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Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 7: March 31, 1877

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 7: March 31, 1877" (1877). *Holland City News*: 1877. 13.

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 7.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 267.

The Holland City News.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1 Column	1 00	17 00	25 00
2 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
3 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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 & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 p. m.	4.00 p. m.

* Daily except Monday.
† Mixed trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.00 a. m. Sundays 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.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.	Express, Mail.	
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4.15 7.30	Grand Rapids.	10.10 7.10
4.32 7.44	Grandville.	9.55 6.55
5.45 8.26	Allegan.	8.45 5.45
6.11 9.41	Otsego.	8.16 5.18
6.19 9.19	Plainwell.	8.07 5.10
6.35 9.35	Cooper.	7.35 4.45
6.50 9.50	Kalamazoo.	7.35 4.40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8.30 11.30	White Pigeon.	5.50 3.05
A. M. P. M.	Chicago.	10.40 A. M.
6.00 6.30	Chicago.	P. M. A. M.
2.40 5.00	Toledo.	11.55 8.30
A. M. P. M.	Cleveland.	P. M. A. M.
7.05 9.30	Cleveland.	7.40 3.40
P. M. A. M.	Buffalo.	P. M. A. M.
1.15 4.05	Buffalo.	12.10 7.55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 3. No. 2.	No. 3. No. 1.	No. 3. No. 1.
P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.	P. M. P. M.
8.20 12.15	Muskegon.	2.00 8.00
7.45 11.45	Ferryburg.	2.30 8.50
7.40 11.40	Grand Haven.	2.40 9.00
6.50 11.10	Pigeon.	3.13 9.50
5.45 10.35	Holland.	3.55 11.15
5.17 10.15	Pittsford.	4.12 11.45
4.00 9.25	Allegan.	5.00 1.15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of Mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Boks & Bros.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GEED, M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery; Paints and Oils, &c., Eighth street.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

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

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DUURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

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

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

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, Proprietor. Built in 1873; Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

Merchant Tailors.

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

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

BEST, R. B. & McK., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overseel, Mich. Dr. McK. Best will go to East Saugatuck every other day for the next year, to keep himself in readiness for professional calls.

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. HEROLD'S Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

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

Photographers.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M., Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watchmen and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealer in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block, River Street.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @	30
Beans, bushel	1 20 @	
Butter, lb.	14 @	
Clover seed, bushel	9 50 @	
Eggs, dozen	14 @	
Honey, lb.	13 @	
Hay, ton	8 00 @	
Onions, bushel	80 @	
Potatoes, bushel	70 @	
Timothy Seed, bushel	8 @	
Wool, lb.	2 @	

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " green	2 50	
" " beech, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 25	
Hemlock Bark	65 @	25
Staves, white oak	10 @	10
Staves, white oak	12 @	10
Staves, white oak	14 @	10
Staves, white oak	16 @	10
Staves, white oak	18 @	10
Staves, white oak	20 @	10
Staves, white oak	22 @	10
Staves, white oak	24 @	10
Staves, white oak	26 @	10
Staves, white oak	28 @	10
Staves, white oak	30 @	10
Staves, white oak	32 @	10
Staves, white oak	34 @	10
Staves, white oak	36 @	10
Staves, white oak	38 @	10
Staves, white oak	40 @	10
Staves, white oak	42 @	10
Staves, white oak	44 @	10
Staves, white oak	46 @	10
Staves, white oak	48 @	10
Staves, white oak	50 @	10
Staves, white oak	52 @	10
Staves, white oak	54 @	10
Staves, white oak	56 @	10
Staves, white oak	58 @	10
Staves, white oak	60 @	10
Staves, white oak	62 @	10
Staves, white oak	64 @	10
Staves, white oak	66 @	10
Staves, white oak	68 @	10
Staves, white oak	70 @	10
Staves, white oak	72 @	10
Staves, white oak	74 @	10
Staves, white oak	76 @	10
Staves, white oak	78 @	10
Staves, white oak	80 @	10
Staves, white oak	82 @	10
Staves, white oak	84 @	10
Staves, white oak	86 @	10
Staves, white oak	88 @	10
Staves, white oak	90 @	10
Staves, white oak	92 @	10
Staves, white oak	94 @	10
Staves, white oak	96 @	10
Staves, white oak	98 @	10
Staves, white oak	100 @	10

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	\$ 1 40	
Corn, shelled bushel	42 @	
Oats, bushel	32 @	
Rye, bushel	30 @	
Barley, bushel	16 00 @	
Feed, ton	1 25 @	
" " 100 lb.	1 25 @	
" " 100 lb.	1 10 @	
" " 100 lb.	1 25 @	
" " 100 lb.	3 75 @	
" " 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5 @	6
Pork	6 @	7
Lard	11 @	12
Smoked Meat	12 @	13
" " Ham	9 @	10
" " Shoulders	8 @	9
Tallow, per lb.	7 @	8
Turkeys	19 @	22
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8 @	10

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland,)
Friday, March 16, 1877.)

To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given, that the annual charter election for the City of Holland, will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of April next, being the first Monday in April, in the several wards of said city, at the places designated by the Common Council as follows:

In the First Ward at the rooms of Fire Engine Company No. 2;

In the Second Ward at the Barber shop of P. Schravensand;

In the Third Ward at the Common Council rooms;

In the Fourth Ward at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

At said election the following officers and propositions are to be elected and voted upon:

STATE OFFICERS.

Two Regents of the University, and one Justice of the Supreme Court, whose terms of office will begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1878.

COUNTY PROPOSITIONS.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Ottawa County, adopted by them on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1877, the following question is to be submitted to the electors of said county for their adoption or rejection, viz:

"Shall the County of Ottawa purchase the Bridges crossing Grand River in said County, known as the Spring Lake and Grand Haven Bridges and the Lamont Bridge."

CITY OFFICERS.

One Mayor in the place of John Van Landegend whose term of office expires.

One Supervisor in place of Derk Te Roller whose term of office expires.

One City Clerk in place of John A. Roost whose term of office expires.

One City Treasurer in place of Hendrikus Meengs whose term of office expires.

One City Marshal in place of Pieter Koning whose term of office expires.

One Justice of the Peace for full term in place of Henry D. Post whose term of office expires.

Two School Inspectors for full term in place of Thomas E. Annis and Henry Uiterwijk whose terms of office expire.

WARD OFFICERS.

For the First Ward—One Alderman in place of Rokus Kanters whose term of office expires, and one Constable in place of Charles Odell whose term of office expires.

For the Second Ward—One Alderman in place of Johannes W. Minderhout whose term of office expires and one Constable in place of

For the Third Ward—One Alderman in place of Otto Breymann whose term of office expires, and one Constable in place of Pieter Koning whose term of office expires.

For the Fourth Ward—One Alderman in place of George H. Sipp whose term of office expires and one Constable in place of Alford A. Finch whose term of office expires.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

No. 78.

An Ordinance,
Relative to the Public Health
of the City of Holland.

The City of Holland Ordains:

Section 1. That the Board of Health of the City of Holland be and is hereby created and established.

Sec. 2. Said board of health shall be constituted of five members, to wit: The Mayor, City Attorney, health officer and two members, electors of the city, to be appointed by the Common Council, and to hold their office for the term of two years each; provided, that at the first appointment after the passage of this ordinance, one shall be appointed for one year and one for two years; and annually thereafter one of said appointed members shall be appointed for the term of two years, in the manner and at the time provided in the charter for the appointment of officers.

Sec. 3. The Mayor shall be ex-officio, the president of the board. On the third Monday in May, in each year, the board shall hold its first regular annual meeting. A majority of all the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a less number may adjourn from time to time. The board shall meet in the rooms of the Common Council, unless otherwise adjourned; and they shall hold their regular stated meetings at such times as they may prescribe, not less than once in two months.

Sec. 4. The board shall have the right to prescribe the rules for its own proceedings, and shall keep a record or journal thereof; and until otherwise provided for by the board, the "Rules of Order of the Common Council" shall govern their proceedings, as far as the same may or shall be applicable. No resolution shall be passed or adopted, or any action taken, except upon the vote of a majority of all the members of the board. All votes shall be taken by yeas and nays, when required by any one or more members, and shall be so entered upon the journal. Within one week after any meeting of the board, the proceedings thereof shall be published in one of the newspapers of the city, unless the board shall otherwise direct. The board shall provide for the appointment of standing committees of its members, who shall perform such duties, investigate, have charge

of and report upon such matters as may be properly referred to them. Such committees shall be appointed by the president.

Sec. 5. The president, or any two members of the board, may appoint special meetings thereof, notice of which in writing shall be given to the clerk and to each member in person, or by leaving the same at their respective places of residence, at least five hours before the meeting. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board and in his absence the board shall appoint another of their members to preside. In cases of epidemics, or malignant, infectious or contagious diseases within the jurisdiction of the board and requiring immediate or prompt action, the city physician, the aldermen and the several justices of the peace of the city shall have seats in the board and may take part in its proceedings and deliberations, but without the right to vote.

Sec. 6. The City Clerk shall be ex-officio, the clerk of the board of health; but he shall have no vote therein. He shall keep a full record of all the proceedings and actions of the board, and perform all such duties relating to his office as the board may direct and as are now or may hereafter be required by the laws of the state and the charter and the ordinances of the city. It shall also be his duty to furnish for the use of the physicians and householders in the city, the necessary blanks for the reports required by sections one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-five of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Sec. 7. The City Marshal and his deputies, the constables, policemen and watchmen of the city, shall execute and obey all the lawful orders issued by said board, relative to the promotion of the public health; and all other officers of the corporation shall obey and comply with all the lawful rules, resolutions and health regulations issued by the board, relating to the several subjects of their respective departments.

Sec. 8. The board of health shall have power and it shall be their duty to take such measures as they shall deem necessary and effectual to secure the inhabitants of the city from

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

SECRETARY McCARY has issued the following circular in regard to removals, promotions, etc. in the War Department: "The civil employees now in the service of the United States under the War Department are hereby informed that hereafter removals will be made in this department for cause only, and promotions will be ordered upon the sole ground of merit. Every official must understand that retention and advancement in the service will depend upon a record of good behavior and efficiency and not upon external influence. No political test is required beyond an earnest support of the constitution and its amendments; and a proper respect for the rights of citizens guaranteed thereby, industry and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, a good moral character, and strictly temperate habits will be required and enforced, and heads of bureaus will report promptly any case of idleness, neglect of duty, incapacity, drunkenness, or any immoral or dishonest conduct. In case of vacancy, report therefor will be made, accompanied by a list of all the most reliable and efficient clerks in the same office, division, or bureau, from which list the vacancy shall be filled."

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

At the Cabinet session held on the 23d of March, to devise some mode for the adjustment of the political troubles in South Carolina, it was decided to invite the rival claimants to the Governorship to visit Washington in person, and have a conference with the President. Accordingly the following letter was addressed to Messrs. Chamberlain and Hampton. It was signed by W. K. Rogers, Private Secretary to the President:

Sir: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, in the order of the constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State, as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It would give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and the immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you, in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to a peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best methods of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end, as speedily as possible, to all appearance of the intervention of the military of the United States in the political derangements which affect the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that a protracted disorder in the domestic Government of any State can, or should, ever fail to be a matter of the liveliest interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In the furtherance of this general purpose, he invites a full communication of your opinions on the whole subject, in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful.

THE EAST.

A FORGER of railroad bonds, named James Kirkpatrick, has been arrested in New York with \$100,000 worth of spurious Missouri Pacific bonds. They are said to be an almost perfect imitation of the genuine bonds. A. Oakley Hall, ex-Mayor of New York, and for many years one of the most noted men in the metropolis, has mysteriously disappeared. His friends believe that he has either been murdered or has committed suicide, as it is said his mental faculties have lately shown symptoms of falling. Another theory is that Mr. Hall has sailed for Europe to escape testifying against his old friend Peter B. Sweeney, for whom he has a warm regard.

THE WEST.

HON. ALBERT HAINES, a member of the Ohio Senate from Preble county, met his death accidentally by falling down a stairway at his boarding-house in Columbus, Ohio, last week.

A BOLD robbery was perpetrated at Indianapolis, one day last week. A thief entered the Indiana National Bank at midday, when most of the employees were absent, placed a small dry-goods box upon the floor, stood upon it, and, deliberately reaching over the counter to the money table, grabbed several piles of bills, amounting to \$26,700. Six officers and employees of the bank were in the room at the time, but they were in the rear, and, although seeing the man, appeared to be dazed by the boldness of his operations. The porter jumped over the counter and pursued the thief, but in the confusion he darted up a rear stairway and disappeared in an alley, and up to last accounts had not been arrested.

THE Ponca Indians object to the proposed removal of their tribe to the Indian Territory. They say they will fight before they will leave. Advice from the West state that Gen. Miles is getting ready for an active campaign against the hostile Indians.

THE Chicago Tribune publishes a collection of brief communications from farmers in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota, giving information relative to the grasshopper outlook for 1877. All agree that the severe weather of March has not destroyed the eggs to any appreciable extent, and that with the advent of warmer weather the hatching process will go forward as in former years. In many localities organized action will be taken, and there seems to have been a general and uniform adoption of the policy of leaving the dried grass of the prairies to be burned over in the spring instead of the fall, and by this means destroy vast quantities of the insects before they have reached an able-bodied stage of growth. The persons engaged in the late massacre of Chinese, at Chico, Cal., have been arrested.

An attempt was recently made near Deadwood, Dakota, to rob the Cheyenne and Black Hills stage. Five masked men intercepted the coach, shot and killed the driver and seriously wounded one of the passengers. The horses ran away and did not stop till they reached Deadwood, thus depriving the highwaymen of their anticipated booty. W. Maxwell and his son, aged 16, stock men, formerly of Stuart, Iowa, and located in Colfax county, New Mexico, were recently murdered by a negro, who has since been captured at Trinidad, Col. Robbery was the probable cause, as Maxwell was supposed to have money with him.

WASHINGTON.

THE President has completed the commission for the purpose of investigating the ravages of grasshoppers in the Western States. It consists of Prof. C. V. Riley, State Entomologist of Missouri; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, and Prof. A. S. Packard, of

Salem, Mass. The commission is spoken of by those interested in its work as an exceedingly able body.

SEVERAL Cabinet meetings were held last week, the greater portion of the time of each being devoted to the consideration of the Louisiana question. After discussing the question in all its bearings, and considering all the information that has been furnished the President by the agents of the Governors relative thereto, it was finally concluded to send a commission to New Orleans, and to await its report before disturbing the present status of affairs there. It is reported that there was some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of immediately ordering the United States troops away from the vicinity of the State House in New Orleans, although there was none as to the general details of the President's policy, and after a full consultation and a vote, in which Messrs. Everts, Schurz, and Key favored the immediate withdrawal of troops, it was the unanimous opinion that the commission plan was the best. Justice Clifford says he has no intention of resigning his position on the bench of the Supreme Court.

THE Army Board of Engineers, consisting of Gen. Duane, Wright and Gillman, who were ordered to examine the Washington monument and the foundation upon which it is built, after a careful examination of the work done, and the strata beneath the foundation, have ordered the work to cease. All the members agreed that the monument could not be completed according to the regular design, because the formation of the ground below the foundation will not admit of more weight being put upon the monument. The foundation was originally placed 8 feet below the surface, and has now settled 8 1/2 inches. The settling began while the monument was in process of building, and as in settling the shaft leaned north, the builders still built according to the plumb-line, and the whole pile is crooked.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued orders providing for the vigorous prosecution of the work of detecting and bringing to punishment depredators on public timbers, especially in Minnesota, where violations of the law are most numerous. The Solicitor of the Treasury, after an investigation of the charges against Assistant Secretary Conant, exonerates that official.

THE SOUTH.

A POINT of some importance in the legal contest for the Governorship of South Carolina has been gained by Hampton in a decision of the Charleston Circuit Court, releasing a prisoner held on the warrant of one of Chamberlain's magistrates. The court held that Hampton was lawfully elected Governor in November, and that Chamberlain has no legal claim to the office. The decision places the most important judicial district in the State, with all its official machinery, in the hands of the Hamptons.

A NEW ORLEANS telegram says "the Brookses, of Boston, owners of several millions of property in New Orleans, have paid their taxes to the Nicholls Collectors. Many large property-owners have paid their taxes to the Nicholls Government, including Burnside, the largest property-owner in Louisiana."

A LADY named Armstrong and her son were burned to death at Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago. Coal oil. Nicholls and Packard, the rival claimants to the Governorship of Louisiana, have again issued proclamations, each asserting that he is at the head of a fully-organized Government, and that his rival is a pretender, a fraud, etc.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Legislature, on the 20th of March, elected Hon. Stanley Matthews United States Senator. The Democratic members made no nomination, and generally voted blank. Mr. Washburne expects to retain the French mission. He will return to Paris in April. J. Don Cameron has been elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, in place of his father, Simon Cameron, resigned.

It is stated in a dispatch from Washington that "while, as a general principle, the President's plan of civil-service reform does not contemplate the removal of those whose commissions have not expired, this is only adopted as a general rule, affording solid ground to stand on at the start. But it can be accepted as beyond question as equally a part of the President's plan to see to it that if office has been obtained by improper means, or if improper persons are found in office, the mere fact of their holding commissions will afford them no protection. All cases of this kind brought to the attention of the President will be fully considered as rapidly as they can be reached." Gov. Robinson, of New York, nominated Gen. George B. McClellan for State Superintendent of Public Works, and the Senate rejected him by a vote of 13 to 9.

THE following Associated Press dispatch from Washington was apparently inspired by the President, and explains itself: "Concerning the alleged assurance of the President to Southern gentlemen, involving the withdrawal of the troops from the capitals of Louisiana and South Carolina, there is authority for stating that the President has given no assurance of immediate action on the subject. In all cases he has said that the gravity of these questions required caution and deliberation, and hence his recent letters to Govs. Chamberlain and Hampton, inviting them to Washington. It is further stated in official quarters that previous to the President's inauguration he meditated sending a commission to Louisiana. Several of the prominent Southern men, who had been referred to as parties to various alleged 'agreements' on this subject, say they are as well satisfied now as at any previous time that in the end no Southern State Government will be sustained by Federal troops. They consider that nothing has been done by the President since he indorsed the sentiments of Representative Foster's speech, or since he made them more emphatically his own in his inaugural address, which violates or indicates any intended violation of the policy thus announced, and therefore, even if the assurances given by Matthews and Foster had been made by the President himself (which was not the case) there is no ground for asserting that they will not be fulfilled."

GENERAL.

AN English steamer, with arms from New Haven for Constantinople, has been lost at sea. Hon. E. B. Washburne, the United States Minister at Paris, was called upon at Washington, the other day, by a committee of Germans and presented with resolutions thanking him for services to their countrymen during the Franco-German war. Gen. Grant, it is said, will start in a few days on his two years' European tour. The ex-President left Washington for St. Louis last week.

MR. WASHBURNE has made a formal request of the President to be recalled from his post as Minister to the French republic, the recall to take effect at the pleasure of the President, immediately, or upon the appointment and arrival in Paris of his successor. The competition between the theatrical managers of Chicago is unusually brisk just now; and, as a result, the amusement bills are more than ordinarily attractive. As usual, McKiever's is ahead, large audiences appearing nightly to witness the finished acting of Mr. Dion Boucicault, the celebrated Irish-English actor, as Com. the Shaughraun, in the play of that name—said to

be the most interesting and amusing Irish drama ever written.

It is reported that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad is to pass under the management of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, in virtue of a lease for ninety-nine years.

FOREIGN.

SEVERAL highly distinguished European officers, who have long been investigating the strength of the Turkish army, state that the official estimates are vastly exaggerated. The Turks only have on the Danube frontier and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 150,000 men, with what seems hardly credible, 225 cannon. This force they are preparing to strengthen with a reserve of 25,000 men. They have, on the Asiatic frontier, about 75,000 men and 120 cannon. Altogether their army numbers 250,000.

THE state of the Pope's health is a matter of anxious solicitude to the European Governments, and foreign Ministers to the Vatican have been notified to report fully and frequently concerning the physical condition of Pius IX. The venerable pontiff will be 85 years old on the 13th of May next. The news from Montenegro is of a warlike character. Prince Nicholas refuses to surrender the territory gained from him by conquest, and has appealed to the European powers to sustain him. Serious labor riots are reported in Berlin. The London News' Berlin correspondent, commenting upon the fact that the German Parliament, by the decisive majority of 71, had favored Leipzig as the seat of the imperial law court, says this is the severest blow yet dealt at Prussia, and the work of centralization and consolidation.

AN Amsterdam banker recently offered Russia a loan of 25,000,000 roubles at 8 per cent., but the negotiation fell through in consequence of the banker insisting on disarmament and an engagement to raise no other loan for five years as the conditions for the one he offered. There were great festivities in Berlin on the 22d of March, in celebration of the 80th birthday of Emperor William. Destitution and distress prevail among the working people in large districts of Germany, and portions of Silesia are threatened with actual famine. The plan of giving employment to the idle and hungry on public works to be undertaken for the purpose is proposed in some of the cities, and relief committees are forming in the capital.

THE thirty-fourth English university boat-race was rowed on the 24th of March, and the course was the usual one on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake; distance four miles and two furlongs. Of the Cambridge eight, six participated in last year's contest: while of the Oxford crew four were ancient mariners, but the coxswain was a novice of the Thames. At the conclusion of the race, which was a decidedly exciting one, the judges declared it a dead heat. It was pronounced the finest ever rowed.

A BOMBAY dispatch says there is little or no change in the famine-inflicted districts of India. Thousands of natives are still employed on the relief works. There had been copious showers, which, it was thought, would do much good. Advice from Congo, on the west coast of Africa, state that the British war steamer Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo river, and killed three natives as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York. A Rome dispatch states that owing to the feverish excitement and unremitting labor at the Vatican, relative to the consistency, the Pope has fallen ill again.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 26, 1877.

As the work of the session advances some of the most important bills begin to come to the surface. The school laws are undergoing quite a revision, should the bills recommended by the Committee on Education be passed. One of these provides for a return to the County Superintendency system, with a few slight changes from the law in force several years ago. Another bill provides for a system of teachers' institutes in the various counties of the State. A third provides a uniform series of text books, to be furnished at a great reduction in cost from present prices.

A member from Wayne proposes to purify our system of political caucuses, and a bill introduced for that purpose passed the House Wednesday. It provides a legal protection for the management of "primary elections," prescribing the qualification of voters, etc., but the system is not obligatory upon any party or community choosing to conduct their caucuses on the old plan. I copy section 4, which gives an idea of the restrictions imposed for the purpose of excluding illegal voters and to prevent the packing of caucuses by persons of the opposite party.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor and judges of such election to entertain objections made by any qualified elector under said published call or notice to any vote that may be offered, on the ground that the person offering it is not entitled to vote under the terms of said call for the said election, or that he is not a citizen of the United States, a legal resident and voter of the election precinct, ward, township or district, or that he has received or been promised, directly or indirectly, any money, fee or reward for his vote for any candidate, or that he has voted before at that place or some other on that day, in the same election; and it shall be the duty of said Supervisor or one of the judges of election, if such objection be not withdrawn, to administer to the person so offering to vote an oath or affirmation to the general effect that he will truly testify to all matters relating to his said qualification, under said published call, his residence, citizenship of the United States, receiving or being promised, directly or indirectly, any money, fee or reward for his vote for any candidate, and whether he has voted at that or other place on that day at such election. It shall then be the duty of the Supervisor, or one of the judges of election, to interrogate the person so objected to, as to all the matters in particular upon which said objection was made, and generally as to all of said qualifications. If the person so objected to shall refuse to answer such questions, after said oath or affirmation shall have been administered, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor and judges of election to reject such vote. But if such oath be taken, and such questions be answered satisfactorily, and not contradicted successfully by the sworn testimony of other witness who may be called, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor and judges of election to admit the vote sworn to be qualified according to the terms of the call and the provisions of this act, having the word "sworn" noted opposite the party's name on the poll list. And any violation of the provisions of this section by the Supervisor and judges of election, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, subject the party offending to punishment as prescribed in section three of this act. And any person who shall, upon taking such oath or affirmation, and under the examination herein authorized, willfully make a false state-

ment, on a matter pertinent and material in such examination shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and on conviction be punished as prescribed by law.

A bill to "punish malpractice and protect the people against empiricism in medicine" was unceremoniously slaughtered in the House Thursday morning, after having been a "bone of contention" on three several occasions in committee of the whole.

The "power of prayer" is still felt by the legislative body, as the petitions do not yet cease to come in. Some Van Buren county gentlemen seems to have appreciated the situation, and come in with a burlesque memorial, asking for the repeal of the laws of "supply and demand," for the enactment of a law to regulate the price of apples, to reduce the rate of interest so that any man can have all the money he wants by simply asking for it, and further to abolish all distinction of sex in matters of civil rights or social customs. The memorial, although only a burlesque, was about as sensible as many of those which have been presented in sober earnest.

All the important railroad bills before the House have been made the special order for April 5. Among these are bills repealing the charters of all the railroad companies in the State not organized under the general law. The railroad companies generally oppose this measure, and there may be a "warm" contest over the matter. The Railroad Commissioner does not seem to very heartily indorse the policy of repealing these charters. In a special report just laid on the desks of members he says:

The only condition made by the State, by which it could alter, amend, or repeal their charters, is set forth in each of them in the following words:

"SECTION 37. The State reserves the right at any time, after thirty years from the passage of this act, by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, to alter, amend, or repeal the same: Provided, The said company shall be compensated by the State for all damages sustained by reason of such alteration, amendment, or repeal."

Now, if the Legislature had the right to sell the property the State had acquired in these two roads, it had the power to fix the conditions by which the State should be governed in regard to the sale, as well as those which should govern the railroad companies; and among the conditions of the sale imposed on the State by the Legislature was this one, which makes the State liable for any damages which might accrue to the companies by reason of any "alteration, amendment or repeal" of any of the conditions of these charters. If these charters were ever valid, the proviso quoted must of necessity be valid.

It would seem that the charter of the Grand River Valley can be repealed, so as to take effect in March next; but I fail to discover any advantage which is derived by the company by operating their road under their charter. Neither do I discover that the State is in any way the loser by permitting them so to do; but, on the contrary, it is shown by the report of the Commissioner of Railroads for 1875 that the company pays an annual tax to the State of \$14,940; while under the general law they would have been liable, for the year 1875, to but \$5,733.38—an amount of \$9,206.62 less than they are now paying under their charter. If we fail to discover any real advantage to be gained by the State from the repeal of their charter, is it not clearly for our interest to permit them to continue the payment of this increased amount of tax?

The Senate Committee on Railroads seem to take about the same view of the matter that Commissioner Cobb does, but the majority of the House Committee are of opposite mind, and have reported favorably on the bills repealing the charters.

Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, March 19.—Both houses met in the evening. But few members were present, and little or no business was transacted.

TUESDAY, March 20.—SENATE.—Most of the time was consumed in committee of the whole. While in committee they agreed to a bill providing for the commencement of a suit against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad for the non-payment of the alleged specific tax said to be due to the State. A bill was passed to amend section 1 of act No. 27 of the session laws of 1873, entitled, "An act to provide for the approval of the official bonds of county officers by the Board of Supervisors."

HOUSE.—The whole morning was devoted to the committee of the whole. At the afternoon session the following bills were passed and ordered to take immediate effect: To amend section 12 of an act entitled "An act to amend section 5 of chapter 24 of the complete laws of 1871, being an act relative to persons liable to work on highways, and making an assessment therefor;" to amend sections 4, 5, 29 and 50 of act No. 249, laws of 1871, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Alpena," approved March 22, 1871, and section 57 of act No. 263, laws of 1873, approved April 22, 1873; for the relief of parties to certain judgments in the Superior Court of Detroit; to amend section 4 of chapter 21 of the complete laws of 1871, being compiler's section 970, in regard to a uniform assessment of property; to further amend section 1 of chapter 64 of the complete laws of 1871, being compiler's section 2,993, and the following bill relating to divorce: Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact that it shall not be lawful for any person to advertise, print, publish, distribute, or circulate, or cause to be advertised, printed, published, distributed, or circulated, any circular, pamphlet, card, handbill, advertisement, printed paper, book, newspaper, or notice of any kind, to procure, or to aid in procuring, any divorce in this State or elsewhere. Section 2. Any person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

WEDNESDAY, March 21.—SENATE.—Bills were passed reorganizing the Eighteenth Judicial district, and creating the Twenty-second district, to consist of Presque Isle, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda and Iosco counties; organizing the public library of Bay City. Resolutions were passed conveying certain lands to John B. Lawton; ordering the collection of certain delinquent taxes from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad; conveying certain lands to J. A. Leffer. The balance of the session was consumed in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Two memorials were presented, numerously signed, asking the Legislature to make two provisions in the new Detroit city charter—one requiring the municipal election to be held on a separate day from any other election; another requiring all persons elected to office to serve, on penalty of paying \$5 for refusing charter; amending St. John's village charter; amending Flint city charter; compelling the Detroit and Saline Plank Road Company to construct a fence between its road and River Rouge. The special order, relative to the taxation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was postponed till April 5. A concurrent resolution was offered fixing April 20, as noon, as the time for final adjournment of the Legislature. Laid over, under the rule, for one day. The House then went into committee of the whole on the special order, being Baker's caucus, and the substitute therefor. Mr. Baker made a speech ridiculing the substitute, which he asserted, was full of log-boles through any of which a bull might be thrown by his tail. After an hour's session the committee rose. Leave was granted to sit again. The entire afternoon was occupied in com-

mittee of the whole on a bill requiring doctors to have a parchment.

THURSDAY, March 22.—SENATE.—Bills were passed, amending the Liquor law, imposing the same penalty for keeping saloons open on election days as are now imposed for keeping them open on Sundays; to amend section 15 of chapter 220 of the complete laws of 1871, relative to criminal proceedings before Justices of the Peace; to amend section 7,449 of the complete laws of 1871, in relation to fees of Appraisers, Commissioners, and others; to provide for a Probate Register for the county of Monroe; to amend section 1 of an act to amend chapter 150 of the Revised Statutes of 1850, relative to the salary of Judges of Probate; to amend section 1 of chapter 138 of the complete laws of 1871, relative to proof of demand in suit; to amend section 5,545 of the complete laws of 1871, relative to criminal proceedings before Justices of the Peace.

HOUSE.—House bill 44, providing that no person shall be allowed to practice medicine in Michigan without having a diploma from some reputable school of medicine, or of indefinitely postponed. A bill passed appropriating \$25,000 for electrical works in the new Capitol. Mr. Baker's Caucus bill came up on third reading. A desperate effort was made by its opposers either to kill it or substitute another bill, or amend the original. Each effort failed. The fight over it was hard and persistent. It was finally passed by a vote of 59 to 29. Two important new sections were tacked on to it. The most important one disqualifies any intoxicated person from voting at a caucus.

FRIDAY, March 23.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented remonstrating against the division of Wayne county. The resolution to amend the constitution so as to allow Detroit to raise money by taxation to construct a tunnel, etc., which was defeated last week, was reconsidered and placed on special order. Bills were passed: Incorporating Harford village; amending the Grand Haven city charter; providing for the amount of road tax possible to be levied by County Supervisors from half a day to a day's labor for each \$100 worth of real estate; amending the Lansing city charter.

HOUSE.—A message was read from the Governor, containing his first veto. The bill vetoed is one extending the time for collecting taxes in Howell township, Livingston county. The Governor objected on the ground that the bill was substantially a new one tacked on to an old head, which, in the opinion of the Governor, is an evasion of the law forbidding the introduction of bills after the first fifty-two days. In concluding the Governor gave the House a little wholesome advice concerning this course of evasion. Bills passed, amending the law relative to attaching reorganized territory to organized counties; that counties shall provide stationery, fuel, and furniture necessary for the keeping of all county records; organizing Etina township, Traverse county; prohibiting the sale of fruit and vegetables in cases, boxes, and baskets less than four measures in capacity; providing for the incorporation of St. Andrew's society; to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening and improvement of roads on the line between adjoining townships," being section 1,214 of the complete laws of 1871; providing for the polling of juries in civil and criminal cases.

SATURDAY, March 24.—SENATE.—Bills were passed incorporating the city of Ishpeming; authorizing Menominee township, same county, to support a fire department; amending Hudson village charter; incorporating Cheboygan village, Cheboygan county; incorporating Negaunee city, Marquette county; authorizing Negaunee county to pay certain expenses for improving navigation in the county; organizing Etina township, Summit county. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$6,600 to liquidate the deficit of the State Board of Centennial Commissioners. The bill to appoint a commission to draft banking laws was defeated.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed providing for the incorporation of the Red Ribbon Reform Clubs, and amending the law making good a deed executed by a wife to a person who has previously acquired the right of property from the husband, repealing the law providing for the confinement of insane criminals. This law has been decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Much of the time was consumed in committee of the whole.

MONDAY, March 26.—SENATE.—Some seventeen Senators only were present. Most of the day was occupied in committee of the whole. They passed a few local and unimportant bills.

HOUSE.—Fifty-eight members were present, who went into committee of the whole. No business of importance was transacted.

DR. EUGENE CROWELL, an ardent Spiritualist, has been investigating the charge that his religion is particularly conducive to insanity. He sent a letter of inquiry to every insane asylum in the United States. In fifty-eight institutions from which he received answers there were 23,328 patients, of whom 412 were reported insane from religious excitement, fifty-nine of these being attributable to Spiritualism. These figures show that more Spiritualists, in proportion to their numbers, become insane than do persons who are deranged by other religions; but the total number is not alarmingly great.

MRS. THOMAS INGRAM, of Monterey, Cal., died recently after having given birth to quadruplets, two of whom survived their unfortunate mother. There were twelve older children in the family.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	8 50	@ 11 50
HOGS	5 75	@ 6 25
COTTON	11 1/2	6 11 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	5 70	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 43	@ 1 45
CORN—Western Mixed	55	@ 56
OATS—Western Mixed	35	@ 46
RYE—Western	85	@ 88
PORK—New Mess.	14 75	@ 15 00
LARD—Stearns	9 1/2	@ 9 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Native	5 00	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 4 00
Good Second-class Steers	3 90	@ 4 15
Medium to Fair	4 20	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live	5 15	@ 5 65
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 27	@ 1 29 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 18	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2	32 1/2	@ 41 1/2
RYE—No. 2	66	@ 67
BARLEY—No. 2	54	@ 55
BUTTER—Creamery	31	@ 33
EGGS—Fresh	15	@ 16
PORK—Mess.	13 50	@ 13 75
LARD	9	@ 9 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1	1 44	@ 1 45
No. 2	1 33	@ 1 35
CORN—No. 2	30	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	69	@ 70
RYE	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	76	@ 78
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 54	@ 1 55
CORN—Western Mixed	37	@ 38 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 1/2	@ 36
RYE	67	@ 68
PORK—Mess.	14 00	@ 14 25
LARD	5 00	@ 5 25
EGGS	3 25	@ 3 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT	1 50	@ 1 60
CORN	41	@ 43
OATS	36	@ 40
RYE	74	@ 75
PORK—Mess.	14 00	@ 14 25
LARD	5 00	@ 5 25
EGGS	3 25	@ 3 50
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra	1 57	@ 1 58 1/2
Amber	1 54	@ 1 55 1/2
CORN—No. 2	44	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
FLOUR—Medium	6 50	@ 7 00
WHEAT—White	1 50	@ 1 56 1/2
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—Mixed	39	@ 41
RYE	75	@ 80
PORK—Mess.	14 50	@ 14 75
EAST LIBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers	5 30	@ 5 50
Philadelphias	5 80	@ 6 00
CATTLE—Best	5 75	@ 6 20
Medium	4 50	@ 5 80
SHEEP	5 50	@ 6 50

RETRIBUTION.

An Atrocity of Twenty Years Ago Published—Execution of John D. Lee at Cedar City, Utah—A Sketch of the Awful Crime and Its Consequences.

CEAR CITY, Utah, March 24. John D. Lee was shot at Mountain Meadows yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The execution occurred within about 200 yards of the spot where, twenty years ago, he decoyed the emigrants out, and nearly the same distance from the monument. About 100 persons witnessed the execution. His manner was cool and collected, and he either failed to realize or was indifferent to the terrible fate so soon awaiting him. He said he was perfectly resigned to his fate, and was willing to meet his God and the emigrants. The only thing he dreaded was leaving his families and children, fifty in number. He believed he was being sacrificed, and expressed great bitterness against Brigham Young, whom he accused of leading the Mormons to destruction.

He took off his overcoat and as coolly seated himself on the head of his coffin as though he was taking a seat by a comfortable fire. The Marshal, in a clear, steady voice, read the death warrant, to which the condemned paid little attention, but asked to make a statement. He spoke of the solemnity of the occasion, his willingness to die, his innocence, as being the best friend the United States had, and of Brigham Young, whom he accused of going back on one who had served him, but he stood firm in the faith, spoke of his family, and was from the first affected to tears. All were kneeling, and the prisoner by his coffin. Rev. Mr. Stokes offered prayer. Lee again seated himself, and told the men at the wagons not to mangle his legs, but to aim for his heart; said he was not at all excited, and that he could give the word to fire himself. He had his photograph taken seated on his coffin, and requested that one be sent to each of his wives, Rachel, Caroline, and Sarah. The Marshal bandaged his eyes. He would not permit his hands to be tied, but had them clasped over his head. About the last thing, he told the boys to aim well up, and murmured something against Brigham Young. The Marshal gave the command: "Make ready! Take aim! Fire!" John D. Lee fell quietly back on his own coffin, his feet resting on the ground, and died without a struggle. Five balls passed through the region of his heart. He never moved. He displayed the most extraordinary courage, and met his fate either in the belief that he was a martyr or a hero, and in any event he died with a fortitude and resignation that made death easy.

CONFESSION OF LEE.

At the time of Lee's first trial, in September of last year, he wrote out and intrusted to his counsel, W. W. Bishop, a paper purporting to be his confession, with instructions not to give it to the public until after his execution. This confession is now published for the first time. Lee says he was born at Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Ill., on Sept. 6, 1812, and was christened in the Catholic faith; married Agatha Ami Woolsey in 1833, and removed to Fayette county, Ill., where he became wealthy; removed to Jackson county, Mo., in 1836, and joined the Mormon Church. When the Mormons were expelled from Missouri he followed them to Nauvoo, Ill., and subsequently to Salt Lake City, and was prominent in their councils. Lee says the Mountain Meadow massacre was the result of the teachings of Brigham Young, and was done by order of those high in authority in the Mormon community. The immediate orders for the deed were issued by Col. Dame, Lieut. Col. Haight, and the Council held at Cedar City, Utah. Fifty-eight Mormons and about 500 Indians participated in the butchery, which was accomplished only by the use of the basest treachery. The emigrants were induced to give up their arms by promises that they should not be molested, and would receive safe conduct out of the Territory. The work of killing the women and large children was assigned to the Indians, while the Mormons killed the men, including the sick and wounded. It is needless to say that the awful work was effectually and thoroughly performed. Lee says 17 small children were all that were spared. About 135 men, women and children were ruthlessly shot down like wild beasts. The orders were to spare no children that could talk and would be likely to remember and reveal to the world the circumstances of the horrid deed. The dead were stripped and mutilated, and the corpses left on the field. Lee went to Salt Lake City ten days after the massacre and made his report to Brigham Young. The latter approved the act, saying: "I have direct evidence from God that the act was a just one, and that it was in accord with God's will. I sustain you and all your brethren in all you did. All I fear is treachery on the part of the brethren concerned. Go home and tell them I sustain them. Keep all secret as the grave. I will make a report to the United States Government that it was an Indian massacre."

THE CRIME FOR WHICH LEE WAS EXECUTED—COLD-BLOODED SLAUGHTER OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY EMIGRANTS.

Enriched by the earlier discoveries in the gold mines of California, a party of Arkansas miners returned in 1856 to their late homes with light hearts and full pockets to take back to the land of gold their household gods, wives, children and friends. The story of their success inflamed the hearts of all their neighbors, and very soon a large party got ready and set out, liberally provided for the trip across the continent. The emigrant train must have numbered about 140 souls in all, and in property and money, horses, furniture and camp equipments was rich beyond all compar-

son with the emigrant trains then moving westward. The men were well armed for defense against roaming bands of Indians, and all cherished high hopes of a safe and comfortable journey and a prosperous future in their intended new home in the gold fields. Before they had proceeded very far into the Territory of Utah the Mormons became informed of their approach, and, deeming this an excellent opportunity for revenge and plunder, called a council, at which it was determined to order out the Mormon militia, "to follow and attack the accursed Gentiles, and let the arrows of the Almighty drink their blood." Meantime the Mormons assured their unsuspecting victims by pretended friendly advice. They told them it was too late to cross the Sierra Nevada mountains by the old emigrant route. This was in the spring of 1857, and the emigrants were told their better way would be to go through Southern Utah and Nevada to Los Angeles. They proceeded as advised and passed unmolested for some days through the settlements of the Latter Day Saints. About the fourth day after passing through Cedar City the emigrant band camped in a little valley well grassed and watered and sheltered by hills on either side. It was a beautiful spot for a camp, and they admired its natural advantages, looking upon that as an earthly paradise which was so soon to be to them a field of frightful slaughter. While in camp at this point their first intimation of danger came in the form of what they believed to be an Indian surprise at the rear. The attack was sudden, but was met with the promptness that characterized the frontiersmen of that time. With great rapidity they packed their wagons in lines of breast-works, behind which were gathered their women and children. They dug trenches and arranged matters so that water and some fuel could be procured without leaving the shelter thus provided. Then, with their old long rifles, they kept at bay the attacking party without loss beyond that sustained in the capture of their animals, which were run off at the first fire.

For five days the assault was kept up and the defense sustained without any definite result being arrived at. All this time the appearances indicated that the attacking party were savages. They were dressed and painted like Indians, and imitated their ways so well as to completely deceive the emigrants. But, while there were probably a few Indians among the lot, the majority of those who harassed the unfortunate travelers were members of the Utah militia, headed by Maj. John D. Lee. While the siege lasted some of these fiends amused themselves by pitching quoits and indulging in other pastimes when temporarily relieved from duty. At last, finding the work too slow, Lee sent word back that his fight had not been wholly successful. On receiving this information Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Haight, of the militia, ordered out reinforcements, with instructions to those going to Lee's assistance that "all but the little children of the party were to be killed." Haight at this time had just returned from "military headquarters" at Parowan, where a military council had been held, and he was but giving utterance to the decrees of the "church" devoting the company to destruction. When the reinforcements joined Lee he massed all the troops near a little spring, and made them a speech, telling them "his orders from headquarters were to kill all but the little children." Then at the head of his command he approached the emigrant camp, most of his mock Indians having meanwhile discarded paint and feathers. As he advanced he sent out a flag of truce, to the great joy of the emigrants, who dressed a pretty young girl of their party all in white, and placed her outside their defenses, to show that they, too, were disposed to be friendly. Then followed a parley, and Lee told the emigrants the hills were alive with Indians. He advised them to leave their arms as a measure of safety, as the Indians wanted plunder and not blood, and his men would protect them back to the Mormon settlements. The emigrants at first objected, but finally consented, and marched out of their fortifications without the least apprehension of danger from their professed friends. Not an Indian was in sight at this time. By Lee's order the men were separated from the women and children, the latter going to the front. Half a mile the devoted band had scarcely gone from their camp when, at the monster Lee's command, they were shot dead, every one except the seventeen little children of the party, whose lives the "council" had ordered should be spared. One hundred and twenty men, women and children were slain in cold blood. Before the women of the party had all been killed one young girl is reported to have rushed from the crowd toward Lee. She first threw herself on her face before him and begged him to let her live. She then rose up and, twining her arms about his neck, cried to him to spare her; that she was going to California to join her lover, who anxiously awaited her there, and to whom she was to be married on her arrival. He repaid her confidence by dragging her aside with vile intent, and because she resisted him tried to defend herself with a knife she chanced to have in her possession he shot her through the head.

For years after the perpetration of this daring crime the property of the murdered emigrants was openly used by their murderers, and the fate of the missing ones for some time remained a mystery, their death being laid at the door of the savages. Some Indians did participate in the massacre, but they waited for the white savages to set them an example in human butchery, only rushing from their ambush to surround the emigrants when, by Lee's order, the first shots had been fired. After the massacre the bodies of the murdered emigrants were left on the open prairie to be devoured by the wolves. So closely was the secret of

his terrible deed guarded that not even in the northern Mormon settlements was it known for a long time that any white men had participated in the slaughter. The first authentic tidings of the fate of the emigrants reached the outside world through Mr. William H. Rogers, a Government Agent, who heard something of it while crossing the plains in charge of a treasure-train in 1857. The next year he was appointed Indian Agent in Utah, and was ordered to rescue the children whom it was believed the Mormons had saved from the savages.

With the impudence of brigands the "Latter-Day Saints" demanded a ransom for their release. Mr. Rogers refused the demand, and gathered the children together. To his amazement one of the children, then about 8 years old, told him one day that it was not Indians, but white men, that killed their parents. With a company of cavalry he went to the Mountain Meadows, where a horrible sight met his gaze. The skeletons of 120 men, women and children were spread upon the field, the flesh torn from the bones by hungry wolves, and bullet-holes through the heads of most of the victims. A large quantity of hair from the heads of the women was gathered up from the sage bushes, and all the remains were given a Christian burial. A few days afterward two Mormons called on Mr. Rogers, and, telling him "their hearts were pressed with grief," said they would give him a true history of the Mountain Meadow massacre if he would spare their own lives. He told them to proceed, and then they related to him the story told above, naming Lee as the leader. Some blooded stock, wagons, carriages and other property owned by the emigrants, they said, had been taken to the Mormon tithing establishment and sold at public auction for the benefit of the "church." Brigham Young, it is said, kept one of the carriages and a piano for his own use. In the Mormon versions of the story of the massacre it was made to appear that the emigrants provoked both the Mormon settlers and the Indians in their progress through Utah. The Mormons said their destruction was chargeable to the Indians altogether, and that they were attacked because they had poisoned a spring at which cattle drank and died, and that Indians ate the flesh of these animals and died also. But this has been pronounced absolutely untrue by those who have investigated the matter, and it was well established both before and at the time of Lee's trial that the murder of the unsuspecting emigrants was but the execution of a well-laid plan ordered by the Mormon Council, and that Lee not only executed but exceeded his sanguinary orders. With his own hand he killed wounded women and children lying helpless after the first volley. He shot a man down who held a child in his arms and who knew and recognized him through his disguise.

In November, 1874, Lee was arrested, and was soon after indicted for participation in this fearful crime. He had evaded pursuit for a long time, living with one of his eighteen wives, an English woman, among the Navajoe Indians, where his hut was like an arsenal. His first trial continued through part of July and August, 1875, and on the testimony then adduced the jury failed to agree. During his trial his cell was searched, and elaborate preparations for an intended escape were discovered. At this time one of his wives tried to see him, and, meeting with a refusal, she assaulted the jailer. In September, 1876, he was again tried, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. Having, in that Territory, the right to choose whether he should be hanged, beheaded or shot, he chose the latter form of execution.

Mr. Hayes' Reason for Making a Cabinet Appointment.

By the way, Judge Patterson, of Terre Haute, who has just returned from Washington, says that he said to the President: "How did you happen to select Dick Thompson? I know Morton was straining every nerve to keep Tyner in the Cabinet, and the friends of Ben Harrison were pushing him for the place. Why, under these circumstances, did you pick out Thompson?"

The President replied, "Nearly forty years ago I heard him make a speech in Columbus, Ohio. I stood a square away, but I heard distinctly every word of his silvery voice, and his wonderful eloquence impressed me so that I have never forgotten it." Mr. Thompson says it was in the campaign of 1840, when he spoke the last time in Columbus.

I was studying the Secretary's (Thompson's) face carefully, and asked him, "Was your appointment a surprise?"

"I should say so," he replied. "It came like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. The first intimation I had was a telegram asking if I would accept a Cabinet position, and asking my choice between Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General. I did not know what to say or think. I consulted some of my friends, and finally in the matter of choice determined to take plenty of sea-room. No," added he, after a moment, "I had no more idea of ever again entering public life than I had of committing suicide."—Cincinnati Commercial.

Three-Cent Pieces.

There is no provision of law for the redemption or exchange of silver three-cent pieces; and they are a legal tender for not more than thirty cents in any one payment. The coinage of these pieces was first authorized by the act of March 3, 1851, which required them to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper. The act of March 3, 1853, changed the fineness to 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.

THERE WAS 50 per cent. less drunkenness in Montreal in 1876 than in 1875.

Storing Green Hay.

The usual method of making hay is expensive and liable to risks, owing to the changeable weather at the haying season. To escape the danger of wetting and spoiling, experiments have been made with grass cut and stored in one day, and after only two hours' exposure to the sun. In these experiments the grass was cut as soon as free from dew, was then turned over once with the tedding-machine, and, after drying for two hours, was hastily gathered and removed to a tight barn. The barn was plastered on the inside, and had a tight floor and roof, and, as soon as the loads entered, the doors were closed and the hay immediately packed into the mows. The barn was then kept as nearly airtight as possible, till the hay was consumed in the winter. By this method of quick gathering, and the perfect exclusion of rain, and the nearly perfect exclusion of air, the hay was preserved sweet and in excellent condition, and was found to be more valuable as food for cattle than hay made in the ordinary way. The chief points of interest in this method of curing grass are the quick gathering and the use of tight buildings for the exclusion of moisture and air. The experiments made in this direction are reported to be very satisfactory, and the subject commends itself to the attention of farmers in the variable climates of some of our States, both on the score of economy of time and labor and the improved quality of the hay.—Scribner for April.

Secretary Fish's Expenses.

Mr. Evarts will find it a very difficult task to maintain the social side of the State Department with more dignity than Hamilton Fish has done. It seems necessary that the Secretary of State should be both rich and a man of culture. The custom has grown up, and it certainly is a dignified and creditable one, that the Secretary of State must give frequent and elaborate entertainments to the diplomatic corps, and to any visiting strangers of distinction from foreign countries. The Secretary of State is not only expected to manage all difficult international problems, but to be as well the exponent of national courtness and hospitality. He is supposed to be a genial, dignified, international good fellow, who pays all his bills. But it takes money to do it. Mr. Fish, in his private monetary matters, is said to be very close, but he has been lavishly generous in his management of the courtesies of the Government. He has spent every year his entire salary in house-rent. He has maintained a good establishment, and has dispensed the hospitalities of the nation in a style of which all of us may be proud. And he has not taxed the people for it, but has paid for it out of his own bank account. From the best sources I know that it has at times cost Mr. Fish \$50,000 a year to live in this city and maintain the dignity of the State Department. His salary was \$8,000.—Washington Cor. Troy Times.

Investigating the Grasshopper.

The President has appointed the following persons as members of the Grasshopper Commission: Prof. S. V. Riley, of St. Louis, known for his labors in economic entomology; Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., of Salem, Mass., editor of the *American Naturalist*, who is to be Secretary of the commission; and Prof. Cyrus Thomas, of Carbondale, Ill., State Entomologist. The commission will have its quarters at Washington, with a Western office in St. Louis. Prof. Riley proposes to take the area east of the mountains and south of the fortieth parallel with British America. Prof. Thomas will take the country north of the fortieth parallel to the British American line, excepting Montana. Prof. Packard's field will more particularly cover Montana Territory, Idaho and Utah. The two principal objects of the commission are, first, to ascertain what agency can be brought to bear in facilitating the destruction of the eggs of the insects; second, to discover where the locusts breed. It is known that Montana is one of the fields in which they breed largely, but in all probability the largest breeding ground is in British America. That country being difficult to explore, it is likely that the commission will try to secure the co-operation of the British Government.

A Wicked Imposition.

At 18 years of age this lady married a wealthy old fellow of 60, with one foot in the grave. Could any prospect have seemed more delightful? One foot in the grave, recollect! Ah, but mark my story's sequel. At 18, say they, she was a lovely creature, but when I made her acquaintance she was *passé* and worn; while he—he ought to have been ashamed of himself, but was not—was a hale young thing of 88, and evidently good for another half-dozen years to come. You see he had married, as I twice before remarked, with one foot in the grave; but no earthly consideration would induce him to pop in the other—the abandoned old ruffian! Think how that woman was defrauded!—San Francisco Chronicle.

Beet-Root Crop in France.

The beet-root crop in France has fallen off disastrously in the last season. The roots have been for several years yielding a constantly-diminishing amount of sugar, and last summer only one-fourth the quantity obtained in the season of 1875 was realized. The average density of the beet-juice was this year 10 per cent. lower than last year, while the quantity of sugar obtained from each hectolitre of juice was about 3.60 kilograms, as compared with 3.88 in 1875. It is said that, whereas there were 438 factories at work in 1875, there are at present only 184 in operation.

FATHER HYACINTHE's proposed lectures in Paris have been abandoned, permission to treat religious subjects having been refused.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

Solomon Schaff was a cunning knave, Eager to make and ready to save, Fond as a barber might be of a "shave," If only the law its sanction gave.

Now the reason for this recital Is merely to show that in saving his self This cunning sharper outwitted himself, And met with a fit requital.

On his fortieth birthday Solomon Schaff Began to dream of a "better half." And to tire of his bachelor living; Of course, as he was abnormally thin, He fancied a fair one with double chin. "I'm lean and she's fat," There's profit in that, Quoth he; "I get more than I'm giving."

"Courtship's a very extravagant thing," Said Solomon Schaff. "She'll look for a ring, For bonbons, bouquets, and all that; But shall I waste my cash On such profitless trash? No, indeed, I'm too sharp for a flat!"

How'er, when the wedding day drew near, Mr. Schaff was seized with a bright idea, So he found out an artist needy, "I want a portrait, you artist name," Briefly he said to young Rubens Flash: "A half-length will do, That's half-price for you, You'd better agree, you're so needy."

Well, Flash was in want, so the bargain was struck, "Ho! ho!" said Solomon, "I'm in luck!" And he scarce could smother a titter, Flash worked away like a busy elf, But he whistled softly and laughed to himself, As he gazed at his scheming sifter.

A week had sped, then, to Schaff's delight, Flash wrote thus: "Your picture is finished quite, And sent as you gave me direction, Most carefully packed, to Miss Caroline Reed Please hand to the bearer the price as agreed, And be sure worthy friend, Such a present must tend To increase her respect and affection."

Quickly the check was written and sent, And the evening brought Solomon, well content, To sit by the side of his charmer; But, alas! what a cruel reversal is this! She turns away from his proffered kiss, And with looks of scorn She bids him, "begone!" As if his mere presence could harm her.

"What is it?" poor Solomon, wondering, cries, The lady surveys him with wrathful surprise, Then suddenly missing a curtain: "Your present!" in angriest tones she exclaimed; And there stood a picture most showily framed, But veiled in a shadow uncertain.

Nearer, still nearer, then Solomon drew, But he started aghast—what is this meets his view? A half-length the artist had painted; But, dreadful to tell, the half that Flash chose Began at Sol's watch-chain and stopped at his toes! "Twas too fearful a joke! Poor Schaff never spoke, But prone on the carpet he fainted.

My story is told— Miss Reed, stern and cold, Would listen to no explanation; And Solomon's life Was uncheered by a wife, To his own great chagrin and vexation, —Harper's Magazine for April.

PITH AND POINT.

A BOSTON boy—Hub-bub.

EARLY to bed and early to rise, Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise; But early to rise and tardy to bed, Makes a man's nose turn a cardinal red.

A MICHIGAN man now splits rails by a patent machine. His wife turns the crank while he sits on a log and bosses the job.

JOSH BILLINGS is going to purchase a ranch in Texas and remove to that State. He regards himself as spelled down in the East.

SAID the little pet of the household, on her birthday: "It's a lovely doll! dear grandpa and grandma. But—but—I'd been hoping it would be twins!"

THE spring styles of vests will be so short and the trousers will be cut so high in the neck that our best young men will be able to button their collars directly on the waistbands.

"PAPA," said a little Western boy, "why don't womens have whiskers?" "Because, my boy," was the reply, "their jaws are never still long enough for them to grow."

A CHINESE clothes cleaner in Chicago "absorbed" a suit belonging to a citizen and then declared that Satan had stolen them. They are not afraid of that personage in Chicago, and the Chinaman was arrested.

"Oh, yes," said an old lady, "the modern cook-stove is a great invention, and when my boy James gets through his studies in practical engineering, so he can come home and run it, I'll buy one of 'em, but not afore."

"No," said the smart boy-baby, when the pretty young woman wanted to kiss him. "But why not?" asked she. "Oh, I am too little to kiss you; papa will kiss you; papa kisses all the big girls." He was permitted to play with his toys.

In the spring a livelier eagle flutters on the burnished dimes; In the spring the young man's envy turns to other fellows' rhymes.

"BARBER," said a farmer to his tinsor, "now corn's cheap, you ought to shave for half price." "Can't, Mr. Jones," said the man of razors. "I really ought to charge more; for when corn's down the farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

A MOTHER may never find words in which to express the emotions which surge through her heart on finding her babe, just dressed in its Sunday best, stirring the contents of a bottle of ink into the coal ashes with the hair-brush, but she will try to, and try with all her might.

ARTEMUS WARD thus describes his perils at sea: "Deth stared us into the face. But we had rather the advantage of Deth. While Deth stared us into the face, thar was about seventy of us starin' Deth into the face. The prospect wasn't pleasin' to us. Not much. I don't know how Deth liked it."

"Yor stupid thing," said Mrs. Henpeck to her husband, "can't you remember on what day Mrs. Gen. Bumper called?" "I—I—think it was the day you hit me with the camp-stool." "Oh, then it was Tuesday." "No, my dear, Tuesday was the day you poked me in the ear with your parasol."

At the restaurant—Guest, who misses his usual waiter—"What has become of Auguste?" Proprietor—"Do not mention the name of the wretch, my dear sir; he used to polish the plates with his handkerchief. There is another like him, I know—I've been on his trail for a month—just let me catch him at it, that's all."

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1877.

Torpedo Boats.

The *Scientific American* of March 17, gives an illustrated description of the torpedo Alarm. It says while foreign nations have bestowed chief attention upon immensely costly experiments on guns and armour, here in the United States the principal aim has been the perfection of the torpedo system. An admirably organized and thoroughly equipped torpedo school for the navy has for several years been in existence in Newport, R. I. The work which there is done is not published, but many of its results are of great importance. There is also an army torpedo station at Willet's Point, Long Island. We have also constructed one torpedo vessel which is probably the most formidable craft afloat (not excepting the Italian ironclads with their 100-ton guns), and in time of war will form the model for a fleet of like steamers. This vessel is the Alarm which would be a disagreeable craft for heavy iron-clad one like the *Vanzord* for instance, which went down like a shot on being slightly rammed to encounter. She is well provided with defensive means. Having sighted an enemy—say at night—her compound engines drive her headlong at him at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. As she nears him the immense electric on her bow flashes out its glare, blinding her adversary to her own hull (which is already sunk so low that her deck is but three feet above the sea), while displaying his every proportion. The roar of her fifteen-inch gun as it hurls its huge shot or shell into the attacked vessel, is followed by the crash of the bow spar torpedo striking the devoted craft thirteen feet below the water line. Then, perhaps, after a momentary check due to the torpedo recoil, the Alarm plunges forward, driving her immense ram into her adversary's crushed side. As she swings broadside on to her foe, another torpedo spar shoots out from her side, and another torpedo is exploded under the unguarded bottom of the enemy; while the machine guns under the torpedo boat's rail keep up a deadly fire of thousands of bullets per minute, sweeping her opponent's decks. Her length is one hundred and seventy-two feet, of which thirty-two feet is snout or ram; her beam is twenty-seven feet six inches, and she draws eleven feet of water, displacing about seven hundred tons. She is built of thoroughly tested charcoal iron, and on the English bracket plan system; that is to say she has really a double hull, one shell being constructed inside the other. Within the outside shell three longitudinal of great strength runs the entire length of the vessel, and are connected with bars running in a horizontal direction by brackets. The different sections can be entered through man-holes, so that a person can pass from stem to stern between the inner and outer vessels. These compartments are all water-tight, so that in the event of a leak, only one section could fill. The whole interior of the vessel is also built in compartments which may be hermetically sealed.

Population of Holland.

The population of Holland numbered, upon the 1st of January last, 3,809,327, of whom 1,834,417 are males, as against 3,579,529 in 1868, the increase, therefore, being 229,798 in the interval of seven years. In 1870 the number of births was 136,124 rising gradually to 144,181 in 1876, while the number of deaths declined from 114,334 in 1871 to 92,676 in 1874, but increased again to 104,479 in 1875. Simultaneously with this return, the Dutch Minister of public institutions has published some educational statistics for 1875, from which it appears that there were 2,688 primary schools, of which 489 are schools of a higher degree, being an increase of 22 over the preceding year. There are, in addition, 135 private schools in receipt of a subsidy, and 994 which do not receive any assistance from the state, 569 of which give education of a higher degree. Altogether Holland has 3,817 schools, or thirty-three more than in 1874, and of these 1,174 are schools of a higher degree. The staff of teachers consisted, in 1875, of 9,267 masters and 2,708 mistresses.

A Pleasant Duty.

It is always a pleasure to recommend a good article, especially one that so admirably sustains all recommendations as does Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, being perfectly reliable in every respect. A severe cough or a neglected cold yields readily to its wonderful power. By it the worst cases of Asthma and Bronchitis are cured in the shortest time possible. Consumption and Cough worn patients will remember this remedy is guaranteed to give immediate relief. Dr. King's New Discovery is pleasant to the taste and perfectly harmless. As you value your existence you can not afford to be without it. Give it a trial. Trial bottles free. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, also by J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Michigan.

Special Notices.

Just received a supply of Spring Styles of Hats, new styles of Calicoes and Fancy Goods, all of which we will sell cheap for cash. Call at

D. BEITSCH.

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved \$30 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful—reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The "Homestead" is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, \$30, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Married.

VERWEY-DEWITT—At the residence of Mr. John Kegeler, Holland City, Mich., March 29. A. D. 1877, by Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., Mr. Gradus Cornelis Verwey, of Holland, to Miss Jane Dewitt, of Fillmore.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the late firm of E. Krusinga & Son, that the undersigned has been appointed the assignee of the estate of said firm, and that all indebtedness due them, must be paid to him without delay.

MANLY D. HOWARD,
Assignee of E. KRUSINGA & SON.
HOLLAND, March 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

ANY one wishing the services of the undersigned physician is hereby kindly requested to leave notice at his

Residence, or at his Office,
ON THE CORNER OF
NINTH & FISH STS.,
whereas his

practice will not permit him to be elsewhere at stipulated times.
R. A. SCHOUTEN,
Physician.
7-1w
HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by James Vose and Julia M. Vose, his wife, to Mariette Howland, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber V of Mortgages, on page 371, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twelve hundred and sixty dollars and forty-one cents, and also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: All those certain and being situate in pieces or parcels of land lying and being situate in the Village of Eastmanville, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Block twenty-four, all of Block twenty-five, Block twenty-six and Block twenty-seven, all in said Village of Eastmanville, and numbered according to the plat of said Village as recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa in said State, containing about two acres of land, be the same more or less, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 28th, A. D. 1877.
MARIETTE HOWLAND, Mortgagee.
R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by George P. Reed and Azuba Reed, his wife, to Eli Hartzell, bearing date the fourth day of June, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the tenth day of June, A. D. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 556, through non-payment of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of fourteen hundred and forty-nine dollars and seven cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of section thirteen, town seven north, range fourteen west; also the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-three, town seven north, range fourteen west, containing eighty acres, same more or less, according to Government Survey, all being in Ottawa County, State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said County, ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 30th, A. D. 1877.
ELI HARTZELL, Mortgagee.
R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

THE

CITY HOTEL,
E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.
Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving

New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,
Consisting of all kinds of
NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of
COFFINS,

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

Live Geese Feathers a Specialty.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, March 30, 1877.

Registration Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Registration of the City of Holland, will meet at the following places in said city, on Saturday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1877, between the hours of eight o'clock A. M. and eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing the lists of qualified voters of the several wards of said city:

In the 1st Ward, at Engine Rooms, No. 2;

In the 2nd Ward, at the Barber shop of P. Schravensande;

In the 3rd Ward, at the Common Council Room;

In the 4th Ward, at the residence of Geo. H. Sipp.

R. KANTERS,
H. C. MATRAU,
J. W. MINDERHOUT,
W. CROPLEY,
O. BREYMAN,
J. DYKEMA,
G. H. SIPP,
SIMON SCHMID.

Board of
Registration of
the City of
Holland.

Dated: HOLLAND, March 10, A. D. 1877.

Election Notice.

CLERK'S OFFICE, City of Holland,)
March 21, 1877.

To the Electors of the City of Holland:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Common Council of the city of Holland, held March 21, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted and ordered submitted to the vote of the electors of said city:

Whereas, In the opinion of the Common Council of the city of Holland there will be required by said city for public purposes to be paid for from one or more of the general funds of said city during the fiscal year commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1877, a greater amount than can be raised by tax or loan during said fiscal year, owing to a large increase in the demands for the support of the poor of the city; and

Whereas, Such amount cannot be raised or appropriated, nor such liability incurred during said fiscal year, unless the proposition involving the raising of such additional amount as aforesaid shall be sanctioned by a majority vote of the electors of said city, voting upon the proposition, at the next annual city election; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Common Council of the city of Holland, that an additional amount of one thousand dollars (being an amount not exceeding and less than two per cent of the assessed valuation of the property in said city as shown by the last preceding tax roll, and additional to the one and one-quarter per cent or aggregate amount which the Common Council may raise by general tax during the said fiscal year upon the taxable real and personal property in the city, for the purpose of defraying the general expenses and liabilities of the corporation exclusive of school taxes, as provided in the city charter) shall be and the same is hereby raised and appropriated for the support of the poor of the city for and during the said fiscal year, commencing on the third Monday in March, A. D. 1877; that the said amount of one thousand dollars shall be credited to the "Poor Fund" of the city, said fund being one of the general funds of said city; and that said amount shall be raised by general tax upon the taxable real and personal property in the city and shall be spread upon the next annual assessment roll; and be it further

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of Title XXI of the city charter, the above resolution, proposing to raise by tax for the support of the poor of the city the additional amount of one thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby submitted to a vote of the electors of the city of Holland, voting upon the question, at the next annual city election, to be held on the first Monday in April, A. D. 1877; that at said election the vote shall be by ballot; and that each ballot shall contain the words: "For the raising and appropriating of an additional amount of one thousand dollars for the support of the poor of the city," or, "AGAINST the raising and appropriating of an additional amount of one thousand dollars for the support of the poor of the city," as the elector in each case may designate.

By order of the Common Council of the city of Holland.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

Worst Dress Goods—some of the richest patterns ever opened here at an astonishingly low price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches,
Jewelry & F.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

CROSBY'S

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

This is and remains the popular Eating House of Grand Rapids.

Spring Chickens on Hand.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

Breakfast 25 cts. Dinner 25 cts. Supper 25 cts.

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Meals got up to order any time, and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

1-11

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.



A Family Knitting Machine!

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performances and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy work.

With almost Magical speed,

and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. It will knit a pair of socks in fifteen minutes! Every machine WARRANTED perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30. No. 3 " " " 72 & 100 " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, where we have no agent, express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO. 5, 18-1y Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Henry Samuel and Emma Samuel of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Kattie, of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 483, of which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, duly assigned by William Kattie to Charles Storing of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day, in Liber Y of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$150.00 for principal and interest, and whereas the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of \$15 as solicitors or attorneys fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as of the Village of Holland in the Register's office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., December 28 A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING, Assignee of Mortgage.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys. for Assignee.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

—THE—

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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

Hottings.

Gold remains steady at 104 1/4 @ 104 1/4.

JOHN JACOBUSSEN was sentenced for one year to the State Prison. It is considered a light sentence.

We are requested to appeal to that portion of the people who owe anything to Mr. Jacob O. Doesburg, to come up and settle.

THERE will be Easter services and Holy communion at Grace (Episcopal) Church on Sunday Evening, April 1st, and sermon by Rev. J. Rice Taylor.

THE sad news reached us of the death of the wife of Rev. P. Lepeltak, of Greenleaf, Minn., on the 20th inst. She was the only sister of ex-sheriff Woltman and brother.

THE schooner A. Plugger is ready for business, and the Joses is being painted up. The scow Banner is also receiving a coat of paint, and some repairs preparatory to starting on her summer's work.

We hope our readers will kindly bear with us, whereas the city legal notices take up so much room that there is very little left for other articles. In our next issue we will be enabled to furnish the usual amount of news and reading matter again.

We call attention to the new advertisement of Mr. S. Reidsema, who has just received a new and large stock of furniture and house furnishing goods. The stock is complete and contains some choice assortments. Give him a call, and judge for yourself.

THE Y. M. C. A. is revived again. A meeting was called and held on Tuesday last and reorganized by electing the following officers: K. Schaddelee, president; A. Visscher and L. Heckhuis, vice presidents; A. M. Kanter, recording secretary; G. Van Schelven, corresponding secretary; H. Copley, treasurer; W. Walker, librarian.

We have not been enabled to learn the particulars about the Zeeland nominations, but we know that they have concluded to print a double named ticket, and the issue is really on Supervisors. The names presented for these two offices are the present incumbent, J. G. Van Hees, and Harry Bosch. The Zeeland folks are wide awake and know how to save expenses.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Schouten, who is building an office near his residence, on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. The doctor calls the attention of the public to the fact, that his practice will not permit him to be at any appointed place at a stipulated time, and therefore requests that orders for his services shall only be left at his residence or at his office.

At the Republican Township caucus, on Thursday, the following ticket was put in nomination:

For Supervisor—Wiepke Diekema.
For Township Clerk—J. Marsilje.
For School Inspector—J. Ten Have.
For School Superintendent—A. Visscher.
For Highway Commissioner—J. Dykema.
For Justice of the Peace—J. Marsilje.

THE oldest man in New York, Capt. Lahrbusch, celebrated his 111th birthday on the 9th inst. He is thin and bent, but has been about briskly till within a few days. The most prominent men of New York—Thurlof Weed, A. T. Stewart, and many others,—have delighted to do him honor, and it is even stated that Capt. Lahrbusch has received for a long time a pension from a wealthy citizen deeply interested in his extraordinary history. He is now quite sick.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in Heck's gristmill, at Burnip's corner, in the county of Allegan, on Thursday morning, the 22d inst. Two children of Mr. J. S. Warner, a boy and a girl, of the ages of 12 and 10 respectively, were playing in the mill, and the girl's clothing getting caught in the main shaft, the boy attempted to rescue her, but got caught himself and was literally torn to pieces, and died very soon. The girl had one of her legs broken in two places, and is otherwise so seriously injured, that she is not expected to recover. Dr. Palmer, residing in that neighborhood, attended the case.

THE stove factory of E. Van der Veen & Co., has been prepared for operation, by raising its smoke stack and making other repairs. On Monday next it will be ready to start, and by Tuesday morning we confidently expect that its melodious whistle will wake the echo. This company has bought up a great many bolts, to the number of about 3,000 cords, and the starting up of this factory will be hailed with joy by a great many. The company will stop buying bolts for the present, and will turn their whole attention to manufacture. This business together with Mr. Van der Veen's own building, and running for alderman, will no doubt give him all the business he wants to attend to.

Don't forget to vote your anti-bridge ticket.

WANTED—New Maple syrup or sugar in pay for the News.

MRS. J. DUURSEMA has arrived home from Chicago, and her health seems to be much improved.

DON C. HENDERSON, the editor of the Allegan Journal, is a candidate for Public Printer of the U. S. at Washington. Go in Don! Get it if you can.

THE store of Klaas Brouwer, at Grand Haven, was broken into on Tuesday night last, and \$15,000 in money was stolen. An arrest was made of a suspicious character, and is held for examination.

LIST of letters remaining in Post-Office at Holland, Michigan, March 29, 1877. George F. Conger, Miss Mary M. Duram, John Gender, C. Schippers.

WM. VERBEEK P. M.

JOHN WABEEK, a brother of a student at Hope College by the same name, committed suicide at North Holland on Thursday morning last. His body was found hanging in a barn. The cause of the deed is unknown.

A YOUNG man by the name of Van Rensselaer Taylor, of Jamestown, was arrested and arraigned for disturbing a religious meeting last week, held by the United Brethren in Christ, in that Township. The case was mutually settled, and the defendant paid the costs.

At the Ward Union Caucusses, held on Thursday evening, the following nominations were made:

First ward—For alderman, L. Spritsma; for constable, John Vaupell.
Second ward—For alderman, D. de Vries; for constable, P. Pfanstiehl.
Third ward—For alderman, E. Van der Veen; for constable, P. Koning.
Fourth ward—For alderman, M. Hoogesteeger; for constable, A. A. Finch.

At the Union Caucus of the Township of Holland the following ticket was nominated:

For Supervisor—Wiepke Diekema.
For Township Clerk—A. J. Hillebrands.
For School Inspector—J. Ten Have.
For School Superintendent—A. Huizen.
For Highway Commissioner—J. Dykema.
For Justice of the Peace—J. Marsilje.

THE Staunton Valley Virginian of the 15th inst. says: "Atty. Gen. Devens is not unknown in the valley. In the summer of 1864 he commanded a brigade under Gen. Sheridan, and for a short time had his headquarters at the house of Mrs. McCoy, then living about five miles north of Staunton, on the valley turn-pike. While quartered there he won the respect of the entire family by his courtesy and gentlemanly deportment, and allowed no depredations whatever by the men under his command."

THE Examiner, in repeating the rumor of an understanding between the British government and Russia on the basis of "the independence and integrity not of Turkey, but of the Suez canal," intimates that it may lead to the realization of the dream of Deronda's friend. "To protect the canal from the danger of an attack through Syria and Palestine, in the event of Russia's seeking an extension of territory in Asia Minor, it is proposed—so the rumor goes—to erect Palestine into a Jewish kingdom, guaranteed on the model of Belgium."

THE Allentown (Pa.) Bulletin tells the following story: "Twenty years ago a man living in this city lost a wallet containing \$60, and a lady living in Cattasqua had the fortune to find the money, but lacked the honesty to return it to the owner, though she knew who he was. Years past on, the husband of the covetous lady prospered and grew rich, the man who lost the pocket book with the money got poorer and poorer, till the other day the lady found him in the city in actual want. Her conscience pricked her sore, and going home, she got \$60 and took it to the man's family. The family was very grateful, but the man, as soon as he found out who it was that had kept his money so long, immediately instituted suit to recover interest."

QUITE an accident occurred at Olive Centre on Thursday last. The children in the family, (the name we did not learn) were cooking pine pitch to make gum, and it getting too hot, caught fire and produced a great blaze. An old lady grabbed the pan to throw it out of door, and in running stumbled over some chairs, breaking her right elbow and injuring herself considerably. The flames spread through the house rapidly and considerable damage was sustained. The spilled gum falling on a kerosene can, and melting the top off, so that part of the melted mass fell into the kerosene without igniting it, proves the safety and virtue of having kerosene above fire test. The building was saved; but if the kerosene had been poor and ignited it might have cost the life of some human being, and would certainly have destroyed that dwelling.

D. W. McMARTIN has started a blacksmithshop in the village of Graafschap, next to Den Uyl's store.

MR. JAMES DANHOFF, one of the students at Hope College is appointed an assistant in the Custom House of Grand Haven.

ONE million young whitefish were sent to Grand Haven this week, by Geo. H. Jerome, fish commissioner, and were planted in Lake Michigan on Tuesday night.

THE schr. Kate Howard, which was beached last fall at St. Joseph, has been hauled out and after a few repairs will be launched in the channel, and towed to this port for a thorough overhauling.

DURING the recent gales in the North Sea thirty-six vessels and smacks belonging to Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Grimsby Hull, and Ramsgate were lost. No fewer than 215 men and boys had been drowned, and had left entirely destitute 88 widows, 164 children, and 15 aged relatives.

A TRIAL recently took place at Pesth, Hungary, of an apparatus invented by a Hungarian officer for enabling a horse to swim a long distance with a rider without sinking. The officer crossed the Danube at its broadest part, with a rapid current, and the horse's head was kept up handsomely.

THE poplar forests in the region of country north of Lewiston Me., have been cut down for timber for the manufacture of paper. These forests have been considered by the farmers as almost worthless, a great deal of the wood or lumber hardly paying for the cutting and hauling, but now it brings a high price.

At the Democratic caucus held in the Township of Holland the following ticket was nominated: For Supervisor—Hendrik van Eyk; for township clerk—Anneus J. Hillebrands; for township treasurer—G. Huizinga; for school inspector—K. Lahuis; for superintendent of schools—B. Van Ess; for commissioner of highways—D. Madema; for justice of the peace—M. D. Howard; for constables—J. Shafer, R. Everts, P. Verwey, J. M. Crow.

So far as the workmen are concerned, the times are improving in New York city. It is stated that four months ago there were 50,000 idle mechanics in the city. Now the president of the Trades Assembly reports that not more than 20,000 men are out of employment. It is reported from another source that the condition of workmen, as a class, is now better than it has been for three years. Let us hope that we shall soon receive equally cheering accounts from all parts of the country.

An examination of the cables of the Niagara Suspension bridge has been made, and some of the weak points in the structure have been revealed. The cables at each end of the bridge, before they are anchored in the pit, are divided into seven strands, each strand numbering five hundred and twenty wires, and terminating in a "collar," which is fastened to the anchor-bar. On examining these strands it was found that nine of the wires on the underside of the "collar" had corroded and parted. These, it is said, can easily be replaced by splicing. One piece of the corroded wire, about three feet in length, has been removed, and it was found capable of sustaining thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, and drew down to half its size before parting. None of the wires on the bridge have as yet shown any tendency to elongation, and when a weight is removed from the bridge, return to their normal condition with the natural spring.

ON Wednesday evening a Union Caucus was held at Kenyon's Hall, for the purpose of nominating city officers. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. John Roost, and Dr. B. Ledebor was chosen as chairman; John A. Roost and A. M. Kanter were chosen as secretaries. Mr. K. Schaddelee was nominated for Mayor, and made a neat little speech in accepting the nomination. The next ballot was for City Clerk, and the present incumbent, Mr. J. A. Roost, was renominated. The ballot for supervisor was close, and culminated in the nomination of Mr. A. Flietstra. H. Meengs was renominated for treasurer by acclamation. At this junction it was moved and carried to hold the ward caucusses the following evening in the different wards. The next balloting was for City Marshal, and was closely contested by four candidates—John Vaupell gaining the nomination by a fair majority. By this time the caucus was thinned out considerably, as it was getting quite late; however, the business was proceeded with, and Mr. F. J. Ort, was nominated as a Justice of the Peace for full term. And now we reach one of the most important points on our ticket, to wit: the nomination of school inspectors. It was bad management to wait until 11 P. M. with the nominations of so important an office, after a majority of the people had gone home, and it was poor policy for those interested not to stay. After a very scattering informal ballot, the final choice was Mr. Geo. Van Duren and Wm. Van Putten.

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
No. 86, Eighth Street.
Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash.
We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.
T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

TUG FOR SALE.
I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD.
HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877. Holland, Mich.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,
—AT—
NO. 22 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-14 W & H. ELFERDINK.

STOVES! STOVES!
Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of
PARLOR STOVES,
and a great many New Patterns.
WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CALL AND SEE.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 1876.
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

J. W. Bosman,
Merchant Tailor,
Dealer in all kinds of
Ready Made
AND
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
Moved into his
NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS and now offers a full line of goods and at such reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage of every one to come and inquire. We have ample facilities in our new quarters to make up clothing at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-14

BOOKBINDING!

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

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

H. Wijkhuijzen,
ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Offers his services as such to the public and will guarantee his work for moderate charges. Having been engaged for some time past for Messrs. Joslin & Breymann, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and Jewellery business, and Mr. Wijkhuijzen to the Watchmaking. However, each of them will wait on the public in absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.
H. WIJKHUIJZEN,
J. ALBERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business, wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his stock of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Flour & Feed.
tc., tc.

The Goods are first-class.
PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.
HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

I. P. THIBOUT,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH

79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the lowest possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

SECURE AN AGENCY
and \$50 or \$100 per week.

"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"

HOMESTEAD \$20

SEWING

\$20 MACHINE

For Domestic use.

With Table and Fixtures Complete only \$20.

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for constant family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a 50 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines. For absolute Strength, Reliability and general usefulness; will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breeches, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, and the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, or make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy that servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work, \$20. Half Case, Cover, Side Drawers and Cabinet Styles each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address: John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York. 2-14

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

This Meat Market is in Sluiter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store. They keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh meats, and also keep

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

and every thing else belonging to that line of business. Full weights and good quality is our standing rule.

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG & BBAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

WEBSTER.

BY WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON.

Fixed, like the pole,
He stood, whatever moved,
As if, though sole,
The shock to take and break, it him behooved.

The shock he broke;
The multitudinous main
He waves awake—
Woke all its waves, and stormed the rock in vain.

To join the waves,
The musing winds went forth,
From all their caves,
Against him, west, and east, and south, and north.

The spinning void
Of whirlwind, humming by
In its cyclod
Paused, on that seated strength its strength to try

And the floods came—
Deep called to deep aloud,
Through the great frame
Of nature, twist the billow and the cloud.

And deluge rolled,
From pole to pole one tide,
Waste, as of old,
And, wetting, shouldered huge against his side.

The thunderbolt
As when that Titan world
Rose in revolt,
Hot through the kindling air again was hurled;

And, whence it slept,
Like a swift arrow, dashed,
The lightning leapt,
And round him its fierce arms of flame entwined.

The rending throes
Of earthquake, to and fro,
From their repose,
Rocked the perpetual hills, or laid them low.

And still he stood—
For the vexed planet still,
Created good,
Was whole, and held her course, and had her will.

Around him cloud,
Pale specter of spent storm,
Clung, like a shroud,
And veiled awhile the inviolable form.

But umpire Time,
Serenely wise and just,
With slow, sublime,
Unalterable decision, and august,

Cleansed this away,
And, lo! the glorious front,
In candid day,
Resumed, with solemn joy, its ancient wont.

—Scribner for April.

MY FRIEND, THE TRAMP.

BY BRET HARTE.

I had been sauntering over the clover downs of a certain noted New England seaport. It was a Sabbath morning, so singularly reposeful and gracious—so replete with the significance of the seventh day of rest that even the Sabbath bells ringing a mile away over the salt marshes had little that was monitory, mandatory, or even supplicatory in their drowsy voices. Rather they seemed to call from their cloudy towers, like some renegade muezzin: "Sleep is better than prayer; sleep on, oh sons of the Puritans! Slumber still, oh deacons and vestrymen. Let, oh let those feet that are swift to wickedness curl up beneath thee; those palms that are itching for the shekels of the ungodly lie clasped beneath thy pillow. Sleep is better than prayer."

And, indeed, though it was high morning, sleep was still in the air. Wrought upon at last by the combined influences of sea, and sky, and atmosphere, I succumbed, and lay down on one of the boulders of a little stony slope that gave upon the sea. The great Atlantic lay before me, not yet quite awake, but slowly heaving with the rythmical expiration of slumber. There was no sail visible in the misty horizon. There was nothing to do but to lie and stare at the unwinning ether.

Suddenly I became aware of the strong fumes of tobacco. Turning my head I saw a pale, blue smoke curling up from behind an adjacent boulder. Rising and climbing over the intervening granite, I came upon a little hollow, in which, comfortably extended on the mosses and lichens, lay a powerfully-built man. He was very rugged; he was very dirty; there was a strong suggestion about him of his having too much hair, too much nail, too much perspiration; too much of those superfluous excrecences and exudations that society and civilization strive to keep under. But it was noticeable that he had not much of anything else. It was The Tramp.

With that swift severity with which we always visit rebuke upon the person who happens to present any one of our vices offensively before us, in his own person, I was deeply indignant at his laziness. Perhaps I showed it in my manner, for he rose to a half-sitting attitude, returned my stare apologetically, and made a movement toward knocking the fire from his pipe against the granite.

"Shure, sur, and if I'd balaved that I was trispassin on yer Honor's grounds it's meself that would hev laid down on the say shore and takin' the salt waves for me blankets. But's siveenteen miles I've walked this blessed noight, with nothin' to sustain me, and hevin a mortal wakeness to fight wid in me bowels, by reason of starvation, and only a bit o' baccy that the Widdy Maloney giv me at the cross roads, to kape me up intoirly. But it was the dark day I left me home in Milwaukee to walk to Boston, and if ye'll oblige a lone man who has left a wife and six children in Milwaukee, wid the loan of 25 cints, furninst the time he gits wurruk, God'll be good o ye."

It instantly flashed through my mind that the man before me had the previous night partaken of the kitchen hospitality of my little cottage two miles away. That he presented himself in the guise of a distressed fisherman, mulcted of his wages by an inhuman Captain; that he had a wife lying sick of consumption in the next village, and two children, one of them a cripple, wandering in the streets of Boston. I remember that this tremendous indictment against Fortune touched the family, and that the distressed fisherman was provided with clothes, food, and some small change. The food and small change had disappeared, but the garments for the consumptive wife, where were they? He had been using them for a pillow.

Instantly pointed out this fact, and charged him with the deception. To my surprise he took it quietly and even

a little complacently. "Bedad, yer roight; ye see, sir (confidentially), ye see, sir, until I get to wor-ruk, and its wor-ruk I'm lukin for, I have to desave now and thin to shute the locality. Ah, God save us, but on the say coast they'r that har-rud upon thin that don't belong to the say."

I ventured to suggest that a strong, healthy man like him might have found work somewhere between Milwaukee and Boston.

"Ah, but ye see I get free passage on a freight train, and didn't sthoph. It was in the Aist that I expicted to find wor-ruk."

"Have you any trade?"
"Trade, is it? I'm a brickmaker, God knows, and many's the lift I've had at makin' bricks in Milwaukee. Sure, I've as aisy a hand at it as any man. Maybe yer Honor might know of a kill hereabouts?"

Now, to my certain knowledge, there was not a brick kiln within fifty miles of that spot, and of all unlikely places to find one would have been this sandy peninsula, given up to the summer residences of a few wealthy people. Yet I could not help admiring the assumption of the scamp, who knew this fact as well as myself. But I said, "I can give you work for a day or two," and bidding him gather up his sick wife's apparel, led the way across the downs to my cottage. At first I think the offer took him by surprise, and gave him some consternation, but he presently recovered his spirits, and almost instantly his speech. "Ah, wur-ruk, is it? God be praised; its meself that's ready and willin'. Though maybe me hand is spoilt wid brick-making."

I assured him that the work I would give him would require no delicate manipulation, and so we fared on over the sleepy downs. But I could not help noticing that, although an invalid, I was a much better pedestrian than my companion, frequently leaving him behind, and that, even as a "tramp," he was etymologically an impostor. He had a way of lingering beside the fences we had to climb over as if to continue more confidentially the history of his misfortunes and troubles, which he was delivering to me during our homeward walk, and I noticed that he could seldom resist the invitation of a mossy boulder or a tussock of salt grass. "Ye see, sir," he would say, suddenly sitting down; "it's along uv me misfortunes beginnin in Milwaukee that—"and it was not until I was out of hearing that he would languidly gather his traps again and saunter after me. When I reached my own garden gate he leaned for a moment over it, with both of his powerful arms extended downward, and said, "Ah, but it's a blessin' that Sunday comes to give rest fur the wake and the weary, and thin as walks siveenteen miles to get it." Of course I took the hint. There was evidently no work to be had from my friend the tramp that day. Yet his countenance brightened as he saw the limited extent of my domain, and observed that the garden, so-called, was only a flower-bed about twenty-five by ten. As he had doubtless before this been utilized to the extent of his capacity in digging, he had probably expected that kind of work, and I dare say I discomfited him by pointing him to an almost leveled stone wall about twenty feet long, with the remark that his work would be the rebuilding of that stone wall with stone brought from the neighboring slopes. In a few moments he was comfortably provided for in the kitchen, where the cook, a woman of his own nativity, apparently "chaffed" him with a raillery that was to me quite unintelligible. Yet I noticed that when, at sunset, he accompanied Bridget to the spring for water, ostentatiously flourishing the empty bucket in his hand, and when they returned in the gloaming Bridget was carrying the water, and my friend, the Tramp, was some paces behind her cheerfully "colloguing," and picking blackberries.

At 7 the next morning he started in cheerfully to work. At 9 a. m. he had placed three large stones on the first course in position, an hour having been spent in looking for a pick and hammer, and in the incident "chaffing" with Bridget. At 10 o'clock I went to overlook his work; it was a rash action, as it caused him to respectfully doff his hat, discontinue his labors, and lean back against the fence in cheerful and easy conversation. "Are ye fond uv blackberries, Captain?" I told him that the children were in the habit of getting them from the meadow beyond—hoping to estop the suggestion I knew was coming. "Ah, but Captain, it's meself that with wandering and having nothin' to pass me lips but the berries I'd pick from the hedges—its meself knows where to find them. Shure, it's yer chider, and foine boys they are, Captain, that are besaching me to go wid em to the place, knowast only to meself." It is unnecessary to say that he triumphed. After the manner of vagabonds of all degrees, he had enlisted the women and children on his side—and my friend the Tramp had his own way. He departed at 11 and returned at 4 p. m. with a tin dinner pail half filled. On interrogating the boys it appeared that they had "a bully time," but on cross-examination it came out that they had picked the berries. From 4 to 6 three more stones were laid, and the arduous labors of the day were over. As I stood looking at the first course of six stones my friend, the Tramp, stretched his strong arms out to their fullest extent and said: "Ay, but it's wor-ruk that's good for me: gin me wor-ruk, and it's all I'll be askin' fur."

I ventured to suggest that he had not yet accomplished much.

"Wait till to-morrow. Ah, but ye'll see thin. It's me hand that's yet onasy wid brick-making and strange to the shtones. Av ye'll wait till to-morrow?"

hard at work laying the courses of the stone wall, assisted by Bridget and Norah, who were dragging stones from the hillsides, while comfortably stretched on the top of the wall lay my friend, the Tramp, quietly overseeing the operations with lazy and humorous comment. For an instant I was foolishly indignant, but he soon brought me to my senses. "Shure, sir, it's only larnin' the boys the habits uv industry I was—and may they never know, be the same token, what it is to wor-ruk for the bread betune their lips. Shure it's but makin' em think it was play I was. As for the colleens beyint in the kitchen, sure isn't it better they was helpin your Honor here than colloguing with themselves inside?"

Nevertheless, I thought it expedient to forbid henceforth any interruption of servants or children with my friend's "wor-ruk." Perhaps it was the result of this embargo that the next morning early the Tramp wanted to see me.

"And it's sorry I am to say it to ye, sur," he began, "but it's the handlin' of this stun that's desthroyin' me touch at the brickmakin', and it's better I should lave ye and find wor-ruk at me own thrade. For it's wor-ruk I'm nadin'. It isn't meself, Captin, to ate the bread of idleness. And so good-by to ye, and if it's 50 cints ye can be givin' me ontill I'll find a kill—it's God that'll repay ye."

He got the money. But he got also conditionally a note from me to my next neighbor, a wealthy retired physician, possessed of a large domain—a man eminently practical and business-like in his management of it. He employed many laborers on the sterile waste he called his "farm," and it occurred to me that if there really was any work in my friend the Tramp, which me own indolence and preoccupation had failed to bring out, he was the man to do it.

I met him a week after. It was with some embarrassment that I inquired after my friend, the Tramp. "O, yes," he said, reflectively, "let's see—he came Monday and left me Thursday. He was, I think, a stout, strong man, a well-meaning, good-humored fellow, but afflicted with a most singular variety of diseases. The first day I put him at work in the stables he developed chills and fever caught in the swamps of Louisiana—"

"Excuse me," I said hurriedly—"you mean in Milwaukee?"

"I know what I'm talking about," returned the Doctor, testily; "he told me his whole wretched story; his escape from the Confederate service; the attack upon him by armed negroes; his concealment in the bayous and swamps—"

"Go on, Doctor," I said, feebly; "you were speaking of his work."

"Yes—well, his system was full of malaria; the first day I had him wrapped up in blankets and dosed with quinine. The next day he was taken with all the symptoms of cholera morbus, and I had to keep him upon brandy and capsicum. Rheumatism set in on the following day and incapacitated him for work, and I concluded I had better give him a note to the director of the City Hospital than keep him here. As a pathological study he was good, but as I was looking for a man to keep about the stable I couldn't afford to keep him in both capacities."

As I never could really tell when the Doctor was in joke or in earnest I dropped the subject. And so my friend the Tramp gradually faded from my memory, not, however, without leaving behind him in the barn, where he had slept, a lingering flavor of whisky, onions, and fluffiness. But in two weeks this had gone, and the "Shebang" (as my friends irreverently termed my habitation) knew him no more. Yet it was pleasant to think of him as having returned to his family at Milwaukee, or making his Louisiana house once more happy with his presence, or again tempting the fish-producing main—this time with a noble and equitable Captain.

It was a lovely August morning when I rode across the sandy peninsula to visit a certain noted family, whereof all the sons were valiant and the daughters beautiful. The front of the house was deserted, but on the rear verandah I heard the rustle of gowns, and above it arose what seemed to be the voice of Ulysses, reciting his wanderings. There was no mistaking that voice—it was my friend the Tramp.

From what I could hastily gather from his speech, he had walked from St. John, N. B., to rejoin a distressed wife in New York, who was, however, living with opulent but objectionable relatives. "An' shure, Miss, I wouldn't be asking ye the loan of a cint if I could get wor-ruk at me trade of carpet-wavin'—and maybe ye know of some manufactory where they wave carpets beyant here. Ah, Miss, and if ye don't give me a cint, it's enough for the loikes of me to know that me troubles has brought the tears in the most beautiful oyes in the wur-ruld, and God bless ye for it, Miss!"

Now I knew that the most beautiful eyes in the world belonged to one of the most sympathetic and tenderest hearts in the world, and I felt that common justice demanded my interference between it and one of the biggest scamps in the world. So, without waiting to be announced by the servant, I opened the door and joined the group on the verandah.

If I expected to touch the conscience of my friend the Tramp by a dramatic entrance, I failed utterly! For no sooner did he see me than he instantly gave vent to a howl of delight, and, falling on his knees before me, grasped my hand and turned oratorically to the ladies.

"Oh, but it's Himself—Himself that has come as a witness to me charackter! Oh, but it's Himself that lifted me four wakes ago, when I was lyin' with a mortal wakeness on the say coast and tuk me to his house. Oh, but it's Himself that shupported me over the faldes, and whin the chills and faver came on me and I shivered wid the cold, it was Himself, God bless him, as stripped the coat off

his back, and giv it me, sayin', 'Tak it, Dinna, its shtharved with the cowlid say air ye'll be entoirly.' Ah, but look at him—will ye, Miss! Look at his swate, modist face—a blushin' like your own, Miss. Ah! look at him, will ye? He'll be denyin' of it in a minit—may the blessin' uv God folly him. Look at him, Miss! Ah, but its a swate pair ye'd make! (the rascal knew I was a married man). Ah, Miss, if ye could see him wroightin' day and night with such an illigant hand of his own—he had evidently believed from the gossip of my servants that I was a professor of chirography—if ye could see him, Miss, as I have, ye'd be proud of him."

He stopped out of breath. I was so completely astounded I could say nothing; the tremendous indictment I had framed to utter as I opened the door vanished completely. And as the Most Beautiful Eyes on the Wur-ruld turned gratefully to mine—well—

I still retained enough principle to ask the ladies to withdraw, while I would take upon myself the duty of examining into the case of my friend, the Tramp, and giving him such relief as was required. (I did not know until afterward, however, that the rascal had already despoiled their scant purses of \$3.50.) When the door was closed upon them I turned upon him.

"You infernal rascal!"

"Ah, Captain, and would ye be refusin' me a carrackther, and me givin' ye such a one as Oi did? God save us! but if ye'd hav' seen the luk that the purty one give ye. Well, before the chills and faver bruk me spirits entirely, when I was a young man, and makin' me tin dollars a week brick makin', its meself that wud huv given—"

"I consider," I broke in, "that a dollar is a fair price for your story, and, as I shall have to take it all back and expose you before the next twenty-four hours pass, I think you had better hasten to Milwaukee, New York, or Louisiana."

I handed him the dollar. "Mind, I don't want to see your face again."

"Ye wun't, Captain."

And I did not.

But it so chanced that later in the season, when the migratory inhabitants had flown to their hot-air registers in Boston and Providence, I breakfasted with one who had lingered. It was a certain Boston lawyer—replete with principle, honesty, self-discipline, statistics, aesthetics, and a perfect consciousness of possessing all these virtues, and a full recognition of their market values. I think he tolerated me as a kind of foreigner, gently but firmly waiving all argument on any topic, frequently distrusting my facts, generally my deductions, and always my ideas. In conversation he always appeared to descend only half way down a long moral and intellectual staircase, and always delivered his conclusions over the balusters.

I had been speaking of my friend, the Tramp. "There is but one way of treating that class of impostors; it is simply to recognize the fact that the law calls him a 'vagrant,' and makes his trade a misdemeanor. Any sentiment on the other side renders you *particeps criminis*. I don't know but an action would lie against you for encouraging tramps. Now, I have an efficacious way of dealing with these gentry." He rose and took a double-barreled fowling-piece from the chimney. "When a tramp appears on my property I warn him off. If he persists I fire on him—as I would on any criminal trespasser."

"Fire on him?" I echoed, in alarm.

"Yes—but with powder only! Of course he doesn't know that. But he doesn't come back."

It struck me for the first time that possibly many other of my friend's arguments might be only blank cartridges, and used to frighten off other trespassing intellects.

"Of course, if the Tramp still persisted I would be justified in using shot. Last evening I had a visit from one. He was coming over the wall. My shotgun was efficacious; you should have seen him run!"

It was useless to argue with so positive a mind, and I dropped the subject. After breakfast I strolled over the downs, my friend promising to join me as soon as he arranged some household business.

It was a lovely, peaceful morning, not unlike the day when I first met my friend the Tramp. The hush of a great benediction lay on land and sea. A few white sails twinkled afar, but sleepily—one or two large ships were creeping in lazily—like my friend the Tramp. A voice behind me startled me.

My host had rejoined me. His face, however, looked a little troubled.

"I just now learned something of importance," he began; "it appears that with all my precautions that Tramp has visited my kitchen and the servants have entertained him. Yesterday morning, it appears, while I was absent he had the audacity to borrow my gun to go duck shooting. At the end of two or three hours he returned with two ducks and—the gun."

"That was, at least, honest."

"Yes—but! That fool of a girl says that, as he handed back the gun, he told her it was all right, and that he had lost it. It up again to save the master trouble."

"I think I showed my concern in my face," for he added, hastily, "It was only duck-shot—a few wouldn't hurt him!"

Nevertheless, we both walked on in silence for a moment.

"I thought the gun kicked a little," he said at last, musingly; "but the idea of—Hullo! what's this?"

He had stopped before the hollow where I had first seen my Tramp. It was deserted, but on the mosses there were spots of blood and fragments of an old gown, blood-stained, as if used for bandages. I looked at it closely; it was the gown intended for the consumptive wife of my friend, the Tramp.

But my host was already nervously tracking the blood-stains that on rock,

moss and boulder were steadily leading toward the sea. When I overtook him at last on the shore, he was standing before a flat rock, on which lay a bundle I recognized, tied up in a handkerchief, and a crooked grapevine stick.

"He may have come here to wash his wounds—salt is a styptic," said my host, who had recovered his correct precision of statement.

I said nothing, but looked toward the sea. Whatever secret lay hid in its breast, it kept it fast. Whatever its calm eyes had seen that summer night, it gave no reflection now. It lay there passive, imperturbable and reticent. But my friend, the Tramp, was gone!—*New York Sun.*

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How Do Birds Migrate?
Some birds fly only in the day-time; others, such as the fly-catchers, kingfishers, whip-poor-wills and night-hawks, do their traveling at night. Many journey alone or in pairs, although most unite into flocks and travel in company. The migrations of the wild geese are especially interesting. When the time for migration has come, the wild geese assemble and spend some time in a loud and animated discussion of the journey. Then they all rise into the air and arrange themselves in two long lines, meeting like the sides of the letter V. The leader takes up his position at the point where the lines meet, and the birds begin their flight, the point of the V going first, so that the leader is in advance of all the rest of the flock. He is always an old gander; only, as this position is very fatiguing, one leader does not occupy it very long, but, as soon as he becomes tired, falls back to the rear and allows another to take his place. Geese, while upon their migrations, fly very rapidly—according to some estimates, at the rate of 120 miles an hour, or two miles a minute. They generally rest by some pond or river a part of the night, but sometimes they fly all night as well as all day. In the day-time, when the weather is clear, they fly at a great height, often so far up that they are invisible to us, and their loud clamor is the only sign we have that they are passing. At night, or in foggy weather, they fly much nearer the earth, and when the air is very foggy they often become lost, and settle to wait for the mists to clear away.

The distances traveled by different birds vary very much. The robin, red-winged blackbird, and the like, go only far enough to find warmth and food, and one or two warm days in early spring are enough to call them back, after which they often go south again. The red-winged blackbird is found during the whole winter as far north as Virginia, particularly near the sea-coast and in the vicinity of large rice and corn-fields.

Other birds travel much farther in their annual journeys. In the summer the humming-bird is found as far north as Hudson's bay, but it spends its winters in those tropical, or almost tropical, regions where the flowers bloom the year through. As spring advances, this bird travels northward from Mexico by short journeys, keeping pace with the opening flowers, which afford it an unfailing supply of honey and insect food.

Many other birds also make their journey in short flights. This is the case with the robin and the blue-bird, although each is able to fly a great distance without rest, for they are said to visit Bermuda, about 200 miles from the nearest land.

Most birds make their migrations by flight, but a few do not; our coots and rails perform at least part of the journey on foot.

All the birds so far spoken of undertake their journey at certain definite seasons, and their line of march is north and south; but there are some birds which make migrations of a different character. Wild pigeons, for instance, move in whatever direction they are likely to find food, as often east or west as north or south, and these journeys take place at any time when there is a scarcity of food.—*St. Nicholas Magazine for April.*

Emperor William's Eightieth Birthday.
The 80th birthday (March 22) of William, Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, was celebrated at Berlin with great festivities. All nations of Europe were represented by special envoys to convey their congratulations and pay their respects to the octogenarian monarch; and, what with the attendance of the numerous German Princes with their families, Berlin was fairly overrun with royalty and nobility. During the day the city was profusely decorated, and in the evening banquets and illuminations were in order. Emperor William, in spite of his full four-score years, seems to have been able to bear his part in the protracted festivities, receiving in person, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, the immense throng of Princes and dignitaries who paid their respects to the venerable and august ruler of the most powerful nation of Europe. He has occupied the throne for nearly twenty years, having in 1858 been appointed Regent upon the retiring of his brother, Frederick William IV., on account of mental aberration. By the death of the latter without issue, Jan. 2, 1861, William became King of Prussia, and on the 18th of January, 1871, he was proclaimed Emperor of United Germany in the palace of the French Kings at Versailles.

The Turkish Army.
The *Memorial Diplomatique* of Jan. 27, 1877, gives the most explicit statement of the situation of the Turkish army that has yet been made, and probably the most reliable. From it we learn that the army of the Danube comprises 200,000 men, commanded by Abdul-Kerim Pasha, Generalissimo of the Turkish army. The corps of Servia and Bosnia, 100,000 strong, is commanded by Ali-Saib Pasha; the corps of Albania, 50,000 strong, by Dervish Pasha; the corps of observation on the frontier of Greece, 25,000 strong, by Ahmed-Chukri Pasha; the corps of Batoum, 40,000, by Hussein-Tahir Pasha; the corps Erzeroum, 120,000 strong, by Samih-Pasha, and the corps of Bagdad, 55,000 strong, by Hussein-Fevzi Pasha. This would make a total of 590,000 Turkish troops in the field.

Ex-Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, is in Columbia, S. C., negotiating for the establishment there of large cotton factories.

At home or abroad get Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, recognized all over the world as the best tonic, invigorator and purifier of the blood. For puny and weak children, or delicate females, an absolute necessity. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

POND'S EXTRACT

CATARRH.—Pond's Extract is nearly a specific for this disease. It can hardly be exaggerated, even in old and obstinate cases. The relief is so prompt that no one who has ever tried it will be without it.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE.—Pond's Extract should be in every family this rough weather. It removes the soreness and roughness, and softens and heals the skin promptly.

RHEUMATISM.—During severe and changeable weather, no one subject to Rheumatic Pains should be one day without Pond's Extract, which always relieves the pains on hand always. It relieves the pain and cures the disease.

CHILBLAINS will be promptly relieved and ultimately cured by bathing the afflicted parts with Pond's Extract.

FROSTED LIMBS.—Pond's Extract invariably relieves the pain and finally cures.

SORE THROAT, QUINSY, INFLAMED TONSILS AND AIR PASSAGES are promptly cured by the use of Pond's Extract. It never fails.

HISTORY OF THE USE OF POND'S EXTRACT.—This pamphlet for sale free on application to POND'S EXTRACT CO., 98 Mulden Lane, New York. Sold by Druggists.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS!

By an arrangement with I. L. Cragin & Co., 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., they agree to send to each of our subscribers, free of charge, a sample of the celebrated "Dobbin's Electric Soap," provided they receive the address and fifteen cents, which exactly pays the postage on the soap. This soap was pronounced by the Centennial Judges to be the only pure family soap made in America. Our readers have all heard of this soap. We have made this arrangement that they may all have an opportunity of cheaply testing for themselves its merits. Send your address and fifteen cents for postage direct to

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
119 South Fourth Street,
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CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
68 & 70 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

ROSES

For \$1 we will send free by mail and guarantee their safe arrival:
12 Roses, all different sorts,
or 20 Verbenas, all
or 10 Verbena and 5 Roses, different sorts,
or 10 Basket or Bedding Plants,
or 8 Bedding Plants and 5 Geraniums,
or 10 Geraniums, all different sorts,
or 12 Double Tuberoses, blooming bulbs,
or 12 Gladioli, flowering bulbs,
or 6 Tuberoses and 6 Gladioli.
Plant Catalogue of 80 pages free.
40 Sweet Chestnut Trees for \$1.
or 50 Strawberry Plants, 4 sorts,
or 10 Concord Grape Vines,
or 10 Grape Vines, 5 sorts,
or 8 Currant Bushes, 4 sorts,
or 12 Raspberries, 4 sorts.
A list of mailable Trees and Vines and a 64-page Descriptive Catalogue of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, BOSTON. Sold by all druggists.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

WILBOR'S Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrophulous Humors, and all Consumptive Symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the Chest, Lungs or Throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, BOSTON. Sold by all druggists.

Lands for Sale
960,000 Acres in Southwest Missouri
First-class Stock Farms, Excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices. Long Credit. Free Transportation to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DRANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Elastic Truss differing from all others in shape, with Self Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cap presses back the intestines just as a person would with the finger. With this pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Send by mail. Circular free.
ECOLESTON TRUSS CO., Marshall, Mich.

OUR PETS.
TWO GREAT SENSATIONS For Agents. Send for Catalogue to E. C. BRIDGMAN, 5 Barclay Street, N. Y., and 179 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.

QUEENS OF THE REPUBLIC.

FILES!
Dr. Brown's Herbal Ointment Suppositories are guaranteed to cure any case of Piles that can be found in the United States. A sample box of these Suppositories will be sent free by mail to any sufferer on receipt of twenty cents, to prepare postage and packing. Regular price, \$1. Address
Dr. O. C. PHELPS BROWN,
21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

\$500 YEARLY PROFIT FROM 12 HENS.
By hatching Eggs and raising Poultry by means of Hove's Machine alone. The Centennial and several Gold Medals and 12 Diplomas have been awarded to PROGRESSOR A. CORBETT, Warren Street, New York. Illustrated Catalogue and Circular sent on receipt of 3-cent stamp.

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NATIONAL WEEKLY, Chicago, Ill.

CARPET WARP.
TO THE CONSUMER.
Having improved the quality of our Warp, now being sold under the "PERLESS" brand, we shall henceforth, for the improved quality, the brand "WHITE STAR, A.A.A." We shall also manufacture a lower quality of Warp, which will be sold under the "PERLESS" brand. Inquire for "WHITE STAR A.A.A." Carpet Warp of all leading Dry Goods Dealers.

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Says a Boston Physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory and continued myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from bark, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

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Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

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Cures the worst cases of Canker.

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Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

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Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

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Cures the most inveterate cases of Erysipelas.

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Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

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Cures Constipation and regulates the bowels.

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Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

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Will cure Dyspepsia.

VEGETINE
Restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

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Cures Pains in the Side.

VEGETINE
Removes the cause of Dizziness.

VEGETINE
Relieves Painness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE
Cures Pains in the Back.

VEGETINE
Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

VEGETINE
Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

VEGETINE
Is the great remedy for General Debility.

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Over 400 Fine Engravings, costing \$20,000. The only book fairly showing the fine costly exhibits of the Art Gallery, Machinery and Main Buildings. Wide-awake Agents are quickly and all the inferior books for sale. Get the BEST. Send for circular, terms and sample engravings. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 180 E. Adams St., Chicago.

THE MORNING HOUR. By Rev. A. B. EARLE, D. D. Now ready for agents. The great family subscription book of the year. Meets a daily household want. The author is everywhere known. His other books have had a great sale, and are in constant demand. This is his crowning work. Exclusive territory. For full particulars, address J. H. EARLE, BOSTON, MASS.

PARMEE'S CRESSANT SEEDLING
has more sterling qualities than any other berry yet offered to the public, producing over fourteen thousand quarts per acre, in field culture, if directions are followed. Send for circular.
H. H. SMITH, West Haven, Conn.

For 50c
1 Coral Scarf-Pin, 1 Lady's Wedding Ring, and 1 Improved Collar Button. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. TAYLOR & HAY, Jewelers, 643 Morton St., N. Y.

**I HAVE sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for four years. I keep in stock all the cough remedies considered standard in this section. None sell so rapidly, or give such general satisfaction, as "The Universal." Hadn't you better try a remedy that is commended so highly by your neighbors?
EDWIN P. FAIRBANK, Oswego, N. Y.
Sold by J. BLOOM & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

WANTED MEN to travel and sell. Dealers our new unbreakable glass chimneys and lamp goods. No Peddling. Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and traveling expenses paid. **MONITOR GLASS CO., 264 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

BOTTOM PRICES! GOOD STOCK!
Orange Plants, Evergreens, Grape Vines, Apple Trees, &c. Send for our price before purchasing. **BARNES, CRESWELL & CO., Kirkwood, Ill.**

\$68 a week in your own town. Terms and 65 cents free. **PALEY & CO., Portland, Maine.**

\$25 A DAY to Agents. Sample free. 35¢ per Catalogue. **L. FLETCHER, 11 Day St.**

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USE OUR RUBBER PRINTING STAMPS. Circular free. **S. D. CHILDS, JR., & CO., Chicago.**

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\$3 WATCHES. A great bargain. Sample Watch sent. Outfit free to Agents. Better than Gold. Address **A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.**

A Month—Agents wanted. \$5 best selling article in the world. One sample free. Address **JAY BROWN, Detroit, Mich.**

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\$2500 a day made by Agents selling our Chronos, Orayons, Picture and Chrono Cards. 125 samples, worth \$25, sent postpaid for \$25. Limited Chicago free. **J. H. BUFFORD & SONS, BOSTON, MASS.**

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. \$500 a month and traveling expenses paid. **GEN. MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

WANTED SALESMEN to travel and sell GOODS to DEALERS. Salary liberal. All traveling expenses paid. Address, immediately, **H. G. ROBBIE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME. No publicity. Time short. Terms moderate. 1000 testimonials. Describe case. **Dr. F. E. MANN, Quincy, Mich.**

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AGENTS Ultimate Burners, the new Wick 32 yards. OIL STOVES, EMPIRE LAMP STOVES, &c. Particulars free. **CHILD & PRATT, Cincinnati, O.**

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MONEY made rapidly canvassing. \$500 a month. No Capital. New Business. **JAS. T. WILLIAMSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.**

TEAS.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company in America—stable capital—please everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for circular to **ROBERT WELLS & SONS, N. Y. P. O. Box 1267.**

EASTERN OREGON LANDS—400,000 Acres. Soil rich, title perfect, crops certain, climate unsurpassed. For sale at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Terms and Circulars, Map, &c., apply to **F. MARTIN & CO., 408 Front St., San Francisco, California.**

\$100. REWARD. \$100. This HUSBAND produced on a ranch near the city of New York. He was without injury, or for 100¢. Price by mail in sealed package 25¢. For three 50¢. **A. L. SMITH & CO., Agts., Palestine, Ill.**

VIOLIN STRINGS. Genuine Italian Violin Strings, also for Banjo, Guitar, 16 and 20¢. each, or \$1.50 and \$5 a dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Dealers! Send cards for catalogue. **J. KAENGER, Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, 108 Chambers Street, New York.**

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! Prof. Martin's Magic Compound. Prof. Martin's Magic Compound is the only preparation, one package of which will force the heart to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 24 hours in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid 3 for 75 cents. **E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.**

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. A 40 page Pamphlet on Special Medical Advice. Contains all the latest and best of the latest. Sent FREE on receipt of 3-cent stamp. Address, **Dr. Butts' Dispensary No. 12 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

C. N. U. No. 13

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25c. ROCK OF AGES. 25c.

Having purchased a large edition of the celebrated and superb chromo, "Rock of Ages," at an extraordinarily low price, we are enabled to offer this beautiful picture to the public at 25¢ each, per copy, that being the COST IN FULL to our patrons. It will be sent by mail, in such a strong tube that we can guarantee each picture to reach its destination in perfect safety. This chromo, and requires seven different Chromatic Colors for its production. It is a beautiful and striking exemplification of FAITH and the REWARD, and should be in every household throughout the land.

3 ILLUMINATED MOTTOES: 3
"God bless our Home," "The Lord is my Shepherd," "Praise the Lord."

These Mottoes are printed in Old English type, with most exquisite coloring and design. They are far superior to any thing of the kind ever issued. We introduce these chromo as a supplement to "Rock of Ages," and they can be sent to any of our patrons at 25¢ each, or the complete series of three for 75¢. Size, 10 by 25 inches. Rustic Frames for Mottoes, 50¢ each. Will force the heart to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 24 hours in every case, or money cheerfully refunded. 25 cents per package, postpaid 3 for 75 cents. **E. W. JONES, Ashland, Mass.**

Any of our patrons not satisfied with any of the above-named articles they may receive, if returned to us in good order, will have their money refunded by return mail.

CUT THESE OUT AND MAIL THEM:

COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and 25¢, we will send to your address our chromo, "Rock of Ages."

COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and 25¢, we will send to your address either of the three mottoes, or all three for 75¢.

COUPON. On receipt of this coupon and \$1.50, we will send to your address, by express, our Rustic Frame made expressly for "Rock of Ages."

C. C. CAMPBELL, Sec'y & Treas., Address, **CONTINENTAL CHROMO COMPANY, 250 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.**

[Official.]

Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 20, 1877.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Minderhout, Dykema, Sipp, Schmid and the clerk.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Of G. J. Slenk and one hundred and twenty-three others requesting that the Common Council should re-instate a bell ringer at an expense not exceeding \$50.—Granted, and D. Bluster appointed as bell ringer.

ACCOUNT.

The following Poor bills were presented for payment:

P. & A. Steketee poor orders.....	\$ 9 00
G. Van Patten " " " " " " " "	12 75
D. De Vries " " " " " " " "	25 00
Anna Flietstra " " " " " " " "	4 50
Mrs. Kooljers " " " " " " " "	2 25
G. Wakker " " " " " " " "	3 00
M. P. Visser " " " " " " " "	10 00
Mrs. Boeve " " " " " " " "	2 63
C. Keppel " " " " " " " "	15 00
D. Te Holler " " " " " " " "	25 50
G. J. Te Vaarwerk " " " " " " " "	3 00
J. W. Bosman " " " " " " " "	34 50
Werkman & Sons " " " " " " " "	33 00
G. Peereboet " " " " " " " "	18 50

—Allowed
(Ald. Cropley appeared and took his seat.)

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

The following resolutions and preamble were adopted and submitted to the electors of the City of Holland:

(See election notice in another column.)

The Select Committee reported an Ordinance entitled An Ordinance relative to the Public Health of the City of Holland, said Ordinance was read by its title twice, and on motion was placed on the General Order of the Day.

Also, an Ordinance, entitled An Ordinance relative to the office of Health Officer, said Ordinance was read by its title twice, and on motion was placed on the General Order of the Day.

Also, an Ordinance, entitled An Ordinance, to provide for the Support of the Poor of the City of Holland, said Ordinance was read by its title twice, and on motion was placed on the Special Order of the Day.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That when this Council adjourn it be pursuant to the call of the Committee on Settlement.—Carried.

The report of Committee on Poor was read as corrected recommending \$80 in addition to the moneys now on hand for the distribution among those receiving aid.—Adopted.

The Committee on Fire Department reported recommending that seven year certificates be issued for those members in Star Hook and Ladder Co. as reported.—Adopted.

Adjourned.
JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1877.

The Common Council met pursuant to the call of the committee on Ways and Means and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Matrau, Cropley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmid and the clerk.

On motion the regular order of business was suspended.

The committee on Ways and Means, forming Select committee, stated that they made their annual settlement, the Treasurer and have examined the report of said Treasurer, and carefully examined the Books and vouchers with the accounts kept by the city clerk and find them correct, with a total cash balance on hand of two thousand nine hundred and one dollars recommending the settlement for the fiscal year accordingly.—Adopted.

On motion the following persons were appointed Inspectors of Election.
G. Wakker, First Ward; P. Schravensande, Second Ward; Chas. F. Post, Third Ward; Wm. H. Finch, Fourth Ward.

Council adjourned until Saturday at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

SATURDAY, March 24, 1877.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Matrau, Minderhout, Cropley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmid and in the absence of the clerk, Ald. Breyman was appointed.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

(Ald. Kanter appeared and took his seat.)

On motion the Council formed into a committee of the whole.—Carried.

The Mayor appointed Ald. Cropley as chairman of said committee, after some time spent in said committee, and through their chairman report having had under consideration the following ordinances, recommending that they do pass: Ordinance No. 78, Relative to the Public Health of the City of Holland; Ordinance No. 79, Relative to the office of Health Officer; Ordinance No. 80, to provide for the support of the Poor of the City of Holland.—Adopted.

By regular resolutions the three Ordinances were passed.

Adjourned.

OTTO BREYMAN, Clerk pro-tem.

Special Notices.

I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting others are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. J. KRAMER, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A Regular Communication of Unity Lodge, No. 491, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 2, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Without a Parallel.

We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "Shilo's Consumption Cure" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, 8th street and Wm. Van Putsen, River street, Holland, Mich., and get a trial bottle 10 cents or a regular size for 50 cts. or \$1, sold elsewhere by dealers generally.

"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

Dead Animals.

The question has been for a long time what will you do with dead animals. The undersigned whose place of business is near Metz's Tannery, will hold himself in readiness to remove all dead animals at his own expense, by simply notifying him thereof.

BENARD WICK.

HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-ly

New Advertisements.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Oils.

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses, Chamomile Skins, Counter, Cloth, Hair and Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City

JACOB KUIITE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46 2-F

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire 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 STREAM

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.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

NOTICE!

I the undersigned having become sole proprietor of the furniture house, formerly under the firm name of

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture, Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All the goods are marked down, and I hereby solicit the good will and patronage of the public.

SIMON REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

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, 3, 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 F, 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.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March, in the year on thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Wilhelmina Plueger, Cornelia Plueger, and Maake Plueger, minors. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hellette De Jong, guardian of said estate, praying that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purposes therein set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday the Twenty-sixth day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the next of kin of said minors and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy. (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

6-5w

To EMPLOYERS.

The Farmers in this section, who want experienced hands for stock feeding, chopping and general farm work, can be supplied.

FREE OF CHARGE.

On applying by letter, or in person to the

Young Men's Christian Association Free Employment Bureau,

145 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

J. M. HITCHCOCK, Sup't.

NEW

Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,

J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, March 10, 1877. 4-6m

HARRINGTON'S

New Dry Goods.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Buttons of every description from the cheapest to the finest—and many other fineries, too numerous to mention.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill. Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Peas, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed, Stoneware, Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S CITY HOTEL,

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Top or Open Buggies Light & Heavy Wagons.

SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.

Also sole Agent for the

Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State. and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted. General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality

J. FLIEMAN.

HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

\$999 Can't be made by every agent every month with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE WINSTON & Co., 5-17 Portland, Maine.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE WINSTON & Co., 5-17 Portland, Maine.

48-6mo

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Fall and Winter Shawls, and all kinds of Gloves.

A full supply of fall and winter hats all of the latest styles.

Elegant Dress Goods, Fine Cloaking and Shawls we make a specialty.

Beautiful Furs, and Fur Cloak trimming, and a large variety of Ornamental Feathers.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the

ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

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, 1876.

Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State. For Sale by the pound or ounce.

PLEASANT TO TAKE. TRY IT.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the

City Drug Store.

48-6mo

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