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WHOLE NO. 319.

At 74, William Lloyd Garrison will go back to the "case," not as a matter of necessity, but to celebrate the anniversary of his acquirement of the printer's craft. He is a Garrison who holds out.

SHERMAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury Before the Senate Finance Committee—His Views on the Subject of Resumption.

The following is a report of the recent interview, at Washington, of the Senate Finance Committee with Secretary Sherman in regard to the repeal of the Resumption law:

Chairman of the Committee—Mr. Secretary, I have jotted down a few general questions, and some in detail, which I propose to ask you, and I suppose that other members of the committee may have questions which they may desire to ask at a later period; but I will ask some general questions, in order that you may make a statement, if you choose, with more freedom than you can by going into smaller details at commencement. First, ought the Resumption act, in your opinion, be repealed, and if not, why not?

Secretary Sherman—That question, as you say, is very general, and is rather a legislative than an executive question; but I have no objection to answering. I think that the Resumption act ought not to be repealed; that it was a declaration of public policy commenced with the act of February, 1862, and repeated by Congress several times, notably in 1866, notably again in 1869, and again by the passage of the Resumption act, that we would, as soon as practicable, redeem any United States notes which were presented for redemption in gold and silver coin. That is the declared public policy of this country, and it ought to be adhered to, and I am fully convinced that we are able to do what we have so often promised to do.

The Chairman—Do you think resumption is practicable under the law? You have partially anticipated the question, but still I ask it.

Secretary Sherman—That is a question very much of figures, and, supposing that I would have to answer it, I have brought quite a number of documents here, which I will give you, and they will speak better than I can. The best evidence that we are able to resume on the 1st of January next is the progress that has already been made. When the Resumption act was passed, the amount of gold and silver coin in circulation was about 10½ per cent. Since that time it has been reduced to a nominal rate. It is now a little over 1. Since that time we have accumulated, in preparation for resumption, a large sum of gold.

The Chairman—It is \$34,000,000 or \$35,000,000.

Secretary Sherman—The amount of gold and silver coin and bullion available for resumption, in a business sense, is about \$90,000,000, but the actual gold and silver bullion coin in the treasury, over and above all demand liabilities, is \$71,775,860. We have in process of preparation for resumption a reduced volume of United States bonds and notes. The precise figures are familiar to you. The amount was \$382,000,000 at the time of the passage of the Resumption act, and the amount now is \$348,618,024. Again the amount of outstanding bank notes has been reduced. On Dec. 31, 1875, the amount was \$346,479,756. On Dec. 31, 1877, \$321,672,505, and on Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of bank notes outstanding was \$321,989,991. But the amount of bank notes of banks in existence, not in process of liquidation, was \$299,540,475, and the difference between these two sums being notes of banks in process of liquidation, although the notes are in circulation, yet an equal amount of greenbacks are in the treasury as a special deposit to redeem them.

Secretary Sherman—They make part of the \$348,000,000 of legal-tender notes?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, as many of the legal-tender notes are held in the treasury as there are bank notes in process of redemption.

Secretary Ferry—Then there really should be but \$239,000,000 of national bank notes outstanding?

Secretary Sherman—If you count the whole greenbacks as outstanding, there would be \$239,000,000 of national bank notes. Then it must be remembered that United States notes have been in circulation since 1862, and the bank notes since 1864, and that large sums are lost or destroyed. This diminishes, to some extent, the amount outstanding; how much I don't know. You can judge as well as I.

A statement was here produced showing by months the issue of silver coin and the reduction of fractional currency under the act of April 19, 1876, from April 20, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1878, the amount of fractional currency redeemed being \$24,318,089, and the total silver payments \$38,479,308. The total amount fractional notes outstanding on the 16th inst. was \$17,109,715. The average monthly reduction of outstanding fractional currency, estimated upon the basis of the redemptions of the past four months, is \$290,000.

Secretary Jones—How many millions, then, of legal tenders do you estimate as being in circulation now, outside of what you hold to redeem notes of banks in process of liquidation?

Secretary Sherman—I should think \$320,000,000; deducting those that have been lost or destroyed, and those held for outstanding bank notes, make the aggregate of bank notes and greenbacks about \$643,000,000. To repeat the general result of our preparations for resumption, we have already practically abolished the premium on gold, we have reduced the amount of United States notes and the amount of national bank notes outstanding; we paid off practically the fractional currency, and now we have a very remarkable circumstance in our favor. The balance of trade is in our favor to the amount of \$160,000,000 a year, bringing silver and gold and bonds back to us. In the last three years the balance of trade in our favor is \$414,034,668. Now, in general answer to your question, I do express my opinion, officially and personally, that, for the reasons I have given, we can resume on the 1st of January next under the basis of the existing law.

The Chairman—What effect has the Silver bill had, or is it likely to have, on resumption?

Secretary Sherman—I do not want to tread on delicate ground. In answering that question, Mr. Chairman, I shall have to confess that I have been mistaken myself. Now, as to the Silver bill. I have watched its operation very closely. I think the Silver bill has had some adverse effects, and it has had some favorable effects, upon the question of resumption. Perhaps the best way for me to proceed would be to state the adverse effects first. It has undoubtedly stopped refunding operations. Since the agitation of the silver question I have not been able, largely, to sell bonds, although I have made every effort to do so.

Secretary Jones—At what date was the last bond sold?

Secretary Sherman—We are selling bonds all the time.

Secretary Jones—I mean the refunding of the bonds into 4 per cents?

Secretary Sherman—The 16th of October was the time when the last of the popular loan was paid for, and we had then a call ready to the issue of \$10,000,000, and the associates, as they had a right to do, withdrew the call. The sales from the last of September, 1876, to the 15th of October were about \$275,000,000. We sold \$200,000,000 of 4½ per cents, and then we sold \$75,000,000 of 4 per cents.

Secretary Allison—About a year and eleven months?

Secretary Sherman—Since October last we have sold \$4,000,000, and perhaps now the sales have gone up to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 of 4 per cents. Bonds. Now, another adverse effect the Silver bill has had is to stop the accumulation of coin. Since the 1st of January we have accumulated no coin outside of coin certificates except the balance of revenue over expenditure. The

revenues in coin being more than enough to pay the interest of the debt and coin liabilities, we accumulated some coin. Another effect that the Silver bill has had is to cause the return of our bonds from Europe. Although the movement of our bonds in this direction has been pretty steady for more than a year, it is latterly largely increased; how much, I am not prepared to say. On the other hand, I will give the favorable effects. In the first place, the Silver bill satisfied a strong public demand for a bi-metallic money, and that demand is, no doubt, largely sectional. No doubt there is a difference of opinion between the West and South and East on this subject, but the desire for the remonetization of silver was almost universal. In a Government like ours, it is always good to obey the popular current, and that has been done, I think, by the passage of the Silver bill. Resumption can be maintained more easily upon a double standard. The bulky character of silver would prevent payments in it, while gold, being more portable, would be more freely demanded, and I think resumption can be maintained with a less amount of silver than of gold alone.

Senator Bayard—You are speaking of resumption on the basis of silver, or of silver and gold?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir; I think it can be maintained better upon a bi-metallic or alternative standard than upon a single one, and, with less accumulation of gold in this way, remonetization of silver would rather aid resumption. The bonds that have been returned from Europe have been readily absorbed—remarkably so. The recent returns in New York show that the amount of bonds absorbed in this country is at least \$1,250,000 a day. This shows the confidence of the people in our securities, and their rapid absorption will tend to check the European scare.

Senator Voorhees—That shows, Mr. Secretary, that this cry of alarm in New York was unfounded, then. This capital seeks our bonds when this bi-metallic basis is declared.

Secretary Sherman—Yes; many circumstances favor this. The demand for bonds extends to the West and to the banks. I have no doubt we can sell 4½ per cents, and I think within a month we can sell all we want of 4 per cents. Bonds to carry out the Resumption law, for I would not accumulate more than \$5,000,000 a month, and that largely in silver and gold bullion. There is no special necessity to force the bond market in order to maintain resumption. We now have \$71,000,000 to \$90,000,000 on hand, and every one can measure how much more will be necessary to maintain resumption. If the sale of bonds was ever so free I would not accumulate more than \$5,000,000 a month of both metals, and all sales beyond that should be applied for refunding 6 per cent. bonds.

Senator Allison—Do you think you can add largely to the stock of coin in this country by your process of adding to your reserves \$5,000,000 per month? That is to say, will you accumulate from other countries or simply draw into the treasury accumulations already existing in our own country?

Secretary Sherman—I am glad you mentioned that point. Although since the first of January last we have accumulated no coin in the treasury, the banks since that time have accumulated more than \$5,000,000 in gold per month.

Secretary Ferry—Then, if you embrace the accumulation in the banks and in the treasury, it has been progressing at the rate of about \$5,000,000 per month.

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir; more than that. In New York alone the accumulation is \$5,000,000 per month, but in Boston and Philadelphia it is also going on.

Secretary Ferry—What, in your judgment, is there accumulated in both banks and treasury per month in amount?

Secretary Sherman—I should think it to be between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 per month. In giving an answer to Mr. Morrill's question as to the general effect of the Silver bill, I would not like to give a positive opinion. I do not think, taking it all together, that it is an obstacle in the way of resumption. It has operated in some respects adversely and in some respects favorably, but on the whole I do not think it should discourage us from resumption or from carrying out our general policy.

Senator Voorhees—Did I understand you to say you would undertake to maintain resumption with \$90,000,000 of coin reserve?

Secretary Sherman—No, sir. I would undertake to resume upon the power afforded by the present law by going on and doing what I did last summer.

Senator Voorhees—How much surplus did you say you had on hand?

Secretary Sherman—I have now \$71,000,000.

Senator Voorhees—Then you say that you would be willing to undertake resumption under the existing laws by the 1st of next January. Now, with the aid of the Silver bill and coinage, what amount of coin would you expect to have on hand with which to undertake resumption at that time?

Secretary Sherman—I would accumulate about \$5,000,000 per month of both metals from the 1st of April to the 1st of January, which would be \$45,000,000, and, if the market is favorable, I think I would try to make good the loss that I have suffered by not accumulating in January, February and March of the present year. I could in this way accumulate \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000.

Secretary Ferry—Then, on the question of resumption, your view is that, with \$90,000,000 on hand, and an accumulation of \$60,000,000 more, or even \$40,000,000, which would be \$130,000,000, you would be willing to commence resumption of the present volume of currency, both national and bank?

Secretary Sherman—Oh, yes. The banks must look out for themselves.

Senator Morrill—I will now ask you this question: How can the policy of resumption be aided by Congress?

Secretary Sherman—I am very willing to answer that, although I think it is a legislative question. I think that you can aid resumption very much if you will allow me to receive United States notes in payment of bonds, as the Senate has already expressed a willingness to do, and if the House would concur with them, if I could sell 4 per cent. bonds for currency in purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, it would be an aid to resumption.

Senator Bayard—What would you do with the proceeds of the sale of these bonds?

Secretary Sherman—I would use them in the purchase of outstanding bonds. All I would have to do would be to pay the difference between greenbacks and gold, but that would only be paying 1 per cent. premium. I have a right to call in bonds, and I could use currency in their payment by giving \$1.01 for the bond in currency, the difference between currency and gold at the present time.

Senator Bayard—You can sell your 4 per cent. bonds at par in currency, and you can then use currency to redeem higher-rate bonds.

Senator Jones—How would that aid resumption?

Secretary Sherman—By repealing a discrimination that is now made against the legal-tender note in the payment of bonds. The bond issued would be a coin bond.

A large number of questions were asked by several members of the committee, and the Secretary, in the course of his answers, said there was one thing he would recommend, namely, he would, on the 1st of October next, receive United States notes in payment for duties, and yet provide for the interest on the bonds in coin. In other words, he would assume that on the 1st of October next our notes were as good as gold and silver, and would receive them as such. You, gentlemen, will feel your way clear to allow my receiving the United States notes in payment of bonds, and will make it clear that I won't be compelled to redeem all United States notes that come in after the 1st of January next, and if

you think, under the circumstances, I would be strong enough to redeem these notes on the 1st of October, I should be willing to guarantee the resumption. I think for us to go backward over all of this long, weary agony and struggle toward resumption would be a sign of national weakness, and do the nation great harm—do our credit harm, and bring injury on us all.

The Chairman asked what effect a repeal of the Resumption act would have upon the relations of currency, legal tenders and our coin gold and silver. Would not the repeal of the Resumption act cause a fall of paper below gold and silver?

Secretary Sherman—I have no doubt of that. I think the repeal of the Resumption act would at once cause a widening between coin and paper money—depending entirely on the confidence the people at large would have in the ultimate redemption of paper, but I don't want to enter upon this delicate ground.

Among other questions asked was the following, by Senator Ferry: You state that with \$140,000,000 gold reserve you would be willing to hold \$300,000,000 as part of the currency, and meet resumption on that basis. Now, I desire to ask if, with contraction as it is going on, it would be any obstacle to resumption, even if the outstanding circulation should be \$320,000,000 on the 1st of January next?

Secretary Sherman—I think that the \$20,000,000 would be provided for by an increase of bank notes.

Secretary Ferry—Without any direct further contraction than under the present Resumption act?

Secretary Sherman—The present Resumption act would be sufficient. I would not by myself provide for and direct contraction of the currency except what is done under the act.

The Chairman—Don't you believe there will be an expansion come upon us naturally or by the action of the Treasury Department on the 1st of January? Will there not be more money in actual circulation after that period?

Secretary Sherman—I think and hope so.

Secretary Ferry—Would not that produce a healthier condition?

Secretary Sherman—Yes, sir.

Secretary Bayard—What would be the effect, in your opinion, if a declaration that \$300,000,000 of treasury notes might be issued as a minimum, and as a maximum, to be supported by a retention by law of \$100,000,000 of gold in the treasury?

Secretary Sherman—That would be beneficial, because I think the fear about that \$300,000,000 would be overcome.

Senator Kernan—And your opinion is that authority to reissue legal-tender notes should be expressly given by law?

Secretary Sherman—I think that authority to reissue, unquestioned and undoubted, would take away fears of all classes of people—first, those in favor of inflation, who do not want the greenback destroyed; then in the Eastern States, where they think we ought to retire greenbacks and issue bank notes instead, and believe that we are bound, under the existing law, to pay the whole of the \$300,000,000, and that we are not prepared to do so.

Senator Allison—In other words, you think we cannot come to and maintain specie payments without the power to reissue?

Secretary Sherman—I do not think we can.

Billingsgate.

When a man gits his harte broke he generally puts it to soak in whisky.

The strongest kind of men are those who have got the most weaknesses and kno it.

The grate weakness of most people lays in the fact that their nabors kno them better than they themselves.

I notice one thing, the man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one seat, but the man who rides once a year wants at least 4.

Lasting reputations are a slow growth. The man who wakes up famus sum morning is quite apt to go to bed sum night and sleep it all off.

Friendship don't appear to be enny thing more than a bizness operashun, into which men put a certain amount of kapital, and then commence trading upon it.

Young man, husband yure plezzures; there iz not only more fun but more length to the fun in sucking sider thru a straw than drinking it out ov a four-quart pitcher.

Bewar ov the sli and suspishus kriter, the man who knows there is a going to be sudden rise in hens' eggs, and kant tell it without taking yu out behind the barn to whisper it in yure ear.

I wouldn't give 10 cents a yard for all the pedigree in this world; if a man haz got a level head on his shoulders, and an honest harte in hiz body, he haz got all the pedigree i am in search ov.

I am allwuss a little suspishus ov the old phellow who iz forever preaching morality and the 10 commandments; i often find that hiz morality dates no farther bak than the time that the kandle ov hiz own pashuns went out.

Only Plain Smith.

"Who is that?" asked Brown of Jones, as Smith passed by his store on Main street yesterday.

"That is Mr. — Smith, sir," replied Jones, "and I will bet you the drinks you can't spell his name."

"I'll take that bet," quickly rejoined Brown, casting a glance toward the clouds, with a look of scholarly wisdom as he complacently removed a fresh Havana and puffed from his lips a cloud of blue smoke that floated in wreaths and curls over his head. "Smith—S-o-h-m-i-d-t," was his first effort.

"Try again."

"S-o-h-m-i-t."

"Wrong again."

"Well, it ain't S-m-y-the, for that spells Smythe."

"No."

"Now I have it; S-o-h-m-i-t-t."

"No, sir; you've missed it again and I have won the drinks."

"Well, then, I give it up," said Brown. "How in the d—l do you spell it, then?"

"Easy enough. I spell Smith—S-m-i-t-t."

"But that," said Brown, with a look of innocent surprise, "is plain Smith."

"Certainly," replied Jones, "that's what I said plain Smith."

Jones gently relighted his cigar and walked back into his office, repeating as he went, "Schmidt, Schmitt, Smith."

A MAN in Dorchester, Wis., writes as follows to the Milwaukee Wisconsin: "I wish to inform the public of a humbug in the shape of grain called Australian rye, which is being sold for wheat. I have tried it, and it is a failure. Farmers should beware of such humbugs."

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

A GREAT revival is in progress at Ludington.

NEWAYGO COUNTY jail is at last completed in all respects.

In Michigan, during the year 1877, \$720,000 worth of saw-mill property was burned.

WILLIAM WILCOX, a boy 7 years old, was accidentally drowned in the Muskegon river at Evart, by falling from the bank into the stream.

THE residence of Col. Horace Johnson, at Benzonia, was burned recently. Loss, \$1,500, with no insurance. Mr. Johnson was badly burned.

THE 11-year-old daughter of James Phelps, of Napoleon, fell from the platform of a wind-mill the other day, breaking both arms. She died next day.

THE Huron County News says that an effort is being made to establish a mail-route between Caseville and Bad Ax, and a postoffice in the town of Oliver.

JUST before the close of court at Flint, Judge Turner sentenced Edward Sullivan, convicted of the manslaughter of William Rose, to seven years' hard labor in the State prison.

A 5-YEAR-OLD son of Mrs. Clementine Simonds, of Kalamazoo, was fatally scalded the other day by the tipping over on him accidentally of a boiler of scalding water.

"A GENERAL convention of the farmers and wool-growers of Michigan" is to be held at Kalamazoo on the 9th of April, for the purpose of transacting business of importance to sheep men.

GERRISH, the great Roscommon county lumberman, will soon have a side-wheel steamer plying on Houghton lake. She will be ninety feet keel by thirty beam, and is to be used in towing logs, etc.

REPORTS from the lumber camps all over the State indicate a very short crop, and the prospect for lumber freights is not at all encouraging. Steamers and vessels are fitting out, and there will be an early commencement of lake business.

THE East Saginaw Driving Park Association have decided to have their summer meeting the fourth week in June, offering \$8,000 in purses, with two races each day, \$1,000 to a race, with a special purse to Rarus to trot against time.

THE Traverse Bay Eagle says the prospects for a full crop of fruit of all kinds was never better than now in the Grand Traverse region. Should the season continue good, there will be an abundant crop.

A GAS explosion occurred recently in the vestibule of the Methodist Episcopal Church at East Saginaw, by which Rev. E. E. Caster and two young daughters were terribly burned about the face and shoulders. A young man named S. Savage was also severely injured.

DR. E. H. VANDUSEN, late Medical Superintendent of the Michigan State Insane Asylum, has been mulcted in \$6,000 damages for false imprisonment and malpractice, Mrs. Dr. Nancy Newcomer, of Chicago, being the complaining witness.

TWO RESIDENCES were partially destroyed by fire at Kalamazoo, the other night. One belonged to Mr. Currier, whose loss is \$1,500; fully covered by insurance. The other belonged to W. K. Krum, and the loss is \$1,000; no insurance.

CARLOS D. WOODWARD was pardoned by Gov. Crosswell last week from the State prison, he being in the last stages of consumption, and the prison officers certifying that it would be an act of humanity to allow him to return home to die. He was committed in 1875 on a five years' term for polygamy.

THE Montcalm County Superintendents of the Poor have obtained judgment against John Sheer, of Clinton county, for taking care of the latter's mother. The court awarded the Superintendents \$5 a week for care of Mrs. Sheer and costs of suit. The decision of the court is based upon the law that a son, if able, is bound to support his parents if they are unable to support themselves.

THE steam flouring mill of Lord, Fargo & Co., at Grass Lake, was destroyed by fire a few days since. For some time the town was in imminent danger. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the mill for some days. Insurance, \$8,000, on the mill. A small amount of grain and about 100 barrels of flour were burned.

THE State Convention of Liberals and Spiritualists assembled at Kalamazoo last week. A large number of prominent Spiritualists were present from various parts of the country, among whom were Bishop A. Beals, of New York; Dr. A. B. Spinnery, of Detroit; Mrs. R. Shepard, of Minnesota; the Rev. T. H. Stewart, of Indiana; Dr. J. L. York, of California, and Mrs. H. Morse, of Michigan.

THE other night some persons entered the stable of J. B. Haynes, at Stanton, and with an ax and saw completely demolished a new open carriage, sawing off the spokes, chopping the box, etc., leaving nothing uninjured except the springs and iron-work. A tool chest was taken from the barn and thrown into the lake, but, with part of its contents, was afterward recovered. The brutal malice of these wretches culminated in shearing the tail and mane of a beautiful and valuable horse, which is highly prized by Mr. Haynes.

A FIRE broke out in store 169 Woodward avenue, Detroit, last week. The ground floor, where the fire was first discovered, was occupied by J. Martin as a shoe store, whose entire stock, valued at \$8,000, was burned; fully insured. The upper story was occupied by Dr. Kellogg, whose loss in furniture,

dental tools and stock is estimated at \$800; no insurance. The building owned by William B. Wesson, was damaged \$1,200; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Gov. CROSWELL has appointed the following Board of Trustees to have charge of the new State Insane Asylum at Pontiac: Henry P. Baldwin, of Wayne county; George Hannaha, of Van Buren (to serve until Jan. 1, 1883); Willard M. McConnell and Michael E. Crofoot, of Oakland county (until Jan. 1, 1881); Samuel G. Ives, of Washtenaw; Warren G. Vinton, of Wayne (until Jan. 1, 1879). The board are expected to have the institution organized and ready for patients May 1. After that date, by act of the last Legislature, it becomes illegal for county officers to care for insane persons, the State taking charge of its unfortunate wards.

In the several mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, during 1877, there were 24,000 tons and 343 pounds of copper in the rough produced, which amounted to about 19,000 tons of ingots, worth \$6,460,000, showing an increase in production of nearly 700 tons. Of this amount the Calumet and Hecla mine produced considerably over one-half. The shipments of iron ore from the Marquette district shows a trifle over 1,000,000 tons, a falling-off of some 26,000 tons since last year. The product was worth, at the mines, about \$3,800,000. The pig iron produced in the entire Upper Peninsula aggregated in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000, giving a grand total of \$11,200,000 as the mineral product.

A TERRIBLE casualty occurred in Seneca, the other night. Mr. Hurley, a farmer, woke up and found his house, a log structure, in flames. He rescued his wife and four children, all being more or less burned and insensible from smoke. Another little one perished. The plucky father was terribly burned in his efforts, being unable to reach it. Mrs. Hurley and another child died about daylight from their burns. Investigation develops the fact that the fatal fire was caused by burglary and incendiarianism. The box, which contained \$180 in greenbacks, has been found some distance from the burned house empty. In the bureau drawer, where the box was kept, were some \$14 in silver. The debris at that spot has been carefully searched and no trace of the metal found. The theory is that Mrs. Hurley was chloroformed, the house robbed and then fired.

Accidents on Michigan Railroads.

The following is a statement prepared by the *Republican*, of all accidents reported to the Railroad Commissioners' office in Lansing, under act 64 of 1875, from Dec. 1, 1877, to Jan. 31, 1878:

Dec. 1—Detroit and Milwaukee railroad, near Owosso junction. Mathias Webber jumped from car while train was in motion, and was severely bruised on the head.

Dec. 5—Michigan Central, near Wayne. Frank Black jumped from train while in motion, and had three fingers broken and skull fractured.

Dec. 7—Flint and Pere Marquette, near Holly. Jno. Workman, supposed to have been intoxicated, was instantly killed while walking on the track.

Dec. 13—Chicago and Lake Huron railroad, near Elba. A man jumped from train while intoxicated and had his face bruised.

Dec. 14—Chicago and Northwestern, near Waukegan. An employe was knocked from car by ore-dock and had right leg crushed, right foot broken, and shoulder dislocated.

Dec. 21—Detroit and Milwaukee, near Royal Oak. Henry Dodge was accidentally run over and killed.

Dec. 24—Detroit and Milwaukee, near Ada. Albert Thomas, while attempting to board train in motion, had his left wrist broken.

Dec. 29—Grand Rapids and Indiana, near Sand Lake. Passenger coach thrown from track by broken rail, and eight persons were slightly bruised.

Jan. 2—Chicago and Northwestern, near Neenah. A box-car attached to a switch engine was being loaded with nitro-glycerine. It exploded, killing the superintendent of the works, his son, a laborer, the engineer, fireman, and switchman attached to the train.

Jan. 3—Michigan Central, near Ann Arbor. Mrs. Eckhart jumped from the train after it started from the station, and received a slight wound on the back of her head.

Jan. 10—Detroit and Milwaukee, near Ferryburg. Annie Mellay had foot injured while crossing track in front of train.

Jan. 29

SHIPS AND SUBSIDIES.

There appears every now and then a pamphlet on one side or the other of the question of our foreign carrying trade. On one side is urged the doctrine of subsidies, and on the other that of liberty to purchase ships in foreign markets. It takes generally not less than fifty pages on each side to get an expression of one or the other of these views.

We think the whole matter lies in a nutshell. We have lost the business of carrying freight and passengers to and from our port in our own bottoms. Before the days of steamships we used to do three-quarters or more of this business. Now we do less than one-quarter. The question is how to recover what we have lost. Buy foreign ships, says another. In our opinion we should do neither.

We have treaties with foreign powers providing substantially for free trade in the shipping business. That is we agree to impose no duties on foreign ships in our own ports, and foreign powers agree to impose none on ours. We establish a presumable equality. A foreign ship and an American ship come into the port of New York, and each enjoys an equal opportunity to obtain cargo and passengers. The theory is that no advantage is afforded to either. Whoever can do the business cheapest is allowed to have it.

This is all very fair on the face of it. If the American ship cannot compete with the foreign, she must take the consequences of her inability; and the spectacle now presented is that she cannot successfully compete with the foreign ship as she used to do. How does this extraordinary condition of things come about? Has the American lost his skill and cunning which once gave him his maritime superiority? It is assumed that he has, and hence the projects of recovery, to which we have referred.

We dispute this view of the case, and hold that we have lost our trade and traffic on the ocean in consequence of an insidious evasion of our treaties, which destroys our equality with foreign nations in our own ports. Foreign ships are paid out of the public treasury of the nations to which they belong, to come into our ports to do the business which legitimately belongs to our own vessels. A ship thus pensioned can, of course, carry freight or passengers cheaper than one not pensioned. Just to the extent of her subsidy does she enjoy an advantage over not so subsidized. The Cunarders have run on their subsidies from the start. Other lines have enjoyed the same advantages over our ships. The latter have, through the inequality thus created, been driven from the field and have ceased to compete. The remedy, we think, is plain. Restore the equality we have lost. Put our ships on the footing where they belong. Give us the equal chance to which we are clearly entitled, and for which our treaties provide.

We know of no better way to do this than to impose discriminating duties on foreign ships just to the extent of the subsidies they receive from their own Governments. This would be equivalent to granting a subsidy equal to that paid to the foreign ship.

If our steamers could not do freighting and passenger business on this basis, it would seem we must attribute the loss of it to our own inferiority on the ocean; and this we shall be slow to acknowledge.—N. Y. Sun.

HISTORY AND TRADITION.

We are extremely sorry that the Rev. C. Van der Veen was prevented, by the inclemency of the weather, to deliver his lecture on last Wednesday evening, and we hope to hear the same at some future time, under more favorable circumstances. This is History. Tradition has it, that the said Rev. came to the door contemplated the meagre audience with Piekwickian disgust and concluded not to cast his "pearls, I do not presume to say which of the above versions is correct, but Mr. Ebronn, if there ever was a disgusted audience, it was on that very Wednesday evening.

I have always thought that lectures were given by the lecturer to the audience and that both parties had rights which should be mutually respected. If this is so, then, if from eighty to one hundred persons, among whom several ladies, had taken the trouble to come through the storm and paid for the privilege of being admitted; the speaker is morally (to say the least) bound to make his appearance, unless he has the best of reasons, (not reasons of his own; for he is public property for the time being) not to do so. If in the future lectures are announced by flaming posters, the public will be wary how they invest. Swindling is wrong even if for only ten cents, and clerical aristocracy can not do this any more than any of

THE RABBLE.

Bessie Turner, Henry Ward Beecher's great witness, has gone on the stage.

The Very Latest. New Spring Goods!

A New Order of things.

What it is Proposed to Do.

How People Are To Save Money.

And Yet Have Just as Many Things.

Buy for Cash, Sell at Small Profits and Make Quick Returns

Spring and Company Pronunciamento.

Prices on Dry Goods Will Be Lowered to Sell \$500,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, March 22.—Messrs. Spring & Company of this city, resolving to do at least half a million dollars of business the coming year, have made up their minds that there is but one way in which to achieve this result. They have therefore determined to adopt this plan: To sell all goods at a small percentage above cost; to sell as many of them as possible, and for cash. In this way, the customer with his or her dollar does not have to pay a percentage on the loss of one who gets credit.

The plan is simple that all may understand it. Twenty per cent. profit of One Dollar is Twenty Cents. Ten per cent. of Three dollars is Thirty Cents. They propose to sell three times as many goods and reduce the percentage of profit accordingly, thus helping their customers and themselves at the same time.

Additional Local.

TRY Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

If You Intend to Paint.
Call at the Drug Store of Heber Walsh, and examine the
Seventy Shades of Cottage Colors.
These paints are mixed ready for the brush, sold by the gallon, and can be applied by any person. Sample cards free. White Lead, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, &c., very cheap. 5-13w

Ladies Fine Furs at half price at DONAHOE & RIORDAN'S.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-1y

For the latest style of Princess Dress Fans go to E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Lot of fancy colored shirts are just received at E. J. Harrington at from 75c to \$1.50 each.

For fancy striped stockings at 12 cents a pair go to E. J. Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.

I have just received a large and new stock of all kinds of Dry Goods, which I will sell just as cheap as any other house in the city. Call in and see before you purchase elsewhere. I will take Butter and Eggs in exchange for goods and pay the highest market price. Don't fail to come and see our new Spring Styles! 7-2w D. BERTSCH.

The old reliable ELIAS HOWE

Sewing Machine.

Challenges anything in the market for lightness of running, durability and beauty of stitch at

NEW LOW PRICES.

The Howe Machine heretofore sold by A. M. Kanter has again been brought in the city by me and will be sold cheap for cash or on short approved credit. I have also purchased a complete stock of needles, crystal sperm oil, rufflers, Tuckers and other accessories to all kinds of Sewing Machines. Every thing in that line not on hand will be ordered at once upon application. Instructions at the house or at the store given with all machines brought of me.

L. T. KANTERS.
City Book Store.

Any other Sewing Machine can be had on application at the very Lowest Figures.

I. P E A K,
PROFESSIONAL VETERINARY SURGEON,
—AND—
HORSE GELDER,
ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Refers with permission to J. Fileman, Holland, H. Sprick, Holland, T. Evans, Holland, K. Nies, Zeeland, Wm. Pryok, Zeeland, H. Van Eyk, Holland, J. Terbeek, Holland.

Particular attention will be paid to castrating and treating horses, and orders can be left at Mr. C. Blom, Sr. Zeeland, Mich., or at Wm. Van Putten, Holland, Mich., 7-2m

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, in chancery, to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Susan Thompson the complainant, and in favor of Susan Thompson the defendant therein named, I did, on the 14th day of March 1878, levy on all the right, title and interest of the said Susan Thompson in and to the following described lands situated in said County of Ottawa, viz: the south-east quarter of north-west quarter and east half of north-west quarter of south-west quarter of section twenty-four in town eight north range fifteen west. Notice is hereby given that I shall expose said lands for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder to satisfy the amount due on said execution, including costs and collection fees, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said county, on the **eighteenth day of May, 1878,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 27th, 1878.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.
ANGEL & SOULE, Defendant's Solicitors. 7-1w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Orville O. Sparks and Mary Sparks to John Spoon, dated June 25, 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa County, Michigan, September 20, 1875, in Liber V. of mortgages on page 282, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, thirteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty nine cents, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof. No suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage on any part thereof. By such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the land therein described or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, including said attorney fee and the costs of foreclosure and sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on the **24th day of June, 1878,** at ten o'clock in the forenoon; said premises are described in said mortgage as being the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of town eight north, range fifteen west, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, March 25th, 1878.

JOHN SPOON, Mortgagee.
WM. N. ANGEL, Atty for Mortgagee. 7-13w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Peter H. Chappell and Elizabeth Chappell to George W. Woodward, bearing date the sixth day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, at half past seven o'clock P. M., in Liber T of mortgages on page 608, through non-payment of a part 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 hereof the sum of two hundred and forty-six dollars and four 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 that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: to-wit: commencing at an iron post in the Grand Rapids and Muskegon State Road four chains and fifty four and one-half (54½) links north-westerly from a grind stone in the first angle of the said state road west of the east line of section thirty-four and running thence south, thirty minutes west, one chain and sixty-one links; thence north, eighty-nine degrees and thirty minutes west, two chains; thence north, thirty minutes east, three chains twenty-nine and one-half links to an iron post; thence south forty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east, two chains and sixty-one links along the said state road to the place of beginning; Also that piece or parcel of land situate in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows: commencing at a point in the Muskegon State Road, said point being the north-west corner of a lot owned by the said Elizabeth Chappell and running from thence south, along the west line of the said Elizabeth Chappell, to the south-west corner of said lot; thence west to the half quarter line; thence north on said half quarter line to the centre of said state road; thence south-easterly along the centre of said state road to the place of beginning; and being a fractional part of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-four, town eight north of range thirteen west, all containing about one acre and a half of land more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining; at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, on the **twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1878,** 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 twenty-ninth, 1878.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Mortgagee.
R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between H. Boone and J. Albert was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding Notes must be paid to H. Boone. All persons having accounts with the firm are requested to settle the same within Thirty Days, with Mr. J. Albert, he having the books in his possession.

H. BOONE
J. ALBERT.

7-4w

MISHAWAKA PLOWS!!

These Plows are made of

CHILLED IRON,

And are so scientifically constructed as to be superior to any other plow in America. Come and see them before you conclude to purchase any other. We sell them very cheap.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

7-4w

Large stock of

Carpets, Curtains, WALL PAPER

and all kinds of

FURNITURE

Just received and sold at

BOITOM PRICES

7-6w at H. MEYER & CO.

GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of memory, Unsteadiness of vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere. 49-1y

NEW STYLE OF Photographs

BURGESS' ART GALLERY

Only \$1.00 per doz.

Six Tin Types for 50 cts.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 26-1y

JULIUS RADEKE Wholesale Dealer

IN Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

Wholesale agent for Ph. Best Brewing Co's celebrated Lager Beer.

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on

WASHINGTON STREET.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 5-1f

Dry-Goods.

Just received a new supply of Dress Goods, Suitings at 8, 10 and 12c per yard. Fine Alpaca dress goods at from 20c to 75c. Beautiful gingham at a bargain. Also, a full stock of sheetings bleached and unbleached, flannels in all colors, canton flannels, cottonades, etc., etc. A large stock of white and gray

Woolen Blankets

will be sold below cost in order to make room for new goods. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' hosiery, also a full line of all kinds of Buttons, at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Call at the Meat Market

J. KUITHE

For the best kind of

Fresh and Salted Meats.

I pay the highest market price for hides, hams, and all kinds of farmer's produce.

Come and examine my STOCK.

J. KUITHE

EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN. 5-13w

Boots & Shoes.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes for Ladies' and Gentlemen. Also,

Rubbers, Slippers

Ladies' walking shoes, etc., at a bargain at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

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Ladies' walking shoes, etc., at a bargain at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Hottings.

THE latest war news is very threatening. REV. Jno. De Spelder, of Macon, La., is called to Ebenezer Church.

LOOK at the special notices from Mr. Wurzburg, of Grand Rapids. Spring styles are all the rage.

MASTERS Seba Ledeboer and Albert Manting are home from Ann Arbor. They look healthy and well. College life seems to agree with them.

THE *Allegan Journal* says, that the House Committee reported favorably for \$10,000 for Saugatuck harbor; \$22,000 for Holland, and \$25,000 for Grand Haven.

HON. John W. Stone, will please accept our thanks for a copy of House Resolution No. 139, relative to our railroad lands. We will publish the same in our next issue.

THE neat little steamer Fanny Shriver has been rebuilt and was launched, at Saugatuck, last week. Capt. J. N. Upham will command her as usual, and will offer his services to the public in a few days.

THE news reached this city on Thursday that Capt. C. Dok, of the schr. Plugger, was dangerously ill on board his vessel, lying in Racine harbor, Wis. Capt. B. Van Rij was telegraphed for and left for Racine the same day.

THE house and contents of Mr. J. H. Huma, located about five miles south of this city, were burned on Sunday last, while the family were at church, except the old mother, who was home alone. Very few things were saved, and the loss is considerable.

THE finest beef we have ever seen in this town is now to be seen and for sale at Geo. Van Duren. Don't fail to go and see it this morning, even if you don't want to purchase. The steer was five years old, weighs 1800 lbs clean, and was fattened from its earliest days, and was raised by Mr. Jno. Demkes, in the Township of Zeeland.

ON Saturday evening last we had a thunder squall that turned very suddenly in a cold northerly wind, and by Sunday morning we had regular winter weather. It was feared our fruit crop was materially damaged, but after diligent search parties agree that the damage will be only slight. A severe frost any time after this date, until next fall would be exceedingly damaging to this country.

THE cheese factory association has commenced operations on Thursday last, by purchasing the necessary timber to build, and are at present boring to find good water. If good water can be found at May station, the building will be commenced forthwith. Mr. W. J. Mulder & Son, of Graafschap, have got the job of making the milk cans. The job of collecting the milk will be let on Friday, April 5th. Everything seems to be progressing favorably, and the enterprise has the good wishes of the whole community.

At a Union Caucus held in the town-house in the Township of Holland on Saturday last, the following ticket was made:

Supervisor—W. Diekema.
Clerk—A. J. Hillebrands.
Treasurer—D. Jonker.
School Inspector—J. Ten Have.
Supt of School—A. Visscher.
Com. of Highways—T. Dykema.
Drain Commissioner—K. Lahnus.
Justice of the Peace—H. Van Eyk.
Constables—J. Cochrane, G. J. Nylans, A. Jansen, S. Stegenga.

At a Township caucus held at Overysel, on Tuesday last, the following men received the nomination:

Supervisor—H. Kok.
Township Clerk—H. Brouwers.
Township Treasurer—J. Scholten.
School Inspector—H. Kok.
Superintendent of Schools—P. Lepeltak.
Commissioners of Highways—J. H. Slotman.
Justice of the Peace—J. Boers.
Justice of the Peace (to fill vacancy) S. Butler.
Constables—H. Brinkman, J. H. Slotman, F. Walkotte, J. K. Dangremont.

RELATIVE to the manner of canvassing votes after the close of election, the following opinion of the Supreme Court of this State is of great importance, inasmuch as the practice heretofore has often been in the opposite direction: "The only official count of ballots permitted by the election laws must be made publicly and the result announced publicly when the statements have been examined and the count completed, immediately after the closing of the polls. This result is the only one that can lawfully be certified to, and the ballots must be sealed up as soon as the count is closed and the result determined and published. It is unlawful thereafter to open the ballot-box, except under the direction of a court upon a trial, and any other opening or count based thereon will be illegal for all purposes. The public declaration of the count is an official act and will prevail over any statement or certificate founded upon a subsequent and unlawful counting."

DON'T forget to register your name today.

SEE the telegraphic news from Grand Rapids, about Spring & Company.

THE Fanny Shriver has made her first appearance at our docks. She looks fine, and is now as good as new.

FISHING is reported very dull at Grand Haven. Our informant says, that there is as much fish caught in the river as there is in Lake Michigan.

ON Wednesday and Thursday last our young folks were amused by a free concert from the powerful lungs of a colored chimney sweep, on the house tops.

THE firm of Boone & Alberti have dissolved their partnership by mutual consent, and both are now doing a lively business separately. See dissolution notice in another column.

ONE of Florida exchanges states that a new saw-mill of large size is shortly to be built at Apalachicola, in that state. The proprietors are Starr & Emix, formerly of Grand Haven, Mich.

REV. R. Duiker from Danforth, Ill., has accepted the call to the First Reformed Church at Grand Haven Mich, and will preach his introductory sermon on Sunday, April 14th. Rev. De Bey, of Chicago, will install him.

SEND 50 cents to W. H. Reid, Rochester, N. Y., for 15 pkts. Imported Flower Seeds, or 12 of Vegetables, both \$1, also 100 page Seed Catalogue with Colored Plate free for 2 yrs. We have received samples and take pleasure in recommending the seed as most satisfactory.

THE house committee on commerce have reported favorably on the bill to appropriate \$15,000 to erect a light-house and steam fog-signal station in the Straits of Mackinac, to mark the approach to the harbor of Mackinac; also, a bill to appropriate \$2,000 to build a new dwelling for a light-house at Pere Marquette.

THE attention of our captains and vessel owners are called to the fact that all vessels calling in port, clearing to ports in the district or coming in before going to load on the beach, or going to Saugatuck, are hereafter required to report and clear. This has been overseen heretofore, but strict compliance with the law alone will prevent our skippers from having their vessels tied up, or fined. Keep your weather eye open!

THE vice president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war inclosing a letter from the chief of engineers recommending an appropriation for continuing the examinations in connection with the construction of jetties at the south pass of the Mississippi river. Which was referred. This shows that Gen. Humphrey is not going to stop his vigilance over a class of work which is a perfect success so far, but which he discontinue at the beginning.

WE wish to call the attention of the public to the card of Mr. H. C. Murrau, on the first page, in which he announces that he has made the necessary arrangements to be prepared to sell tickets to all parts of the United States, and furnish through freight rates, and such further information as may be desired by the public. He can always be found at the Chicago depot and his genial character is sufficient guarantee that it will be attended to in the same friendly way which he always manifests in the exercise of his duties.

At a Union caucus held in the Township of Olive on Wednesday last the following ticket was made:

Supervisor—A. P. Stegenga.
Township Clerk—F. M. Harvey.
Township Treasurer—R. Knooihuizen.
Com. of Highways—M. E. Nienhuis.
Drain Commissioner—J. D. Wood.
Superintendent of School—F. M. Harvey.
School Inspector—C. Niveson.
Justice of the Peace, full term—William A. Willis.
Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy—Charles Crother.
Constables—W. Frink, M. P. Stegenga, C. Owen, J. F. Bush.

At a Union Caucus held at Vriesland, in the Township of Zeeland, on Wednesday last, the following men were nominated. In this township they place two candidates on their ticket, to avoid expenses, one candidate to be scratched and the other to be retained.

Supervisor—J. G. van Hees, C. van Loo.
Clerk—H. Bosch, A. Bolks.
Treasurer—J. de Pree, Sr., B. Spitseler.
Supt of Schools—C. van Loo, Chr. van der Veen.
School Inspector—J. den Herder, A. Bolks.
Justice of the Peace, full term—A. Riddering, J. D. Everhard.
Justice of the Peace, vacancy—M. den Herder, J. Westrate.
Highway Commissioner—C. de Putter, J. Van Zoeren.
Drain Commissioner—C. de Putter, C. van Loo.
Constables—A. de Groot, J. Hiefje, A. Romeyn, I. Peak, J. Rijchel, S. Yntema.

DR. J. C. Kennedy is in town today. Call on him before 2 o'clock.

REV. H. E. Nies occupied the pulpit at the Congregational Church last Sunday evening.—*Lake Shore Commercial.*

THE merchant tailoring establishment of S. O. Eames at Grand Haven, Mich., was robbed Saturday night of about \$300 worth of cloth and gentlemen's wear.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., March 28, 1878: R. McDonnell, Mrs. Miles L. Barber, and Frank Snider.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE following are the arrivals and clearances up to Friday morning:

CLEARER.
March 15.—Schr. Four Brothers, to Chicago, 1,000 oak ties, \$75,000 shingles, 30 bush. potatoes.
March 16.—Schr. Banner, to Grand Haven, light.
March 17.—Schr. Elva, to Chicago, 1800 r r ties.

LIGHTNING struck the L. S. & M. S. R. R. depot near the city of Allegan, on Saturday evening last, and it burned down in consequence. With difficulty the books, etc., were saved. But very little freight was lost.

MR. D. Bertach has just received a large new stock of dry goods, consisting of an elegant assortment of dress goods and prints. Our ladies will do well to go and see the handsome, new spring styles and prints just put on the shelves.—See special notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of County Poor, held at the residence of Superintendent R. K. Heald, on Thursday last, called together for the purpose of settling a difference of opinion about a pauper which had moved from Olive into the Township of Holland—it was held that a person was chargeable to, and ought to be supported by the township in which such person had gained a settlement. This decision if strictly adhered to, will prevent considerable misunderstanding in the future.

THE examination of John De Haan, on the charge of removing a corpse with intent to sell it, came off on Wednesday and Thursday last, before Justices Garvelink and Eppink, of Fillmore. The interest displayed by the people in that neighborhood was great and the developments of the real facts of the case were watched by a large attendance. From the evidence it appeared that the defendant had managed somehow to obtain possession of the bones of a human corpse; but where and how was not developed and still remains a mystery. This corpse or rather the bones constituting it, had been deposited by him in the woods, about half a mile west of the Overijse church. He then notified Mr. Schutmaat and others, who had been connected with the assault upon John H. Bergman three years ago last February, that he had found the corpse of John Bergman; that he didn't want to bring them into any new trouble by making this public, but would take \$150 from them, and convey the body to Lake Michigan. The fact that human bones had been found in the woods and that they were supposed to be those of John Bergman, at once reopened the old history of three years ago, and the whole neighborhood felt interested to know what and how much there was in this rumor. With this view, Justice Garvelink, a week ago last Saturday, went down there with a view to hold an inquest; but found that during the previous night John De Haan had removed the corpse, by putting the bones in a bag and taking them with him. The last trace that was found of these bones was that he had left them in the bag near the barn of Dr. Best, where he was employed as hostler, and from where he alleged they were stolen by Mr. Voorhorst, the Supervisor of Overijse. Upon a search in the woods, where the bones had laid, there were still found the bones of an arm and forearm, two knee caps and some nails, lying in a mixture of lime, charcoal, shavings, chips, etc. These bones were produced in court during the examination. From the evidence of Drs. L. Best and S. L. Morris, it appeared that the body of which these bones were a part, must have been dead about six months, that the bones might even be of different corpses, that they could not be of a corpse that had been exposed to the weather in the woods for two or three years, and that the length of the body, measuring from the length of the arm bones, might have been five feet and one to four inches. The owner of the land testified that he had passed more or less during the past three years within a few feet from the very spot where John De Haan says he found the body. The above is a fair synopsis of the evidence introduced on the part of the People. The defendant declined to make any statement or explain how and from where he got those bones. There being no proof that the body, of which these bones made a part, had been removed from a place where they had previously been deposited in the ordinary way of burial, or that the defendant wanted to sell the same, he was discharged. At the same time the facts showed conclusively that the entire transaction was nothing else than a conspiracy for blackmailing, entered into by John De Haan and his brother, at the expense of Mr. Schutmaat and others.

Holland Marble Works.

CORNER CEDAR & EIGHTH STREETS.

Luce & Perkins,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry. HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

—THE—

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new stock of

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,
Table Oil Cloth,
Window Shades
of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather, and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc. S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

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 shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

4-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberry; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND.
HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

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

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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.
42-1f

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

Burned out by the late fire I have re-opened in the store formerly occupied by

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

A new stock of

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

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, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 28. Situated between J. O. Doerburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOERBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 6-1f

NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a

Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

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.

PICTURES!

Come and examine my specimens before you decide to go elsewhere. I am now prepared to take the finest frame photo's for a lower price than ever before.

CARDS DE VISITE

Are finished in the latest style, and everybody pronounces them charming, and without extra charges.

TIN TYPES

Taken on the shortest possible notice.

Gallery opposite Post-Office.

A. M. BURGESS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878. 51-4y

SONGS OF THE SEASON.

April's Sunbeam.

"Here a warm sunbeam, Daisy, Daisy;
April sent it to wake you, dear!
How can you be so lazy, lazy?
Haven't you heard that spring is here?"

Daisy murmured, sleepy and surly;
"Spring's too young yet—the air is cool;
I don't believe in a sun so early—
He's just playing at April fool!"

—Joy Allison, in *St. Nicholas* for April.

Hepatica.

Brave blue-eyed herald of the tardy spring,
Who, while thy laggard followers still sleep,
Courageously thy steadfast watch dost keep,
Glad tidings of thy first approach to bring—
I wonder thy sweet patience never fails,
Though wintry snows lie deep on field and hill,
And from the sea the bitter blast blows chill,
That no weak doubt thy trusting heart assails;
I marvel at thy subtle chemistry,
Which can from the cold earth such faith distill,
And, from gray skies, such assurance as doth fill
Thy gentle, upturned eyes. Oh, lesson me,
Sweet sage! Courage and hope I dream of thee,
And faith that fails not in adversity.

—Appleton's *Journal* for April.

Of Flowers.

There were no roses till the first child died,
No violets, nor balmy-breathed heart's-ease,
No heliotrope, nor buds so dear to bees,
The honey-bearded suckle, no gold-eyed
And lowly dandelion, nor, stretching wide,
Clover and cowslip-cups, like rival seas,
Meeting and parting, as the young spring breeze
Runs giddy races playing seek and hide.
For all flowers died when Eve left Paradise,
And all the world was flowerless awhile,
Until a little child was laid in earth;
Then from its grave grew violets for its eyes,
And from its lips rose-petals for its smile,
And so all flowers from that child's death took
birth.

—Maurice F. Ryan, in *Scribner* for April.

Bitter-Sweet.

With roses, lilies and the elegant
Love filled our hands, and from the grapes that
hung
Above his garden, quick with scent and wine,
He pressed a sweet and sleep-beguiling song,
And melody intense, remote, divine,
For our delight from his own harp he wrung;
And when sense failed, so many sweets among,
And every passion threatened to decline,
He plucked for us the sharp and bitter briar,
Where with our aching brows he garlanded.
And made a sudden discord with his lyre;
Then with new color cheeks and lips grew red,
And pain was straight converted to desire:
"For this my bitter turns to sweet," Love said.

—Philip Bourke Marston, in *April Lippincott*.

Pigeons.

Pink-footed, sleekly white, or delicate fawn,
Or darker-plumed, with glossy throat, where
clings
One soft perpetual ripple of rainbow rings,
How often to your beauty our sight is drawn,
When back from roamings wide you suddenly
dawn.

A lovely turbulence of quick-futtered wings,
Alighting on some brown-slanted roof like spring's
Pale showers of blossoms on an orchard lawn!

Our common barn-yard life, plain, stolid, rude,
You haunt with tender purity sweet to note;
And gladden its dullness with your buoyant
thrill.

In many a smooth and mellow interlude
Through house and garden serenely letting float
Your strange luxurious monotonies of song!

—Edgar Poe, in *Atlantic Monthly* for April.

An April Song.

Sweet April, when you try, with your sunshine and
your sky,
Your wind breathing low and your birds that sing
together,
Your misty blue that fills the hollows of the hills,
You can make a day of most enchanting weather!

But on this lovely morning you have for your
adorn
The presence of my only love, my darling, my
dear—
So you have no need to try, with your sunshine and
your sky,
To make this day the day of all the year!

Oh, April, do your best, with a soft wind from the
west,
With sunlight on the springing grass, and tender
blue above—
Let your singing birds ring loudly, and your flowers
look up proudly—
So may you serve the lady of my love!

O month of changeful mien—your days may be se-
rene—
Or your sobbing east wind may be bringing rainy
weather—
Each is a welcome day, for it takes me nearer May,
When my only love and I shall be together!

—Edwin N. Lewis, in *Scribner* for April.

Merry Rain.

Sprinkle, sprinkle, comes the rain,
Tapping on the window-pane;
Trickling, coursing,
Crowding, forcing
Tiny rills
To the dripping window-sills.

Laughing rain-drops, light and swift,
Through the air they fall and sift;
Dancing, tripping,
Bounding, skipping
Through the street,
With their thousand merry feet.

Every blade of grass around
Is a ladder to the ground;
Clinging, striding,
Slipping, sliding,
Oh, they come
With their busy zip and hum.

In the woods, by twig and spray,
To the roots they find their way;
Pushing, creeping,
Doubling, leaping,
Down they go
To the waiting life below.

Oh, the brisk and merry rain,
Bringing gladness in its train!
Falling, glancing,
Tinkling, dancing
All around—
Listen to its cheery sound!

—Pleta Forrester, in *St. Nicholas* for April.

The Lover's Choice.

"Here are roses, red and white—"
"Thanks, dear—no."
Nature paints them all too bright."
"Is it so?"

"Well, then, take this lily's face."
"Oh, it seems
From its calm and stately grace
Coldness gleams."

"Look—blue violets, you said
They were sweet!"
"Best their sweetness seemeth shed
At our feet."

"Heliotrope, the dearest flower
On the earth!"
"Nay, it fades before an hour,
Little worth!"

"Heart's-ease—that you'll surely keep!"
"If you might
Lay it on my spirit, deep
Out of night!"

"So I cannot please your sense;
You implore
One fair gift to carry hence,
One—no more!"

"Yet each choicest bud I bring,
You refuse!"
"Sweet, from out their blossoming
Let me choose."

"Kneeling—like love's humblest slave,
Do not start!
Can you guess which flower I crave
Now, sweetheart?"

—Mary Anne De Vere, in *Scribner* for April.

THE SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPH.

It was the evening of a disagreeable
day. Rain and snow mingled together;
but the very dreariness of the weather
prompted me to call upon the Dudleys,
who were suffering a most melancholy
bereavement. The servant admitted me

without announcement as I was the con-
fidential friend of the family. Miss Dud-
ley was sitting in a chair with her head
bowed over her arm, and when she raised
her face to greet me I saw she had been
weeping. Dudley was walking up and
down, back and forth, with slow, drag-
ging steps, his head sunk on his breast.
I sat down beside Caroline, taking her
hand in mine, for we were engaged to
be married when the year of mourning
had expired.

"This weather is enough to depress
even the happy," I said, "but I wish
that I had found you more cheerful. Do
you not think that you ought to over-
come, so far as possible, this trouble,
for Dudley's sake? It is killing him."

"I know it, and that is what gives me
so much pain. Of course my grief is
nothing compared to his. But it breaks
my heart to see him so changed. I fear
that if he does not die outright a worse
calamity will happen. Sometimes I
fear for his mind."

The disaster which had brought such
irremediable ruin upon the house of
Dudley was the loss of his wife. Her
youth, her beauty, her devotion to him,
and the tragic manner of her death,
made it apparent to all why his sorrow
should be deeper than that of many
others similarly bereaved. To me, who
knew something of the character of both
and of the intense love which seemed to
blend their beings into one, it was al-
most a marvel that he survived her at
all. When I had seen them together in
the freedom of their own home the
thought had more than once occurred to
me that the existence of each was de-
pendent upon that of the other. Yet
she had perished suddenly—been swept
from him by a swift and terrible cata-
strophe, which had hardly allowed them
a parting embrace.

In the autumn of 1862 Dudley had
been called to Havana upon business.
His wife persuaded him to permit her to
accompany him. How well I remember
that splendid autumn day upon which
they sailed! Caroline and myself stayed
with them on the vessel until the last
moment. How beautiful Mrs. Dudley
looked as she waved her handkerchief
to us from the deck, the bright color
lighting up her always eloquent face into
the loveliest animation! We had
watched the noble vessel until it was a
speck out in the Narrows; then we had
turned away with a sigh, half sad and
yet not sad. We had no presentiment
of evil, and when her brother and wife
returned Caroline and I were to be mar-
ried.

That vessel was fated never to touch
the Cuban shores. When but twelve
hours from Havana, at midnight, in the
midst of darkness and storm, she was
run into by another ship, and sank in
fifty minutes. Thrown from his berth
by the severity of the collision, Dudley
seized his trembling wife under his arm,
forcing his way through the disordered
crowd from the cabins, already filling
with water, to the upper deck. Here he
maintained his place while the men and
officers made efforts to launch the boats.
The first of these filled and went down.
The second was more successfully man-
aged. A few women, to whom was given
the first chance, were lowered into it by
the light of lanterns, whose uncertain
gleam made the tempest more appalling.
Mrs. Dudley clung to her husband,
begging to be allowed to stay with him
until he, too, should be permitted to
make the desperate effort at salvation.
But for once her prayers had no influence
with him. His desire for her safety
overruled the pleadings of love. With
almost rudeness he tore away her cling-
ing arms, the rope was fastened about
her waist and she was lowered down.
The lantern threw a strange beam upon
her pallid face, turned to him as she
swung off from the ship's side, and that
was the last look he had of the coun-
tenance dearest to him. The few men
who manned the oars put out to get
away from the vortex which the vessel
would make in sinking; a great wave
rolled in upon it, and the cry went forth
that the boat had gone down. Then
Dudley, caring no more for his own life,
jumped into the boiling sea. But the
crew of the uninjured vessel picked him
up before life was extinct, and he recov-
ered consciousness to find himself in the
cabin of the other ship. Until long af-
ter daylight the vessel lingered around
the spot, until all hopes of rescuing any
floating persons who might be clinging
to pieces of the wreck were over. Then
it continued on its way to New York.

Over four months had elapsed, during
which a ray of light had hardly pene-
trated Dudley's despair. His sister
shared his darkened life, deferring our
marriage, and withdrawing from society
to devote herself to him. I was almost
the only one outside of their near circle
of relatives whom they cared to see.

At times Dudley would be possessed
of a strange fancy that his wife might
not be dead—that she might have es-
caped—be now in some remote portion
of the world whither some passing bark
had conveyed her. Facts and theories
were against him. The boat which they
had seen overwhelmed with the waves
had never been heard from. Another
boat, which had put out last, had suc-
ceeded in landing upon an island coast
after three days of floating on the waste
of waters, but, in all human probability,
the first boat had gone down within five
minutes after she left the ship's side.
Sometimes Dudley would work himself
into an alarming state of excitement,
avowing his belief that his wife was
alive. His only argument was that if
she were dead she certainly would
vouchsafe him some token to put his
mind at rest.

This evening I felt light-hearted and
joyous, despite the sad faces of my
friends. My spirits had risen triumph-
antly over the weather, over the gloom in-
duced by sympathy with others, even
over the impatience I sometimes felt at
the long-delayed consummation of my
wishes. I am sure that my face shone
with pleasure, for I had that day re-

ceived a letter containing news of an
access of fortune, which had exhilarated
me beyond the power of my ordinary
troubles to subdue.

Suddenly Dudley stopped in front of
us, his eyes looking larger and darker
than ever from the sunken lines about
them, and fixed upon me with an
intensity almost unbearable.

"Is it not strange," said he, "that all
this time—all this time—she has sent
me no message?"

I was surprised as well as startled by
this question. Despite his theory that
if she were dead she would comfort him
by some special message, I had not re-
alized that he was really seeking conso-
lation in looking for some palpable token
from the spiritual world. It was too
much opposed to his previous habits of
thought.

"What have you expected?" was all I
could for the moment say.

"Anything to prove that she is still
mine, in death as well as life."

It was just then an idea flashed upon
me which I hoped would save him from
the madness which at times I appre-
hended might destroy his brain, noble
and massive as its structure was. I re-
hearsed the details of my plan to Caro-
line, at the same time imparting to her
the piece of good fortune which had oc-
curred to me. For this purpose I drew
her away into the library, where, in
brief time, I unfolded my ideas and ex-
pectations. When we returned to the
parlor she took her brother's arm, walk-
ing up and down the rooms with him.

"Have you seen any of those spirit
photographs, brother?"

"What are they?" He ceased walk-
ing, looking inquiringly at her.

"There are photographs nowadays
which fix the shadows of souls as well
as bodies—so they say! The spirit of
the deceased friend wished for appears
beside the picture of the sitter, faint and
shadowy, as becomes a spirit, but still
quite palpable."

"You smile, Caroline; are you jest-
ing?"

"No, I am only relating the last mar-
vel of Spiritualism."

"What do you think of it?" directing
his question to me.

"It's rather a new thing, even with
the Spiritualists themselves. I have not
made up my mind about it. In fact I
have never inquired much into the phe-
nomena. But when you spoke so ear-
nestly of having expected a message
from Eleanor it occurred to me that it
could hardly come in a more acceptable or
more convincing shape than this."

"To-morrow we will make the experi-
ment; if there is any such thing possible
I know that Eleanor will come to me.
I shall be permitted to see her. If she
does not come I shall know she is still
alive."

It was decided that we should go at 2
o'clock the next day to the photographer
I had selected. When we entered the
gallery we became conscious of a pecu-
liar influence permeating our very souls.
As a person in the dark, in total silence
and seeing nothing, yet perceives the
presence of another, who approaches
him, so each of us perceived an intangi-
ble something which thrilled us beyond
speech. But few words were spoken.
The business-like manner of the operator
was in curious contrast to the intense
emotions of those who hung upon his
movements. In answer to Dudley's
question he said that the day was ex-
cellent for his purpose. He arranged
his plates, screens and camera with a
matter-of-fact air, as if he were not
about to attempt to catch and fix the
fleeting shadow of the immortal soul
divested of its garments of earth. It
struck me as being a strange mixture
of the material and spiritual—this prepara-
tion of chemicals, this assistance of the
ethereal light, itself the nearest to spirit
of tangible substances, this arrange-
ment of screens and burnishing of glass;
by such palpable apparatus to seize the
image of the immortal soul and retain it
for the gaze of mortal eyes. I presume
no such reflections had place in the mind
of Dudley. Soul, thought and sense
were concentrated upon one object.

Obedient as a child, he submitted
himself to the directions of the opera-
tor. When all was ready he seated him-
self in the chair placed for the purpose.
Standing at one side of the room, be-
fore the door of a smaller apartment
used as a dressing-room for ladies, was
a large screen. Caroline had gone into
this apartment for a few moments when
we first arrived, but she now stood by
my side, silently waiting for the finale.
I knew by her irregular breathing and
slight paleness that she was much
agitated.

The screen was drawn forward a few
feet toward the sitter, and another
placed to throw out the back-ground.
By the arrangement thus effected the
subject was half inclosed in an impro-
vised apartment which shut out a great
part of the room from his observation.

The operator then gave him a few di-
rections:

"Fix your eyes and your mind both
upon the camera. I will not withdraw
the cap until I discern from your ex-
pression that your attention is sufficient-
ly concentrated. Only of one thing be
sure, whatever you may feel or become
conscious of, as you value the result to
be obtained, do not betray any emotion.
Remain motionless and silent until I
give you liberty to move and speak.
Above all, do not turn to see that which
you feel approaching you. Many per-
sons become so agitated in the moment
of trial as to render futile their own
wishes. I believe you have more firm-
ness."

Dudley made a deep response, to the
effect that he should fulfill his part. He
fixed his eyes upon the camera with a
steady gaze. Once or twice his eyelids
trembled, and his hands clutched each
other with the effort at restraint which
he made.

Presently the cap was taken off, and
—after a moment, which might have
been years to him—was replaced. Mind-

ful of his promise, he did not speak or
turn his head until he was requested to
leave his chair. During the time of
waiting for the photograph to be
brought out on the glass he moved rest-
lessly about.

"It is the best I have ever taken,"
said the operator, as he placed the
glass carefully in Dudley's outstretched
hand.

We crowded close to look over his
shoulder. The marvel had been
wrought! There was he with his keen,
eager look, and there, a little to one
side and just behind him, a part of her
figure hidden by him, was Eleanor.
She seemed almost to float, so light was
her pose as she bent over his shoulder.
Her golden hair, for which she had
been so admired in life, wandered about
her throat and shoulders as if the
breezes of heaven were at that instant
stirring them. She appeared to be
robed in some ethereal garb, clasped by
a girdle at the waist and flowing in full
folds about her limbs. It was Eleanor,
the fair young wife, as we all remem-
bered her. She wore a joyful expres-
sion, as if it was an intense pleasure to
be near her husband; but it seemed to
me that the sweet face had a slightly
thinner, maturer look, as if she, too,
had suffered from having been torn so
suddenly from her earthly home.

The photographer was uneasy lest
Dudley in his ecstasy should press the
plate to his lips and mar the impression.
He took it gently from him, remarking:

"This is altogether the best spirit
photograph I have ever taken. It is
marvelous! Mrs. Dudley's likeness is
as vivid and perfect as your own."

"And she was here," cried Dudley,
"as really and truly as I am or as you
are! Oh, what happiness is this, to feel
that our loved ones are separated from
us by so slight a barrier. I tell you I
heard the rustle of her garment as dis-
tinctly as if in life she were coming once
more to bless me with her touch and
smile. I detected the very odor of vio-
lets, the perfume she always used. Yes,
as true as God vouchsafed me this token,
I felt her breath on my cheek."

At this moment his glance became
fixed upon the opposite side of the room.
He gazed a moment in silence, then re-
sumed in a rapid tone, like one who speaks
in a vision, "I do see her! she is there
now! I behold her plainly. Eleanor!
She doubts—she hesitates! Do not go
—stay with me!"

We looked, and beheld with our own
eyes the truth of what he asserted. As
distinctly as ever we beheld a friend in
the broad light of day, there stood Mrs.
Dudley, wavering between flying and
approaching. Her hair streamed down
as in the picture, her light garments
waved about her. He held out his arms
and took a step toward her, pausing lest
the vision should vanish at too near an
approach.

"Eleanor!"
The passion in his voice seemed
mighty enough to withhold a spirit from
its heavenly destinies. He took another
step, and she, too, wavering yet, came
forward to meet him. He feared to lay
his mortal hand upon her, but love was
more powerful than awe. The trance
was still upon him, but it was broken
when he stretched out his hand and
touched her hair.

"Ah! what blessed answer to my
prayer is this, my wife!" He had
turned toward us, then back to her.

"I see her; she comes to me; she
smiles; she blushes; I feel her hair;
she is weeping; she is warm; she is
living!"

For an instant I felt a breathless sus-
pense; but joy never kills the strong,
and Dudley was strong.

This was the good fortune which had
so exalted me the previous day; I had
received a letter from Boston, from Mrs.
Dudley, giving me an account of her es-
cape in an open boat; the days of her
exposure, a long and wearisome voyage
in a sailing vessel which picked up the
boat's crew and carried them about un-
til it landed them in Boston; and she
had written to me, as Dudley's most in-
timate friend, to ascertain if he were
alive, and if so, to break to him the news
of her safety. Poor thing! during all
these months of hardship she had been
compelled to endure the uncertainty as
to her husband's fate. I had immedi-
ately telegraphed to her that Dudley
was alive and at home; that she must
come on by the next train; that I would
receive her at the depot, and in the
meantime prepare Dudley for the news.

When I had gone to his house the
previous evening I had been troubled
how to communicate my joyful tidings.
I was afraid the greatness of the change
from despair to such bliss as this would
shake the reason which seemed already
on the verge of madness. The chance
mention of the photograph suggested
the idea to me of gradually preparing
his mind, in the manner which I carried
out, for the final consummation of his
happiness. I introduced my plan to
Caroline, who approved of it. At the
most it would only be keeping him from
his wife an hour or two longer.

Caroline herself brought the dress al-
ready perfumed with violets, which had
once been a favorite dress of Eleanor,
but had long lain among the precious
relics of the supposed dead. The pri-
vacy of the dressing-room gave the two
women an opportunity to arrange the
scenic effects. Probably it was as hard
for Eleanor to restrain herself as for
Dudley, when, as he said truly, he
heard the rustle of her garments and
felt the living warmth of her breath
upon his cheek.

All necessity for further restraint was
now over happily; the young wife lay
sobbing upon the bosom whose every
throb had been so constant to her. Caro-
line was in tears, and I am not ashamed
to confess that my own eyes were not as
clear as usual.

AMERICAN butter would find better
sale if less salty and better packed.

THE FOOLISH FROGS.

BY SAMUEL WRAY.

In a tank at the foot of the hill
Lived Mr. and Mrs. Frog;
At the head of a sparkling mill,
By the side of a quenchy bog;
And they had children ten—
All Froglies as yellow as gold,
Who loved to play on the fen,
But they often were over-bold.

Now it fell out one day,
As it never had done before,
When Father Frog was away,
A stickleback sailed to the door.
"Oh, Mrs. Frog," said he,
"Your sister is very ill,
And much she wishes to see
You down at the water mill."

Then Mother Frog showed her grief
In such tears as you never saw;
And, having no handkerchief,
She wiped her eyes with a paw.
Said she, "Now Froglies, dear,
You must not go to the fen;
There is no danger here,
And I'll soon come back again!"

So down the sparkling rill
She paddled her own canoe;
But what she saw at the mill
Is nothing to me or to you.
Said her Froglies, "Now for some fun—
Away, and away to the bog!"
All but her eldest son,
A sensible little frog.

He begged them not to walk
Abroad in the light of the sun;
But they laughed at his earnest talk,
And they were nine to one;
With angry croak and skip,
He stood in the portico;
And he would have cracked his whip,
But he had no whip, you know.

Said he, "I will climb the bank,
Their dangerous pranks to see;
And I'll leap into the tank
If anything frightens me."
So he sat on a ledge aloft,
And saw his brothers at play,
Till a gnat, with its curfew soft,
Proclaimed the close of the day.

Then a duck which had lately swum
For hours in a reedy pool,
Seeing the shadows come,
And feeling the air grow cool,
With a "Quack, quack, quack!" came out.
She meant, "It is time to sup!"
So, finding the Froglies about,
She gobbled them quickly up.

Then the true little Frog on the bank
Was so overcome with fright
That he tumbled into the tank,
And he slept not a wink that night.
Now all wise Frogs go out
In the light of the stars and the moon,
When there are no ducks about
To hear them croak and croon.

So Mr. and Mrs. Frog,
By the peeping stars made bold,
Came back by the quenchy bog,
To their Froglies all yellow as gold.
They never saw them again—
Alas, that it should be so!
They were told not to go to the fen;
But they did not obey, you know.

PITH AND POINT.

Mock turtle—Kissing before company
and quarreling afterward.

Do the clocks on a girl's stockings
ever strike? Only when she's a belle.

SOME people use glasses for the eyes.
Others cannot get them above the nose.

"Will the coming woman lecture?"
asks a contemporary. If she marries
she will.

"I CAME off with flying colors," as
the painter said when he fell from a lad-
der with a palette on his thumb.

ALMOST anybody can send a boy on an
errand, but only the wealthy have leisure
to spare to wait for him to get back.

THERE was a clever boy who said that
he liked a "good rainy day—too rainy to
go to school, and just rainy enough to
go a-fishing."

TO DANCE well, a man should know as
little as possible of everything else. He
can balance partners better if his hair
is parted in the middle.

"WHEN tempted to anger," says a
writer, "breathe a prayer." Jes' so.
When you happen to stub your toe, for
instance, murmur, "Now I lame me."

By the ancient law of Hungary a man
convicted of bigamy was condemned to
live with both wives in the same house;
the crime was, in consequence, ex-
tremely rare.

A YOUNG lady has compiled a list
of her gentlemen acquaintances, and
entered their names in a handsome par-
lor album. She playfully calls it her
"him-book."

A NEW YORK belle of 24 has had 147
offers of marriage, and carries about
with her a list of the hapless swains.
The list being nearly full, a supplement
will be issued.

"MAMMA," said a precious youngster
at a tea-table the other evening, after a
long and yearning gaze toward a plate
of doughnuts, "do you think I could
stand another of those fried holes?"

"WILL you please insert this obit-
uary notice?" asked an old gentleman
of an editor. "I made bold to ask it
because I know the deceased had many
friends about here who'd be glad to hear
of his death."

A GENTLEMAN suffering from gout was
explaining to a friend that his doctor did
not permit him to eat sweets, potatoes,
fruits, farinaceous vegetables, ale, wine—
"Well," exclaimed the friend, "Why
don't you get another doctor?"

EXAMINER—"And who reigned after
Saul?" Answer—"David." Exam-
iner—"And who came after David?"
Answer—"Solomon." Examiner—
"And who came after Solomon?"
Sharp little girl—"The Queen of
Sheba."

THIS is given as the first honeymoon
discussion between a lawyer and a New
York belle: "No, Amy, you're quite
wrong. I never was refused in all my
life." "Oh, Tom, how can you say
so? Why, there was Louie Simpson."
"I tell you again, you're wrong, com-
pletely wrong. It's true I was 'de-
clined with thanks' once, but I never
was refused."

"Say, Pat, suppose Satan was to
come along now, and see both of us
here, which do you suppose he would
take, you or me?" "Oh! faith, yer
Honour, he'd take me." "How so?"
"Well, sir," said Paddy, "he'd take
me now, because he wouldn't be sure of
me when he came again; but he'd be
sure of you at any time and could afford
to wait."

WHEN WAITING TO ADVERTISERS
please say you saw the advertisement
in this paper.

Farmers' Column.

The Great Coming Wheat Crop.

On the Cars in Kansas, March 18.—I am a natural optimist, but even a stoic could not fail to be moved if he should see the magnificent prospect of the winter wheat crop throughout the entire West. In riding 20,000 miles through the winter wheat belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, I have not seen two pieces of bad wheat. It all looks magnificent. Everywhere, too, the acreage is increased. In southern Illinois I see thousands of acres of wheat where I have not seen it growing for several years. Kansas is a great wheat field. There seems to have been a winter wheat mania in that State. Every farmer caught the disease last fall, and again during February and March, when the weather was so warm, a second mania struck Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. Then for the first time for years, they sowed large quantities of spring wheat in February, and to-day we see, especially in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois, the astonishing anomaly of fields of winter and spring wheat growing side by side. The winter wheat is waving in the wind, a beautiful yellow green, about six inches high, while the spring wheat is out of the ground about two inches.

Farmers in Missouri and Kansas say that they have never known spring wheat sowed in February that did not produce good wheat and a large crop.

I predict that during the coming summer the largest wheat crop ever produced in the United States will be harvested.

Minnesota and Wisconsin are now sowing their spring wheat, and it is safe to say that the Northwest will increase its wheat acreage thirty per cent.—Eli Perkins—N. Y. Sun.

Cultivating Orchards.

We have seen two orchards in Western New York, standing within half a mile of each other, which very nearly corresponded with the following description of two orchards at South Haven, Michigan, given by Prof. Beal. One of these orchards he pronounces as bearing the best crop the past season which he had seen in the State. The ground has a perfect natural drainage, but has not a strong soil, hence the necessity of the triennial manuring and cultivation given it. With this treatment, the annual shoots are not over a foot long. The owner raises fine fruit, and makes it a rule to send to market only the very finest in quality. It is no wonder then that he cannot fill all the orders he receives. His neighbor set his orchard the same year (17 years ago) and allows his trees to stand in grass. He had no fruit of any value the past season. The two orchards are separated only by a line fence. The last mentioned trees are mossy, with yellow leaves, and cut by the borer, and make little growth. A specimen tree in this orchard measured fourteen feet through the top, that is the limbs were seven feet long with seventeen years growth; the tops of the trees in the good orchard were twenty-two feet through.—Country Gentleman.

The "Muley" Breed.

In California and elsewhere the uselessness of horns on cattle in a domesticated state is being strongly urged. Mr. Wm. Clark of Denver, Col., whose herd is of the hornless type, thinks that the latter is sure to prevail in this country in the end. Here are his reasons:

1. Horns were given to cattle to be used in fighting—to enable them to defend themselves against dangerous enemies. For this purpose they are of value upon wild cattle. Domestic cattle have no valuable use for them.
2. The horns upon domestic cattle are used mostly in goring and injuring each other. All injuries to animals are paid for in their diminished growth, or diminished flesh, or increased amount of food consumed.
3. The expense of growing the horns is equal to the expense of a like weight in meat, and they are good for nothing.
4. Horns are a mere dead weight upon the heads of the cattle, and the expense of carrying them about, and warming and supplying their waste, is paid for in the food consumed, or the diminished weight of the animal.
5. Injuries are continually inflicted by cattle, by the use of their horns, upon other animals as well as upon the human race.

THE French Journal d'Agriculture Pratique states that worms can always be got rid of by using for the plants water to which a tenth part of grated Horse Chestnut has been added. Under this treatment, it is said, the worms must either fly or die.

M. T. Gratian, of Spring Valley, Minn., has a short-horned calf 17 months old that weighs eleven hundred pounds.

A SALE of good farming land was made in Stafford county, Va., a few days ago at less than \$1 an acre.

WHEAT looks good in this vicinity.

FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend, has been the successful rival of all the weekly journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the Chimney Corner seems to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merriment, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household—the domestic story for the mother, the charming love-tale for the daughters, the more dramatic for the young men, the solid novel for older readers, and then we have stirring adventure for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Haberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forrest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other eminent writers, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are very varied. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful short stories extremely interesting and completed in each number, while Biographies, Adventures, Essays, Fun, Travels, Natural History, Legends, Anecdotes, Science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Exquisite steel engravings are frequently given away to its subscribers.

The Chimney Corner, sixteen pages, with eight pages of illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents; annual subscription, \$4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL. 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent Pictures and full descriptions of the very Latest Styles of Ladies and Children's Wear; useful information on Family Topics; Select Stories; Beautiful Illustrations of Home and Foreign Subjects; Poetry; Fashionable Intelligence; Personal Chat; Amusing Cartoons on the Follies and Fables of the Day; Sparks of Mirth, etc., etc. Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, \$4, post-paid.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY has made rapid strides as the rival of many aspirants to public favor. Its contributors are some of the best living writers. Every department of literature is represented in its columns. The amount of instruction, entertainment and amusement afforded by the articles, essays, stories, and general miscellany contained in the 128 quarto pages of each number of this publication has been well appreciated. Every copy of the "Popular Monthly" is embellished with over 100 beautiful illustrations. Being the cheapest periodical of the kind in existence, and at the same time one of the most select and universally welcome, it must continue to increase in public favor, and rank with the publisher's Sunday Magazine—the highest among all our American monthlies. It is published on the 15th of each month. Price, 25 cents a number; Subscription, \$3, post paid, per year. Address your orders to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE is a beautiful work. It will interest educated and cultivated minds as well as the most ordinary reader. It is the only Sunday magazine published in this country. Every number has 128 pages filled with the most select and fascinating literature, ranging from the Sermon by the Editor (Dr. C. F. Deane, pastor of the Church of the Strangers), to stirring Tales, general Topics and Essays, Poetry, Music, Fun, Science, History, etc., in great variety. Each copy of this Magazine has 100 exquisite engravings of the most interesting character. It has reached a circulation and prosperity such as make it one of the marvels of periodical literature. It is indeed a beautiful work. Buy it and see for yourselves. Single copies are only 25 cents, and Annual Subscription Price only \$3, post paid. Address orders to

Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

Ready Made Clothing.

Under this head we offer a variety of goods cheaper and better than ever was offered before in this city.

Gents' suits (common wear) \$3.75 to \$10.00.

" " (fine dress) \$10.00 to \$26.00.

Boys and children's suits, all wool \$4 to \$10. Also a large stock of Overall's and Jackets, at the

Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

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 Wednesday the twentieth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jan Steketee, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maria Steketee, praying among other things for the probate of an Instrument in writing filed in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of Jan Steketee deceased, and that administration thereof may be granted to the person named therein, as executrix. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the Fifteenth day of April, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, 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 CRY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

All kinds of Ready Made Shirts—including Fine White Shirts, from 85c to \$1.75; Sailors' Blue Flannel, Hickory and Cheviots Shirts, etc., etc., also the finest lot of neckties and collars, including the

Sultan Linen Collar

with a patent duplex curve, etc., etc., too numerous to mention, at the

Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

THE premises owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Sullivan, situated on Tenth street, can be purchased at very low figures. For further particulars inquire at the residence above mentioned.

THOMAS SULLIVAN.
HOLLAND, Mich. March 18, 1878.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Amier. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the ninth day of April, A. D. 1878, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises hereinafter described in the Township of Olive, in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) or the north-west fractional quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) in town six (6) north of range sixteen (16) west, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, containing thirty-eight and thirty-two hundredths acres be the same more or less. Subject to the widows right of dower. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

DATED, February 23, A. D. 1878.

ALE P. STEGENGA, Administrator.

2-7w

Used all the Year Round.

Johnston's
Sarsaparilla

Is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable preparation now prepared for

**LIVER COMPLAINT
DYSPEPSIA,
And for Purifying the Blood.**

This preparation is compounded with great care, from the best selected

Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, and other Valuable Remedies.

Prepared only by
W. JOHNSTON & CO.
Chemists & Druggists,
161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Sold by all Druggists.

BANKING.

KENYON & VAN PUTTEN,
BANKERS,
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

Do a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on the day of payment. All business entrusted to us shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at our office.

N. KENYON.
J. VAN PUTTEN.

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.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.

J. VANDERVEEN.

HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily in the employment that we are now offering in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Term—\$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine 33-1y

GROCERIES.

A complete stock of Groceries constant on hand. Our stock of sugars cannot be beat.

New Orleans Sugar..... 8c.
Extra C..... 9c.
A..... 10c.
Granulated..... 11c.

We have a fine lot of coffees and spices, and we have among our large variety of Teas, one that we offer for 50c per pound that cannot be surpassed. Try it. Also, a full assortment of canned fruit including Corn and Tomatoes, etc.,

Hay, Corn, Oats, Butter and Eggs, will be taken in Exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price, at the

Cheap Cash Store of
E. J. Harrington.

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 Friday the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Daniel W. Wood, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Samuel T. Wood, representing that said Daniel W. Wood lately died in the City of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, intestate, leaving real estate in said County of Ottawa and praying among other things that this court may adjudicate and determine the heirs at law of said deceased, to said real estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the second day of April next at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, 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 CRY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

4-4w

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 STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER

WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

Blacksmithshop of D. Van Bruggen,

LOCATED OPPOSITE THE

Phoenix Planing Mill.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the fact that I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work, such as wagons, buggies, sleighs, machine repairing, and all kinds of odd jobs, at reasonable rates, and solicit their patronage.

Horseshoeing I give Special Attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

D. VAN BRUGGEN.

HOLLAND, March 14, 1878. -4f

HATS and CAPS.

We have just received from New York, a splendid stock of the latest styles of

HATS AND CAPS,

for sale at a bargain, at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF

E. J. HARRINGTON.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms.

Inquire of
MARLEY D. HOWARD,
HOLLAND, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,

Standard Trimmings, Worsteds Goods, German-

town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,

Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks

and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of

NINTH AND FISH STREETS,

is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depot. It is now ready to receive guests, both

STEADY & TRANSIENT.

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval.

W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Oct. 23, '77. 37-4f

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. D. R. Meeney, 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.

DRESSMAKING

And all kinds of sewing done to order.

Cutting and Fitting Promptly Attended to.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

HENRIETTA LE FEBRE.

No. 84 Ninth street

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 7, 1878. 52-1y

LAND WANTED.

IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland.

51-1f Inquire at this Office.

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of

WINTER GOODS,

And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, May 26, 1878. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines

Setting up New Machinery,

SHAFTING, ETC.,

Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,

PULLEYS, ETC.,

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

WAMROOD: NOW LOST, NOW RESTORED!

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