to him. This was the flint that struck out fire. In half an hour the officers whose names appeared on that fatal list were deprived of their swords, and the catastrophe was no longer to be avoided. Blood was in the eyes of the soldiers, and none in the cheeks of the officers—vengeance was in the hearts of the men, and fear in the souls of the commanders. There was a quick roll of the drum—a few explosive orders—a sudden rush—a sort of dizzy whirl; the Lieutenant Colonel narrowly escaped, and, by a quick movement of the guard, a sergeant and several men, whose names were on the paper, were arrested and lodged in the guard-house. A double force was posted to prevent the rescue of the prisoners—and the immediate danger was over.

After the storm, the calm. The anxiety of some men to get into trouble is only exceeded by their solicitude to get out of it. It happened so with these. The violent and headlong haste of the action was eclipsed only by the reaction. To the swordless officers musing in their separate tents, and the imprisoned soldiers discussing the affair between their bars, there came, in due time, repentance and regret.

Through the clemency of the man whom they sought to destroy there was at last afforded, on certain conditions, the opportunity to erase their names from that black muster-roll, and secure restoration to duty. Some quickly, others reluctantly, but finally all, availed themselves of the absolution, except one—the sergeant, the leader, the prime mover and champion of the affair.

He scorned forgiveness; it implied an acknowledgment of guilt. He would stand by the deed; whatever the law called it, he held it just resistance to tyranny. He had sought no man's life. He had felt—"We cannot live together; therefore, do thou go thy way, and I will mine;" and he had simply said so. If that were a crime he could not help it. No matter if a thousand men were cowards, he had not the blood of a poltroon in his veins. He should never promise touch his hat, and, bowing low, beg to have his name blotted out of that list. His soul revolted at it. He would live and die by that solemn protest against the authority of a dominating coward and incompetent commander.

So the law took him and tried him before a general court-martial, found him guilty and sentenced him "to be shot to death." The General approved the finding and sentence of the court, and the day and hour of the execution were fixed in an order that was read on a certain evening at dress-parade to each regiment of the division. And with the words of that order a cloud fell on the whole command.

The law was inexorable, and the court had no alternative. Being guilty, this was the punishment prescribed, without that saving clause which puts the offender at the mercy of the court—"or such other punishment as the court may direct." But did he deserve death? Not a man in all the command believed it. The men knew it was the letter of the law that was slaying him; but how to invoke its spirit, and whether the spirit could save him if it would, sorely puzzled them. They were satisfied that he should be punished, but by something less severe and irrevocable than death.

With what crushing weight the thought came home to their hearts that a good soldier, a true patriot, was to be shot for a technicality, at the end of a long war through which he had faithfully served! How they talked about that lonesome, weary wife, and her eager and expectant children, away at the North, watching with bated breath the opening of the mail that was so soon, if not to-day, to bring her the news of the final discharge of the Second Cavalry? Who could hold a pen to write this other news in its stead? Who could send home to her the picture of her own sweet face, with the curl of baby's hair on the glass, as he had worn it next his heart so many years, through all danger by flood and field, and write the words, "This, with his undying love, he bade me send you—his last request?"

Did ever the reluctant days drag a man to such hopeless, bootless doom?

If only he had fallen on some fierce battle field, madly striking for his country! If only he had been slain on the picket-line, piloting the grand old army to victory! If he could have died in the hospital, slowly wasted away by incurable wounds or disease, or been sacrificed in a Southern prison, enduring outrage and starvation with the

fortitude born of honor and patriotism! If only in any way his blood might have been reckoned as a part of the price paid for liberty and free government!

But no—none of these. The very record of his devotion to his country's cause, and of his faithful years of untiring service, was to be blotted out. His memory was to be blackened forever, and his name to become a legacy of shame to his children; and yet they knew he was conscious of no crime!

Was it possible to save him in any way? Could he be pardoned, or his sentence be commuted? Yes, but only one man could do it—the General. Would he do it? Only one man in all the command could ask it and hope to be heard—the Lieutenant Colonel. Would he do it?

The days of respite passed rapidly, and the anxiety and sympathy for the doomed man constantly increased in a cumulative ratio. At last the indispensable man arrived at division headquarters with a "Petition for Pardon," and asked the staff to sign it. Every valid reason that could be found was urged, and he went away with all our names. He fared the same at the brigade headquarters; and, by the time he reached the commanders of regiments, who all signed it, the report had rejoiced the hearts of every tent-squad in the whole division. They knew it would be granted—the General could not avoid it; he wouldn't dare to shoot him in the face of that list of names. There was a threat of vengeance lurking in every expression of joy. "If—," "If—,"

Armed with the petition the Lieutenant Colonel went to the General, and, gathering up all the eloquence of all the arguments, laid the case before him. He would "consider the matter," and the Colonel was dismissed.

A day passed by without an answer. Another, and still no reply. The third—some anxiety was manifested. The fourth—the solicitude increased. On the fifth day the old fear seized them. The sixth—not a word spoken—to-morrow, "between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock—." They lay in squads, scattered through the camps, talking until late into the night, not caring to sleep, and the *revue* seemed to break in upon their first nap.

The morning wore away in the midst of its usual duties.

Seven o'clock—breakfast. There was the usual hum throughout the camps, the neighing of the horses, and the voices of the men calling back and forth as they straggled in, each to his own mess. Once more, as they drank their coffee and ate their hard bread and bacon, grumblingly denouncing the shortcomings of the commissariat, they wondered if it were yet possible for the General to speak.

Eight o'clock—sick call. The orderlies reported their latest candidates, the surgeons prescribed, the hospital stewards provided for them; and the sick men, lying on their cots in anguish, turned to inquire of their new neighbors if the word had yet been spoken.

Nine o'clock—guard-mounting. The first sergeants hastily summoned their "details," and reported to the Adjutants on the parade-grounds. The ceremony over, the corporals proceeded to post the "first relief," and each man, as he resigned his charge and "fell in" at the rear, asked eagerly for the news.

Nine-and-a-half o'clock—the bugle sounded "boots and spurs."

There were no more questions. From the mere force of habit the men obeyed the summons; and by 10 o'clock the whole division was in motion. Silently, sullenly, the troops moved away from camp, down the main road; and, one brigade after another, regiment by regiment, were formed in hollow square around a large vacant sugar-field adjoining the town. The General and staff passed through the line, moved forward to the center of the square, and, being drawn up in line, awaited the appearance of the solemn cortege.

Slowly down the road from the guard-house it came, entered the square, and marched along the inward-facing lines of troops, entirely around the open space—the guard, the firing party with arms reversed, the wagon drawn by four large horses, with their sad-faced driver seated above; and in the wagon, with their arms pinioned behind them, each on his own coffin, facing the rear, road women, and took their last leave of their comrades.

This second man was a private from the Fourth Cavalry, and was tried and condemned by the same court as the sergeant, for desertion—the third or fourth offense. He had been a vagabond and criminal before he became a soldier; and, never having been a patriot, he was a deserter from the first, and was paying the just penalty of his crimes, without even the pity and commiseration of his own mess-mates.

The sunshine; the cloudless sky; the songs of birds; the graceful swaying of the long festoons of Spanish moss in the near woods; the shallow, murky river hastening away to the gulf; the dreary old tumbled-down village behind its dilapidated levee; the long-haired, swarthy, ill-clad remnants of the late Confederate army gathered at the street corners; the distrustful, impoverished citizens moving about disconsolately; the debris of two armies scattered in every direction; the outlying, devastated sugar-plantations covered with camps, and this one the scene of an imposing military execution; these were the obvious details of a never-to-be-forgotten picture. Down into the hearts of 5,000 men it sank—photographed by the indelible and impalpable chemicals of the mind, there to remain forever. They felt the wheels of that monstrous hearse tugging at all their heart-strings, as if they strove to chain

them with their sympathies, and forever hold them back from the end of that sorrowful journey.

At last the procession reached the place of entering, filed out into the field and halted a short distance in front of the General and staff. The men were assisted down from the wagon and seated upon their coffins at the foot of their graves. Eight men, with pallid faces, halted in line a few paces before them, and exchanged their carbines for others specially loaded for the occasion by the Provost Marshal, who had charged of all the arrangements. He had loaded seven of them with ball, but the eighth with a blank cartridge, leaving the men in merciful uncertainty, allowing each to think that perhaps his was the harmless shot.

There was no more delay. Everything was done quickly and with the utmost precision.

The Provost Marshal read his warrant for the execution, drew the fatal caps over the eyes of the prisoners, stepped back a little, and, in the midst of the most awful silence, commanded:

"Attention!—Ready!"

The clicking of those eight locks was horrible. The victims stirred a little, as it were involuntarily. The air seemed stifling. The calm, monotonous regularity of the commands was execrable. The apparently heartless and business-like manner of the Marshal was maddening.

Instantly he slipped to the side of the sergeant, and lightly pulling his sleeve, led him a few steps aside; then, before the action could be fully realized, commanded:

"Aim!—Fire!"

There was a crashing blast—a cloud of smoke—a dull, heavy "thud" as the soldier fell back dead on his coffin, and the sergeant fell limp and motionless into the arms of the Marshal, who stooped down upon one knee to set him on the other, and, pulling off the black cap, nursed him back to life and consciousness.

There was a murmur of grateful applause along the whole line. The General had not been intimidated, and yet had granted the prayer of his men. He had punished the sergeant severely, and yet had been merciful to them both; he had spared the life of one, though sentenced, and kept a knowledge of it from the other, though shot.

We didn't know then that the Second Cavalry went out to the execution with loaded carbines and forty rounds in their cartridge boxes; if we had, we might not have felt quite at ease—but it would have made no other difference.

Comfort on a Railroad Train.

There is nothing more disagreeable to a weary traveler than dirty cars, unbalanced tracks and dingy stations. In this respect Western railroads are fast improving, and the day is not far distant when they will excel their Eastern competitors in neatness, comfort and rapidity of transit. Of the many roads leading west from Chicago, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific may properly be classed as one of the best, if not the best. This road is magnificently equipped throughout, carefully managed in all its departments, officered by competent and prudent men who are gentlemanly and courteous to its patrons, and its tracks are always in excellent condition. The cars and other rolling-stock of this road are the very best that money can produce, and while trains are run promptly on time, no pains are spared for the safety, convenience and comfort of passengers. On account of its wide reputation as a first-class road, and the very few accidents which have occurred upon it, the Rock Island is now enjoying its full share of the "boom" of increasing business. The line is double-tracked through the State of Illinois, and during the present season a second track will be laid through Iowa, thus making it the first double-track railroad from Chicago to Council Bluffs. Readers intending to "go West" should make a note of these facts, and enjoy a trip over the Rock Island.—*Chicago Ledger*.

Fresh Air.

Live out of doors as much as you can. It is the place for a man to be. It is good for the health. A distinguished physician was in the habit of saying: "However bad the air may be out of doors, it is always worse in the house." It is good for the temper. People who are always shut up in a house are apt to grow fretful and peevish. They are prone to acquire narrow views of things, and to worry over trials not worth considering. It is good for the whole character—for strength, hope, patience and fortitude. It expands and softens one's nature and makes us more charitable.

A woman correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* is able to discover a wide difference between two kinds of Washington society. The regular residents are "very charming, cordial and hospitable, taking in strangers and caring for them with unvarying kindness and an unobtrusive watchfulness which is the very essence of true hospitality." But the political or official society, according to this authority, "is a wild, disgusting scramble for place and precedence, full of envyings, heartburnings and hate, veiled under the polite and lying guise of society's mask. It is amusing, too, to watch it from the outside, for it has its absurd phases."

HAT-MAKING was first begun in Danbury, Ct., in 1780, the factory there employing three workmen and turning out three hats a day. There are now employed 1,800 persons, and they make 17,400 hats a day.

REMARKABLE MEMORIAL.

Peck's Views in Regard to the Tariff on Type and Paper-Making Materials.

Geo. W. Peck, of Milwaukee, has addressed the following memorial to Congress. The M. C.'s will read it, whatever else they may do in regard to the matter discussed:

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF
WISCONSIN EDITORS' AND PUBLISHERS' ASS'N.,
MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20, 1880.

To Senators and Members of Congress:

It becomes my painful duty to address you a few lines, and if you will pay attention and allow the ideas herein advanced to gently enter your several systems without the aid of a surgical operation or a shot-gun, it will be a cursory sight more than we have a right to expect. At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association, held last June at Oshkosh, after the members had been formally admitted to the Insane Asylum, they passed the following resolutions and resolutions, between free lunches and picnics, and made me the humble instrument of torture to bring the aforesaid resolutions and resolutions to your attention:

"WHEREAS, The type foundries of the United States have formed a combination for the purpose of imposing such terms and regulations as they choose upon trade, and

"WHEREAS, They have been and are using their organization to the great disadvantage and injury of their patrons, the printers and publishers of the country, and

"WHEREAS, The ordinary and permanent difficulties in the way of obtaining type from foreign countries are such as to afford ample protection to American type foundries without the addition of the safeguard of a tariff, therefore

"Resolved, That the just interests of the printers and publishers of the United States require that the tariff on type metal and type be removed.

"Resolved, That the representatives of Wisconsin in Congress are urgently requested to use their influence and efforts to secure a speedy abolition of such tariff."

Now that you have read the resolutions, it is a supposable case that you will feel that your next duty is to throw them into the waste basket. In the name of 40,000,000 people, be the same more or less, I ask you not to lose your end, but ruminate, as it were, and think over the highway robbery that is being practiced upon your unsophisticated constituents by the type foundries, who are fonder of the newspapers. As it is now, they stand in the entrance of the editorial sanctum and take the money that comes in on subscription, and only allow the publisher the cord-wood and farm produce. If the protection your alleged honorable body affords them, in the way of tariff, they grapple the throat of every newspaper in America and say "Keno," while the newspaper publisher can only return his chips to the dealer and say—words of disapprobation. Every article that is used by a newspaper man, excepting second-hand ulster overcoats and liver, is protected by a tariff that makes the coil chills run up his spine.

Another thing that the association did not pass any resolutions about, but which they probably will at the next meeting, if there are enough of them left outside of the poor-house to meet, before they meet on that beautiful shore, is the recent action of the manufacturers of paper, who are endeavoring to screw down the lid of the newspaper coffin which the type-founders are preparing for the grave. In the last three months, by their own sweet will, they have run the price of paper up almost 100 per cent. There is nothing to prevent them from doing it, as foreign manufactured paper is kept out of the country by the tariff. Every article that goes into the construction of rag paper, except basswood, sweat and water, has a tariff on it. The soda, the asphaltum and blue mass, or whatever is used to deodorize undershirts and cast-off drawers, so that they will smell good in a newspaper, has a corn on it in the shape of a tariff, so that the paper manufacturing three-card-monte chaps have an excuse to bleed newspapers to the last drop. What the newspapers want, and they believe it is not an unreasonable demand, is the removal of the tariff on type, on rags, on paper, and on all chemicals used in the manufacture of paper. In a tariff on rags (if there is no tariff on rags you had better put one on, unless you remove the tariff on the rest of the stuff; if a tariff is a good thing you can't have too much of it), for instance, whom do you protect? Nobody but gutter-snipe rag-pickers and old maids, who save up rags to buy snuff, and tin peddlers who trade tin dippers and skimmers occasionally for a flour-sack full of bad-smelling rags. Are the rag-pickers and old maids your principal constituents?

The newspapers of the country believe that they are entitled to some consideration at your hands. They are, in many instances, the instruments through which many of you have attained the positions you now hold, and they never have got much of anything from you except Patent Office reports and agricultural documents. They have set up nights for you, and done dirty work that may bar them out of all participation in the chariot races in the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and now they demand that you protect them from the ravages of the type-founding and paper making grasshoppers, before it is everlastingly too late.

Not being one of the "literary fellers" so touchingly alluded to by the great Senator Simon Cameron, this epistle to you Corinthians may be a little raw, and not as polished as it should be, but it tries to represent the feelings of the newspaper men of Wisconsin in language that the wayfaring man, though a diabolical idiot, can understand, and it means business. The newspapers are desperate, and, while they don't want to go on the war-path, they feel that they have been ravished about enough by the different tribes of beneficiaries of the Government. If you great men will pass a bill to give us relief you will strike it rich, and don't you forget it.

GEORGE W. PECK,
President Wisconsin Editors' and Publishers' Association.

Icebergs.

Icebergs rarely exist more than ten years, for, despite their solid appearance, they are liable to disintegration at any time. They are full of crevasses, into which the water formed by melting penetrates; in winter this water freezes, and, by its expansion all through the glacier, a rupture ensues. "It is highly probable," says a German writer, "that most of the icebergs afloat in winter are in such a condition that a very slight cause is sufficient to make them burst because of their state of internal tension. Every polar traveler can tell how a shot, the driving in of an anchor, or any other sudden vibration, has brought about the catastrophe; cases have even occurred in which the sound of the voice alone was sufficient. An iceberg is always an unpleasant neighbor." The large bergs last much longer than the small ones, for obvious reasons.

HOUSEWIVES are interested in knowing that the paper manufacturers of this city are now paying 34 cents per pound for common mixed rags; for clean white rags they are paying from 54 to 6 cents per pound. In view of these facts, no housewife ought to sell her common rags to peddlers for less than 24 cents, nor clean cotton rags for less than 44 cents.—*Chicago Journal*.

Farmers' Column.

Cauliflower.

This vegetable is recognized by culinary experts as a wholesome diet, delicious of flavor, and possessing medicinal properties that contributed largely to the purification of the system, and to muscle and brain power. Cauliflower is seldom met with in the private gardens of the West, principally because the average private gardener lacks the training and the skill to bring any species of vegetation to perfection that does not possess the vitality of perfecting itself under a rough and ready treatment. The warm season intervening between the middle of June and middle of August is much to dry and warm for the cauliflower to perfect itself in our climate. The inclination of the plant during this warm period will be to foliage production, while the fruit organs will remain dormant. We must, therefore, if we would succeed with a crop of cauliflowers, start the seeds early in artificial heat. They will luxuriate in the cool, moist atmosphere of April and May, and will, in consequence, mature their fruit during the fore part of June, before the heated term sets in.

Sow the seed (now) the first week in February. Treat in all respects like early cabbages. Plant them out in the open ground about the middle of April, in rows two feet apart. The chilly nights and white frosts at that season will not injure them. An occasional watering will be beneficial to this vegetable during the month of May, for at that period they are setting their fruit. The cauliflower succeeds in most of the countries of Europe. It attains the highest degree of prodigality in poor, unfortunate Ireland, where the sun is never so penetrating, the nights cool and the atmosphere moist. All these are agreeable to cauliflower growth.

Cauliflower will grow in most any kind of soil that produce good cabbage. A generous layer of manure is an important item; it creates stamina, hastens maturity, stimulates vigor and flavor. The leaves of this vegetable could also be used as greens—boiled and served like spinach and kale. In this form they make a very wholesome dish, agreeable to the taste, tender and nutritious, far better than cabbage greens, and often preferred to spinach, kale or borecole. Our way is to go through the cauliflower patch daily during their growing season and cut entire such heads that show no indication of fruiting. Our cook, who has a reputation not only in getting up deliciously flavored dishes, but in system and regularity of management, serves these cauliflower greens in the most approved manner.

During the drought of last summer only about fifty per centum of our cauliflower fruited, and still the crop paid ten-fold, as such plants as refused to fruit made immense heads of foliage and were used as greens as above stated.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Treatment of Lawns.

Bone meal sprinkled over the lawn will add a rich green color to the grass and produce a vigorous growth. It is the best phosphate fertilizer for grass, as supplying the elements most desirable. It is neat and clean, is not expensive, and is far preferable to barn-yard manure scattered over a lawn, which makes the lawn look like a stable lot one half the year for fine grass the other half, and weed seed and foul grasses introduced in this way are troublesome to get rid of, while the use of a little bone meal, for sale at any regular seed store, would keep the lawn looking bright and green all the year round when not covered with snow. Our lawn grasses do not freeze out or winter-kill, but are generally shaded so much that they need extra fertilizers to stimulate their growth and keep thick, strong and vigorous grass.

Do not rake off the dead grass and leaves too clean in winter, if there is not a strong growth, and in summer it is better to cut it often, once a week, and leave the short cuttings on the ground. They soon will down out of sight and form an excellent mulch to protect the roots from the hot sun.

In these days, rich commercial fertilizers, like bone meal or other phosphates are far more desirable for the lawn than barnyard manure, especially in cities, towns and villages, as they are cleaner, better for the grass, and do not scatter weed seed.—*Western Agriculturist.*

A LIFETIME of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved, and the disease eradicated with Thomas' Electric Oil, which is moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost-bites, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs. For further particulars see our advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A SHIPWRECKED sailor waiting for a sail is like a business man sitting at home and nursing a Cough or Cold. Get Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. Only 25 cents a bottle.

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The finest quality of TEAS, GOOD COFFEES, and the most complete assortment of Canned Goods in the city, Oat Meal, etc.

Call at the New Store!!

We have now added a handsome stock of DRY GOODS.

Butter and Eggs taken in Exchange.

2-3mo.

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STRICTLY PURE! We will give \$1000.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.

Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States. It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world. It NEVER FAILS to make light bread when used as directed. It is COMMENDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial. It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders. It has in itself a tendency to sustain and nourish the system. Good food makes good health; and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise. LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound. It makes bread whiter and richer. More than half the complaints of bad flour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread.

The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury. Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious. This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, CRULLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND FLANNEL CAKES.

A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

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