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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 8.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 310.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	11.00 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.45 "
" "	2.40 "	" "

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

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	No. 4.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 3.	No. 1.
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
8 00	12 15		Muskegon.	2 00	7 50	
7 25	11 41		Ferrysburg.	2 38	8 40	
7 15	11 36		Grand Haven.	2 38	8 58	
6 30	11 07		Pigeon.	3 13	9 40	
5 35	10 40		Holland.	3 45	11 15	
5 07	10 18		Fillmore.	4 15	11 45	
8 55	9 30		Allegan.	5 00	1 15	

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's Shoe store.

FURGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations appertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over E. Herold's Shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA, J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.

Merchant Tailors.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shop, &c.

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

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Plaster, Plaster of Paris, and all kinds of Milling Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Common Council Rooms, Van Landegends block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

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

BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Mat residence, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's Drug Store.

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. A. WELTON, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 17, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BERTSCH, W. M. O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D. OVERYSEL Sept 22, 1878.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 35 @	40
Beans, bushel	1 50 @	16
Butter, lb.	16 @	16
Clover seed, lb.	16 @	16
Eggs, dozen	8 @	15
Honey, lb.	8 @	15
Hay, ton	8 00 @	15
Onions, bushel	1 30 @	10
Potatoes, bushel	1 30 @	10
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 30 @	10
Wool, lb.	1 30 @	10

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " green	2 00	
" " beach, dry	2 00	
" " green	1 75	
Hemlock Bark	24 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Staves, white oak	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	10	
Shingles, A & M	2 00	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new \$ @	1 10
Corn, shelled bushel	40	
Oats, bushel	25 @	37
Buckwheat, bushel	50 @	55
Brans, ton	16 00	
Feed, ton	18 00	
" " 100 lb.	1 05	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 00	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 10	
Flour, 100 lb.	2 00	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @	2 5
Pork, "	4 @	4 1/2
Lard, "	10 @	20
Smoked Meat	10 @	10
" " "	6 @	7
" " "	6 @	7
Shoulders	6 @	7
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	6
Turkeys	9 @	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	7

H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD,

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.

A BEAUTIFUL lot of prints can be found at Harrington's at 5 cents per yard.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Bosche's German Syrup-kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c.

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

Special Invitation.

Call at our Drug Store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, free of charge, if you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of charge, or a regular size for \$1.00. Wm. Van Putten, Holland City, Michigan.

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

WHILE coughs and colds are very prevalent, we recommend a trial of Young's Cough and Lung Syrup.

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.

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

For the latest style of Princess Dress Fans go to

E. J. HARRINGTON.

TRY Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

Huxley on Education.

Just at this time, when the subject of popular education is receiving so much attention in almost every city, the opinions of Prof. Huxley are *apropos*. At a recent meeting of the Workingmen's Club of London, Prof. Huxley remarked that he favored the technical education of boys; such a course of instruction as would fit them for actual work in life. The professor is eminently utilitarian in his ideas. "If any of you were obliged to take an apprentice," said Mr. Huxley, "I suppose you would like to get a good, healthy lad, ready and willing to learn, handy, and with his fingers not all thumbs, * * who could read, write and cipher well, and, if you were an intelligent master, and your trade involved the application of scientific principles, you would like him to know enough of science to understand what was going on." He holds it inexpedient to "have school instruction carried so far as to encourage bookishness," or mislead the pupil "with the mischievous delusion that brainwork is in itself and apart from its quality, a nobler and more respectable thing than handiwork." This sort of argument is sensible, and will command more and more consideration, as the people of this nation realize the vital necessity of better work among the craftsmen of the country. Next in importance to the ability to raise materials is the knowledge of how to get those crude products into salable form. The advice offered by Mr. Huxley to the workingmen of England is just as applicable to the producers here. The first remove from absolute barbarism is the instinct to make Mother Earth yield sufficient fruits; the higher form of intelligence is to compel those fruits to pay better returns than in their native condition they possibly can be made to do. This country is almost incalculably rich in productive possibilities. Illinois or Iowa alone might furnish the breadstuffs for the nation, and Kansas supply the meats; but that is not enough. There are capabilities so far in advance of primary ones that the vast wealth of these States becomes as a trifle besides them. The riches of the old world were acquired more by the careful artisan than by the agriculturist. To the end that the boys of America may be trained to feel the honor of a life of fruitfulness, either in the field of agriculture or that of the transforming of products, let the salient conclusions of Mr. Huxley's speech be read: (1) That boys designed for trades should not be crammed with too much learning. (2) That "those who have to live by labor must be shaped by labor early." (3) That, "while not more than one boy in four thousand attains distinction, and not more than one in a million ever develops that intensity of instinctive aptitude, that burning thirst for excellence, which is called genius, * * it is nevertheless, the most important object of all educational schemes to catch these exceptional people and turn them to account for the good of society."

Our Railroad Lands.

House Resolution 139, was read twice, in the House of Representatives, March 18, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Hon. John W. Stone, on leave, introduced the following joint resolution:

Sanctioning the conditions imposed by the State of Michigan in disposing of certain lands granted by act of Congress of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Whereas there was granted to the State of Michigan, by act of Congress of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty six, certain lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, in the said State; and

Whereas the said lands were, by the board of control of railroads for the State of Michigan, so far as they appertained to the route from Grand Haven to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, granted to, and conferred upon, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, with a condition requiring the said railroad company to convey said lands to actual settlers upon the said lands at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and

Whereas, on the fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the legislature of the State of Michigan ratified and confirmed said action of the board of control of railroads, and also the patent of the governor of the said State conveying the said lands on said condition as to actual settlers; and

Whereas the consent of Congress is necessary to enable said State to enforce said conditions in favor of such actual settlers; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America

in Congress assembled, That full consent and sanction are hereby given to the action of the State of Michigan in disposing of and conveying, upon certain conditions, certain lands granted to said State by act of Congress of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and subsequently granted by said State upon conditions as recited in the preamble to this resolution.

Uncle Remus on Education.

As Uncle Remus came up Whitehall street he met a little colored boy carrying a slate and a number of books. Some words passed between them, but their exact purport will probably never be known. They were unpleasant, for the attention of a wandering policeman was called to the matter by hearing the old man bawl out— "Don't you come foolin' longer me, nigger. Youer flippen' yo' sassa at the wrong color. You'k'n go roun' here an' sassa dese white people, an' maybe dey'll stan' it; but when you come a slingin' yo' jaw at a man w'at wuz gray w'en de fah-min days gin out, you better go an' git yo' hide greazed."

"What's the matter, old man?" asked a sympathizing policeman.

"Nothin', boss, 'cep'n I ain't gwinter hav' no nigger chillun a hooplin' an' a hollerin' at me w'en I'm gwine 'long de streets."

"Oh, well—school children—you know how they are."

Dat's w'at make I say w'at I duz. Day better be home picken up chips. W'at a nigger gwinter I'arn outen books? I kin take a bar'l stave an' fling mo' sense inter a nigger in one minit dan all de school-houses betwixt dis en de state uv Midglin. Don't talk, honey! With one bar'l stave I kin fa'ly lif' de vail er ignunce."

"Then you don't believe in education?"

"His de ruination er dis country. Look at my gal. De ole 'oman sent'er to school las year, an' now we dassent hardly ax'er fer ter carry de washin' home. She done got beyant 'er bizness. I ain't larnt nuthin' in books, an' yit I kin count all de money I gits. No use a talkin', boss. Put a spellin' book in a nigger's hands an' right den en dar' you loozes a plough hand. I done had de spe'unce un it."

—[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

San Stefano, the Treaty Town.

San Stefano, where the peace negotiations between Russia and the Porte were conducted, is under the shadow of the old walls, which have not been besieged for 400 years. Close by are the Seven Towers, within whose massive keep a Russian Ambassador has often been imprisoned, and the walled-up gate through which the Moslems expect that the Christians will re-enter Constantinople when they recapture it. Here too, is the chapel, in whose devoutly worshiped walls live the miraculous fish which jumped out of the frying pan on the day of the taking of Constantinople, and have lived on until now with one side cooked, and the other waiting until, in the fullness of things, it can in its turn be submitted to the fire. During the massacre of Chio, a number of Greek children who had been carried off by the Turks were ransomed and afterward educated by a philanthropic society. One of these boys, who was ransomed and educated by Americans, has become a wealthy householder at St. Stefano. It was under the roof of this Chiote exile, who had been trained by American missionaries, that the conqueror of Turkey, the Grand Duke Nicholas, received shelter while the diplomatists were chattering over the conditions of peace.

River and Harbor Bill.

At last we have received the complete River and Harbor appropriation bill as it has been completed by the House Committee, and we clip from it the following items of interest for the Shore of Lake Michigan: Marquette, \$2,000; Menominee \$10,000; Green Bay, \$5,000; Harbor of Refuge, Sturgeon Bay, \$30,000; Annapolis, \$8,000; Two Rivers, \$5,000; Manitowoc, \$15,000; Sheboygan, \$2,000; Fort Washington, \$5,000; Milwaukee, \$15,000; Racine, \$10,000; Kenosha, \$6,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, \$250,000, Chicago harbor, \$75,000; Calumet, \$15,000; Michigan City, \$

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

A CITIZEN of Philadelphia, having been allowed to make a thorough examination of the much-talked-of Keeley motor, has just reported the result of his labors. After several months of careful scrutiny he comes to the conclusion that Mr. Keeley is an ingenious mountebank and his machine a fraud and a humbug.

A BRANCH of the Bank of Nevada (owned by the Bonanza kings) is to be established in New York.

SEVERAL heavy commercial failures are reported in the East, including Joseph Foulks' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, New York, liabilities \$450,000; Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, New York, liabilities \$750,000; and Manning & Sears, cotton brokers, Boston, liabilities \$200,000.

THE WEST.

TWO MEN were frozen to death near Cheyenne, Wyoming, during the prevalence of the snow-storm of the 27th ult.

THE Bank of South Pueblo, Col., was entered a few nights ago, by masked robbers, who gagged the cashier, H. N. Banks, and obliged him to open the safe. They took \$5,000 in currency and a gold watch and chain. No clew to the robbers.

GEN. SILAS A. STRICKLAND, a prominent citizen of Nebraska, is dead.

THE SOUTH.

TWO of the worst young desperadoes in the Southwest, Joseph and Teck Drassell, were recently executed at Cookeville, Tenn. They were brothers, aged respectively 23 and 20 years. The elder confessed that he had shot nine men.

COLLECTOR BRAYTON reports from Columbia, S. C., that the revenue raiding force has returned from a successful expedition on the North Carolina border, having destroyed eleven illicit distilleries, 25,000 gallons of beer and mash, and 200 gallons of whisky. At Eastville, Northampton county, Va., the other day, Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thomas fought a duel with pistols to settle a dispute. Two rounds were fired by each, and, as they stood only six feet apart, Pitts was killed, and Thomas received a ball in the head from which he will probably die.

THE Supreme Court of Louisiana has refused a rehearing of the case of Returning Board Anderson, and he has been released from custody.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio railroad was recently sold at auction, at Richmond, Va., for \$2,750,000.

THE Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., was lately robbed of \$7,500 in broad daylight.

GENERAL.

It is reported that Gov. Emery, of Utah Territory, has gone over to the Mormons, and he will probably be removed by the President.

GRAIN in sight in the States and Canada: Wheat, 1,568,479 bushels; corn, 5,728,462 bushels; oats, 2,539,250 bushels; barley, 2,583,133 bushels.

POLITICAL.

THE State Convention of the National party of Illinois was held at Springfield on Wednesday, March 27. A platform of principles was adopted and a ticket for State officers placed in nomination. E. N. Bates, a former Republican, was nominated for Treasurer, and Frank H. Hall, an ex-Democrat, chosen for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A CALL has been issued for the assembling of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on March 15.

THE Republican Senators in Congress held a caucus the other evening, of which the Associated Press Agent at Washington furnishes the following report: "It appears, from the views expressed by Senators, that, while they concede that the recent speech of Senator Howe is mainly just in its structures on the course of the Administration, they can see no propriety in recalling past events in Louisiana and elsewhere, and making a direct issue with the President, and they are also agreed that the so-called civil service reform is a deception and a failure. They, therefore, think that the Republicans should strive to strengthen their party, irrespective of what the President may say or do. They are of opinion that it would be better to approve of such measures as they can in the future, rather than oppose the President in his Southern conciliation policy and other measures which do not meet with Republican approval. They do not impute dishonesty of purpose to the President, and see some things in his administration to approve; but they doubt the wisdom of much of his so-called policy. Under all circumstances, the Republican Senators do not think it wise to take an active part against the President, but to do the most they can for the interests of their party, remembering that the President has three more years to serve."

THE joint resolution of Montgomery Blair, instructing the Attorney General of Maryland to exhibit a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States on behalf of the State of Maryland, praying for a judicial review of the electoral count, and which passed the House of Delegates March 28, has been passed by the Senate by a large majority.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Commerce Committee has agreed upon a bill of much importance to Western navigation interests. It provides that all wrecks sunk which obstruct navigation must be raised by their owners after sixty days' notice, and that, in case the Government is compelled to raise them, the underwriters and owners shall have no claim to the property.

MUCH of the blame that has rested upon Mr. Delfosse on account of the Halifax fishery award should be shifted to the shoulders of ex-Secretary Fish. Correspondence has been brought to light at Washington showing that, after having once refused to accept the Belgian Minister, for the very excellent reason that he represented a country under the protection of Great Britain, Secretary Fish was subsequently induced to change his mind, and to earnestly urge Delfosse to serve as arbitrator in the Fishery Commission.

THE income-tax proposition is not likely to come before the present session of Congress, for the reason that the Ways and Means Committee are of the opinion that it is inexpedient to re-enact such a law at the present time.

THE House Committee on the Electoral Count has agreed to report in favor of a constitutional amendment fixing the tenure of the Presidential office at six years, and declaring the President ineligible for re-election. A new style of torpedo has been invented by an officer in the United States navy, and the infernal ma-

chine so deeply impressed Secretary Thompson with its fine points that he has communicated the matter to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which in turn agree to report a bill giving the inventor \$60,000 for the sole use of his patent.

THE Committee on the Presidential Count, in addition to the terms of the new constitutional amendments relative to the Presidential elections, are endeavoring to mature a plan to provide that the United States elections shall be held in November, as they now are; that Congress assemble on Jan. 1 next thereafter, and the Presidential term shall also begin on Jan. 1. To the close of March 1,000,000 silver dollars have been coined. Arrangements have been completed under which, during April, the Philadelphia mint will turn out \$1,750,000. In the past eight months the receipts of internal revenue have fallen \$5,500,000 below the estimates.

THE House Committee on Banking and Currency had another long conference with the Secretary of the Treasury the other day, on the subject of the preparations made by the treasury and national banks to execute the Resumption law. The Secretary reiterated his confident belief that, with the assistance of the proposed savings-bond scheme, specie payments can be resumed by the 1st of January next.

THE April public-debt statement is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$ 738,620,200
Five per cent. bonds.....	703,265,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	200,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	79,860,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,721,736,850
Lawful money debt.....	\$ 14,000,000

Matured debt.....	\$ 8,060,780
Legal tenders.....	347,911,054
Certificates of deposit.....	25,215,000
Fractional currency.....	16,950,115
Coin certificates.....	57,883,400
Total without interest.....	\$ 447,959,570

Total debt.....	\$2,191,757,200
Total interest.....	22,290,773

Cash in treasury:	
Coin.....	\$ 138,357,608
Currency.....	751,831
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency.....	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	25,215,000
Total in treasury.....	\$ 174,324,439

Debt less cash in treasury.....	\$2,019,723,514
Decrease of debt during March.....	2,313,614
Decrease since June 30, 1877.....	20,434,708
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding.....	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	969,352
Interest paid by United States.....	37,896,334
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	9,159,143
Balance of interest paid by United States.....	28,737,190

FOREIGN NEWS.

A CABLE dispatch of March 28 says: "Russia's answer to England's late question merely says that the Government adheres to its former views. No hope of the meeting of the congress is now left, and there seems to be no means of estimating what will be the outcome from the present diplomatic muddle. It is certain that England and Russia have now reached the most critical part of their intercourse, and there is more probability of war than peace. Russia is making every effort to isolate England from the other powers, and, if she can obtain the neutrality of Austria and Hungary, it is not likely that England can get any other ally. The Sultan has honored Osman Pasha by appointing him to the command in chief of the Ottoman forces. There has been a serious explosion in a mine in North Staffordshire, Eng. About thirty miners lost their lives.

In the British House of Commons, on the 28th ult., the Hon. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, replying to various questions, said it was necessary to call out the first class of the army reserve, numbering 13,000, and the militia reserve, which was between 25,000 and 26,000. This was followed immediately by the resignation of Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In announcing his retirement, Lord Derby said he did not disagree with the Cabinet as to the conditions upon which England should be represented in the conference, but solely upon certain measures which he did not consider prudent in the interests of peace or necessary for the safety of the country. Disraeli then explained that the measure objected to by the retiring Minister was the calling out of the reserves. This step had been resolved upon, he frankly said, in consequence of the Government's belief that the congress will not be held, and that all hopes of rectifying the disturbed balance of power in the Mediterranean had ceased.

LATE advices from Havana, Cuba, report that the surrender of the insurgents, armed and unarmed, continues in different portions of the island, and only one of the prominent chiefs, named Maceo, is still holding out in the mountains of the Eastern Department, with, it is said, about 400 followers, mostly colored. A proclamation has been issued by the Russian authorities inviting the ex-patriated Turks to return to their homes in Bulgaria.

THE Kafir war in South Africa is ended.

THE Pope has indicated his intention of resuming diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The Russian army around Constantinople is being largely reinforced. Orders have been sent to the British Admiral commanding the Mediterranean fleet in the Sea of Marmora to patrol the Dardanelles and Bosphorus with or without Turkish consent, and to use such pressure, in union with the British Minister at Constantinople, as to force the Porte to resist the demands and encroachments of the Russian Grand Duke.

THE visit of Gen. Ignatieff to Vienna for the purpose of gaining over Austria to the Russian side has proved a failure. He has returned to St. Petersburg with the alarming news that Austria will not accept the San Stefano treaty, and will immediately mass an army of 400,000 men on the Bosnian frontier, with a view of protecting Austro-Hungarian interests.

LORD SALISBURY, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the powers, giving England's reasons why she cannot enter the proposed congress. Nearly every article of the San Stefano treaty is condemned as tending to establish a dangerous Russian supremacy in the East. Lord Salisbury claims not only the right to discuss each clause of the treaty in detail, but to raise objections to the treaty in the aggregate. In a word, England wishes to set aside the whole treaty, and begin, de novo, the work of settling the Eastern questions by discussions in a congress.

Queen Victoria's message in relation to mobilizing the reserves was read in both houses of the British Parliament last week. It states very briefly that the present state of public affairs in the East constitutes a case of great emergency, within the meaning of the acts of Parliament, and that, therefore, the Government is about to direct that the reserve force and the militia reserve force be forthwith called out for permanent service. Debate on the message was postponed for a week.

It is stated in a cable dispatch from Constantinople that "Osman and Ryouf Pashas have become more Russian than English. The Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform without evoking animosity. If war comes, England must contemplate the possibility of hav-

ing to fight Turkey and Russia. At best she would get from Turkey a one-sided neutrality, of little or no substantial use." Lord Salisbury succeeds Derby as British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A DUBLIN dispatch reports the assassination of the Earl of Leirtrim. His Lordship, together with his clerk and driver, was shot dead while driving near his estate in County Derry, Ireland. The crime was committed by some of his tenants, eighty-nine of whom were under notice to quit. A Constantinople dispatch announces that the Russians, fearing the Turks will endeavor to maintain neutrality, have made the following demands, which may be regarded as an ultimatum: The abandonment to the Russians of the fortifications on both sides of the Upper Bosphorus, and Gallipoli and Boulair, on the Dardanelles. The Turks are also to evacuate Makrievi and Maslak, and place some barracks and hospitals at the disposal of the Russians. It is also stated that the Russians have begun a fresh movement toward Gallipoli. France has notified Russia that she will not participate in a combination against England.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.—SENATE.—Mr. Kern introduced a bill granting pensions to Indians who were in the service of the United States in the war of 1812 as scouts, guides or warriors. Mr. Conkling introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of the Harlem river, between Randall's island and the Hudson river. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, addressed the Senate in opposition to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed.

HOUSE.—The bill to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the United States was passed. It provides for the establishment and enforcement of quarantine by the Marine Hospital Service wherever they may deem it necessary, to prevent the introduction of yellow fever or other contagious diseases into the ports of the country. The House took up the Massachusetts contested election case, Dean against Field, and, after debate, a vote was taken upon the minority resolution declaring Field entitled to the seat. Result—Yeas, 120; nays, 119. The Speaker, on announcing the vote, cast his vote in the negative, thus tying the vote and defeating the resolution. Butler voted with the Democrats in the negative, and the following Democrats with the Republicans in the affirmative: Hartridge, Herbert, Jones of Alabama, Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh, Williams of Delaware, and Outler.

THURSDAY, March 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Teller, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with an amendment, the Senate bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, the object of which is to construct and operate a railroad and telegraph line from Cheyenne to the Pacific ocean, via Deadwood, Fort Fetterman and Helena, Mont. Mr. Eaton introduced a bill to allow masters and registry to foreign-built vessels. A bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 per month to Gen. James Shields, of Missouri. Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, addressed the Senate in support of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a large number of appointments, among them that of Glenn W. Scofield to be Register of the Treasury. The nomination of R. Reynolds, of Alabama, for First Auditor of the Treasury, was rejected.

HOUSE.—The Massachusetts (Third District) contested-election case was finally disposed of by the adoption of a resolution unseating Field (Republican), and declaring Dean, the Democratic contestant, entitled to the seat. The vote stood 124 to 123. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, voted in the affirmative with the Democrats, and the following Democrats voted in the negative with the Republicans: Cutler, Hartridge, Herbert, Henry, Potter, Rea, Stenger, Walsh, and Williams of Delaware. Mr. Harrison desired to call up the report of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform in regard to the case of Doorkeeper Palk, but was opposed by Mr. Durham who wished to take up an appropriation bill, and the question being put, the House refused—yeas, 107; nays, 123—to proceed to the consideration of the Palk case. The affirmative votes were principally cast by Republicans, and the negative by Democrats.

FRIDAY, March 29.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—In the House the day was devoted to the private calendar, and the proceedings were of no interest to the general public. Mr. Stephens introduced a bill to promote the general use of the metric system.

MONDAY, April 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill to extend for eight years the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad. Filed on the calendar. Mr. Windom dissented from the report, and introduced another bill. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. The bill to regulate the advertising of mail letters was passed. Messrs. Beck and Christianity addressed the Senate in support of the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. The Senate, in executive session, confirmed a number of appointments, and rejected the nomination of Alex. Reed to be Postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stephens, for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payments without injuriously affecting the commercial business of the people; by Mr. Money, to regulate contracts for carrying the mails; by Mr. Bright, to prevent the reduction of the national currency by fraudulently withdrawing legal-tender notes from circulation; by Mr. Fuller, declaring the waters of the Hot Springs of Arkansas forever free to the people; by Mr. Williams, of Michigan, granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims upon the claims of officers and soldiers of the late war; by Mr. Harrison, to provide for a more efficient civil service in the United States. Mr. Hartzell introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution forbidding the assumption or payment of claims for losses growing out of the destruction of property within the limits of the States engaged in the rebellion. Referred. Mr. Durham reported back from the Committee on Appropriations the bill providing for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for deterring trespassers on public lands, recommending non-concurrence in nearly all the Senate amendments.

TUESDAY, April 2.—SENATE.—The Senate spent the day in discussing the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill, and Mr. Burnside's bill to remove all restrictions in regard to the enlistment of colored men in the army and navy, without reaching a vote on either.

HOUSE.—The proceedings in the House were of an unimportant character. Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, explained the report of the majority of the Civil Service Committee, which recommends the adoption of the resolution declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant. On account of frequent interruptions, and from the excitement of manner in which he met these interruptions (chiefly from Luttrell, Franklyn, Clark of Missouri, Crittenden, Eden and Ellsworth), the delivery of his speech was attended with great uproar, confusion and merriment, but Harrison himself was very resolute and determined in urging on his own side of the House the propriety of expelling the Doorkeeper.

Boys Will Be Boys.

She had invited him to stop to supper, and he was trying to appear easy and unconcerned, while she was on her prettiest behavior.

"Have you used the sugar, John?" inquired the mother, in a winning manner.

"John don't want no sugar," ejaculated the young heir, abruptly.

"Why not?" inquired the father, curiously, while John, in his surprise, swallowed a bit of toasted crust and nearly cut his throat open.

"Cos he don't," explained the heir in an artful manner. "I heard him tell Mary last night."

"You keep still," interrupted Mary, in a hysterical manner, while the young man caught his breath in dismay.

"I heard him say," persisted the heir, with dreadful eagerness, "that she

was so sweet he shouldn't never use no more sugar any more—an'th he kissed her, an' I said I'd tell, an'—"

The young heir was lifted out of the room by his ear, and the supper was finished in moody silence.—*Baltimore Standard.*

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Treasury Balances.

Following is a comparison of the condition of the treasury April 1, 1877, and April 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency.....	\$ 8184,863	\$ 751,851
Special fund for redemption of fractional currency.....		10,000,000
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	35,155,000	25,215,000
Coin.....	86,818,285	138,357,608
Coin certificates.....	48,279,403	67,883,400
Coin less coin certificates.....	38,538,885	80,474,208
Outstanding legal tenders.....	5,262,909	7,305,200
Other outstanding coin liabilities.....	6,786,028	4,643,276
Outstanding legal tenders.....	362,656,204	347,848,712
Outstanding fractional currency.....	23,440,512	16,950,115
Outstanding silver coin.....	29,937,001	38,662,487
Total debt less cash in treasury.....	2,074,674,126	2,039,728,514
Reduction of debt for March.....	14,107,016	2,313,614
Reduction of debt since July 1.....	24,765,218	23,434,708
Market value of gold.....	105	101.25
Imports (twelve months ending Feb. 28).....	420,199,831	475,638,634
Exports (twelve months ending Feb. 28).....	603,631,538	637,737,892

Outstanding Currency.

Following is the statement of United States currency outstanding:

Old demand notes.....	\$ 6,224,250
Legal-tender notes, new issue.....	20,111,652
Legal-tender notes, series of '69.....	155,492,215
Legal-tender notes, series of '74.....	30,636,488
Legal-tender notes, series of '75.....	131,441,269
Legal-tender notes, series of '78.....	220,100
One-year notes of '63.....	53,085
Two-year notes of '63.....	15,750
Two-year coupon notes of '63.....	23,800
Compound-interest notes.....	282,020
Fractional currency, first issue.....	4,291,074
Fractional currency, second issue.....	3,114,104
Fractional currency, third issue.....	3,018,941
Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series.....	2,983,223
Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series.....	729,939
Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series.....	394,507
Fractional currency, fifth issue.....	2,418,424
Total.....	\$365,235,825

The Redemption Agency Business.

The following is the statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for March, and nine months of the fiscal year, compared with the corresponding periods last year:

National Bank Notes Deposited.	Month.	Nine Months.
Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue.....	\$ 9,419,700	\$112,791,900
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for destruction and replaced with new notes.....	3,550,300	35,536,500
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury.....	622,850	7,833,600
Totals for 1878.....	\$13,592,850	\$156,162,000
Totals for 1877.....	18,377,900	165,755,900
Decrease.....	4,885,050	9,593,900

Coinage.

The coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, during March, was 39,220 gold pieces, 1,153,700 silver, including 1,001,500 new silver dollars, and 600 base coin, representing a valuation of \$1,750,325.

Frightful Double Tragedy.

A most horrible murder and suicide occurred recently at Columbus, Ohio. Geo. Weinman, aged 64, and his son, Geo. Weinman, aged 36, had been proprietors of the Columbus steam pipe works for some years. They were inventors and manufacturers of a patent steam pump, which has met with large sale and allowed both to accumulate modest fortunes. Some months ago the old man began acting queerly, accusing his son of acting unjustly with him. His son then went into business with another man, which greatly displeased his father, who went to law about the ownership of the patent on the steam pump. A dissolution of partnership and a family quarrel were the results. On the night of the tragedy, as young Weinman was going home with a friend, a shot was fired from a vacant frame building located near his house. Weinman threw up his hands, crying, "My God, I am shot," and died instantly. Just as he breathed his last, another shot was heard in the frame building, accompanied by a scream. Upon going into the building the old man Weinman was found in a dying condition, with an empty double-barreled shot-gun lying beside him. His body presented a horrible appearance. His face was mangled past all recognition, his head blown almost off, only the ragged edges of the skull sticking out; his brains were scattered over a space covering fifteen feet; and one eye was found sticking in a rafter ten feet away. In order to keep the remainder of his head from falling off it was necessary to wrap the body up to convey the body to his late residence. An examination of the son's body showed that he had been struck by two round pieces of brass, which had been cut with a chisel from a half-inch brass rod. One of these chunks of metal had passed through his heart, while the other, with the load of shot, had mutilated his chest and neck. The old man had evidently thought well over his bloody work, as he was seen to enter the old building at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was not seen after. He had piled up bricks and placed barrels on them, in order to allow him to take aim out of a small window. Both men were well known in business, and were first-class, ingenious workmen, with large families. The old man was evidently crazed by business troubles.

COTTON-SEED OIL manufacture is becoming a marked industry in the South. There are now seven large mills in New Orleans, and others at Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Natchez, Vicksburg, Dallas, Memphis, Nashville, and even in St. Louis and Chicago. A ton of seed produces twenty gallons of oil, worth \$3.50, while the refuse cake, worth \$20 per ton, is valuable as feed for domestic animals and for fertilizing land.

RATS.

How to Rid Your Premises of the Pestiferous Rodents.

An exchange suggests, on this important topic, that there are three methods which fill the bill: First, the old French plan. This is followed, chiefly in Paris, by men who make it a special business. They take a deep tub, with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, which is only a place for just one rat to sit. The tub is covered, but has in the center a trap. This trap is covered, and has a large balance-valve opening downward. On the middle of this valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on to get the cheese the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water, and moves back in position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk more attractive for the rats. In the course of the night some ten, twenty or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their instinct of self-preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which in the morning the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of the Friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which make their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun the locality, not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them notwithstanding the houses around are full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever. Their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on until one strong rat is left. When this one has eaten the last remains of the others it is set loose. The animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of all ratdom, going about seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.

THE average prices of domestic fleece wool in the United States from 1824 to 1861 were: For fine, 53.3 cents; for medium, 42.4 cents, and for coarse, 34.5 cents. Average prices for four years, 1861 to 1866 (during the war), were: For fine, 75.6 cents; for medium, 74 cents; and for coarse, 70.7 cents. Average prices for eleven years, from 1866 to 1876 inclusive, were: For fine, 55 cents; for medium, 53 cents, and for coarse, 48.2 cents. In September, 1864, \$1.15 was paid for fine and medium grades.

Dun.

To dun is a word of consequence, for it is at once a verb and a noun, and is derived from the Saxon word *dunan*, to din or clamor. It owes its immortality—so tradition says—to having been the surname of one Joe Dun, a famous bailiff of Lincoln in the reign of Henry VII., who was so active and dexterous in collecting bad debts that when any one became "slow to pay," the neighbors used to say, "Dun him," that is, send Dun after him.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$8 00 @10 75
HOGS.....	3 90 @ 4 30
COTTON.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 50 @ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 28 @ 1 29
CORN—Western Mixed.....	45 @ 52
CORN—Mixed.....	33 1/2 @ 36
RYE—Western.....	74 @ 75
PORK—New Mess.....	10 25 @10 50
LARD.....	7 @ 7 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00 @ 5 25
Choice Natives.....	4 50 @ 4 80
Cows and Heifers.....	3 00 @ 3 75
Butcher's Steers.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 00 @ 4 35
HOGS—Live.....	3 40 @ 3 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 00 @ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00 @ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 13 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 3 Spring.....	1 06 @ 1 07
CORN—No. 2.....	42 @ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	23 @ 24
RYE—No. 2.....	59 @ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	30 @ 35
EGGS—Fresh.....	8 @ 8 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	9 35 @ 9 50
LARD.....	7 @ 7 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 19 @ 1 20
No. 2.....	1 14 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	42 @ 43
OATS—No. 2.....	25 @ 26
RYE—No. 1.....	59 @ 60
BARLEY—No. 2.....	56 @ 57
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 19 @ 1 20
CORN—Mixed.....	40 @ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	26 @ 27
RYE.....	57 @ 58
PORK—Mess.....	9 70 @10 00
LARD.....	7 @ 7 1/2
HOGS.....	3 25 @ 4 00
CATTLE.....	2 60 @ 5 12
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Red.....	1 18 @ 1 28
CORN.....	41 @ 42
OATS.....	29 @ 30
RYE.....	60 @ 63
PORK—Mess.....	9 90 @10 00
LARD.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 28 @ 1 30
No. 2 Red.....	1 27 @ 1 28
CORN.....	46 @ 47
OATS—No. 2.....	28 @ 29
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Choice White.....	5 70 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 32 @ 1 33
No. 1 Amber.....	1 32 @ 1 33
CORN—No. 1.....	30 @ 31
OATS—Mixed.....	45 @ 46
RYE—(per cental).....	1 00 @ 1 50
PORK—Mess.....	9 75 @10 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	4 50 @ 4 75
Fair.....	4 25 @ 4 50
Common.....	3 50 @ 4 00
HOGS.....	3 00 @ 3 25
SHEEP.....	4 00 @ 4 25

THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

Speech of Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, in the United States Senate—The Civil Service and Southern Policy of the Administration Denounced.

[Associated Press Report.]

During the past year we have seen here and everywhere throughout the country small but active squads of political inquisitors busy with the work of assisting the Republican party in gathering into hallowed garms all those who avow themselves supporters of the President's policy, and pouring unquenchable fire upon all the rest. Poles have been set up at all cross-roads; flags inscribed with the President's policy have been suspended from them, and self-appointed inquisitors have lurked in convenient jungles to detect who did and who did not uncover under the flag. It has happened to me to be advertised quite beyond the pale of my own modest seeking as an opponent of the President's policy. To the doctors of the inquisition it seems no longer a question of moment whether one be a Republican or a Democrat. The absorbing question is, "Does he support the President's policy or does he not?" Sir, I have no wish to conceal any opinion of mine which the public is interested to know. Nevertheless, I have not hitherto answered to this accusation. I did not like to plead guilty, for I hoped I was innocent, and I did not like to plead not guilty, for I feared I might be guilty. I had withheld no honest effort to elect Mr. Hayes. It must of necessity pain me to be found not in accord with his views, and it must pain me still more to find he was not in accord with mine. My uncertainty arose not from the fact that I was doubtful of my own policy, but because I was not sure I understood his. My own policy is a very simple one, and may be briefly stated: Toward the States of the South my policy has been identical with the policy I have held toward the States of the North. I demand only that every legally-qualified elector in every State, South or North, Democrat or Republican, black or white, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections and at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it. That is my Southern policy, and the whole of it. The very head and front of my offending against the South hath this extent, no more. Concerning the civil service, my policy is not a bit more complicated. I would have that service administered by the best men attainable, and I believe a Republican President should select Republicans for all those places where the harmony and vigor of the administration require its policy to be represented. I believe, as the President declared in his inaugural address, that, once commissioned, the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and the performance of his duty satisfactory. Some things have happened since the President's inauguration not at all in harmony with the policies I have indicated. He has selected for his Cabinet one who was not a Republican, but a Democrat. Still, the individual was so well known to me, and I believed so implicitly in the moderation of his opinions, in the justice of his sentiments, and the integrity of his character, that if I could not have advised his selection I could not and did not complain of it. He had selected one other who, although not a Democrat, was yet not a Republican, who was equally at home with all parties and in all places. By turns he has been everywhere and has espoused and deserted every party. He spoke like an oracle, and his facile speech could be fitted to the vicissitudes of parties as readily as a double-faced satin can be turned to hide the accidents of society. His critiques upon his political associates gave him popularity with his political opponents, and he resembled prophets in never being without honor except where he happened to reside. Instant in everything else, he has been constant to his trade, that of politics. He entered upon that before he was of age, and he has pursued it since without variableness or shadow of turning. His first enterprise was to revolutionize the Government under which he was born. That failed, and he fled. He was for a short time a lawyer in Wisconsin, but without clients. He was a Minister at Madrid, but did not reconstruct the diplomacy of the world. He was a Major General, but perverse history refused to record his victories. He was transplanted into Missouri, and the generous Republicans of that State bore him into this Senate. That elevation did not prove fatal to him, but his party died—in spite of him, but because of him, and under the blows which he inflicted. Having outraged one party and not yet received absolution from the other, he denounced both as machines. Having failed as a dealer in legitimate politics, he turned his attention to the contraband article. In 1872 he helped to lead Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown to the Baltimore market, and taught the Democracy of that year that they should call nothing common or unclean if it promised to beat Grant. For six years he traduced the Republican party, probably through more languages than any other man living. Upon that illustrious Captain who from the 4th of July, 1863, to the 4th of March, 1877, led the Republican party, who always led his party to victory and always lifted his country to renown, at whose approach but recently the Eastern continent stood up and uncovered, he threw more mud than any dredge not worked by steam ever threw in the same time.

After reviewing still further Secretary Schurz's career, Mr. Howe took up the Packard case and the Louisiana election, and said: When the President was inaugurated Stephen B. Packard was Governor of Louisiana. Within sixty days after that inauguration he ceased to be Governor. When he disappeared the will of Louisiana was subverted and trampled upon. Such an event is always a matter of sincere regret to all who respect republican institutions. But very few such events would be required to render the republican institutions that by-word and that hissing in this content which for centuries they have been on the other.

He then reviewed at length the work of the Louisiana Commission in a sarcastic tone, and said: If it was their mission to depose an actual Governor, they did not consume time enough. Under the constitution of Louisiana four years are required for that purpose. I could not, therefore, see in all that transpired in Louisiana the development of a new policy for the Republican party or the abandonment of an old policy. I saw only the acquiescence in what seemed to be a disagreeable necessity. But I was not prepared to see the act advertised as one of the President's choices, which every Republican as well as every Democrat was bound to approve. It was, therefore, a matter of surprise, and profound regret also, that I heard the President declare in his late annual message that "the discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local Governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony." If that be a correct definition of the President's Southern policy, I am no longer in doubt as to whether I approve it or not. It is impossible that I should approve it now or ever. It is a clear abandonment of one of the plainest and most solemn duties charged upon the President by the constitution and laws of the United States.

When the President abandoned the Government of Louisiana to domestic violence, he surrendered the constitutional rights of a single State. But, when he advertised he would never

interfere where the result of an election is disputed, he surrendered a national prerogative vital to our institutions. He abdicated a constitutional duty essential to every State. He proclaimed a license to insurrection. He notified the minority in every State, when defeated by ballot to appeal to the bayonet, and he proclaimed in advance that the nation shall be neutral in the conflict. If Packard was not elected Governor of Louisiana, nothing can be more certain than that Hayes was not elected President of the United States. Without the electoral vote of Louisiana the whole world knows Hayes had not the votes in the Electoral College necessary to constitute an election. If Louisiana did not vote for Packard the whole world knows that Louisiana did not vote for Hayes. Packard received nearly 2,000 votes more than some of the Hayes electors. Under the constitution the President had but one plain duty to discharge, that was to ascertain whether the constituted tribunals of Louisiana had declared Packard to be Governor; if so, then to defend his authority to the extent of his ability when legally required so to do. If they had not so declared, then it was equally his duty not merely to have withheld all support of Packard's pretense, but to have given all required support to the claim of Packard's rival. It was his duty to have done that, not merely on the 20th of April, but to have done it on the 4th of March immediately upon his assuming the office of President, and, if he found it his constitutional duty to require Packard to surrender his office, he should have also recognized the duty of surrendering his own. I do not mean to intimate a doubt that President Hayes was entitled to the vote of Louisiana. It is my settled belief that Louisiana declared for him; but all I certainly know is, that if Packard was not elected President Hayes was not. If the latter is not a usurper, Nicholls is. I can see no possible escape from the conclusion either that the President has usurped his own office or that he has aided Gov. Nicholls to usurp his.

After a long discussion of the Louisiana case and the Southern question generally, Mr. Howe continued: Mr. President, let me say I do injustice to the purposes of the President. I am not discussing his purposes but his acts. I understand he still avows himself to be a Republican, and a friend of equal citizenship. It is not for me to dispute him. But it is for me to say he has offended both Republicanism and free citizenship as Samuel J. Tilden never would have offended them. Perhaps had Mr. Tilden been made President events would have transpired in South Carolina and Louisiana as they have transpired. Mr. Hampton would have been Governor in the former State and Mr. Nicholls in the latter. So far the offense would have been precisely the same. But that would have been an offense not against Republicanism, but against Republicans in those States. Mr. Tilden would have decided, perhaps, that Hampton and Nicholls were chosen Governors of those States, and that if so they ought to be recognized, and even if not so, since he had jurisdiction of the question, would have acquiesced in his decision. But President Hayes never made such a decision, and does not to make it to-day. Mr. Tilden would have excluded Packard and Chamberlain, because he decided against their election. President Hayes excluded them because their election was disputed. The former would have given an erroneous judgment, and would then have seen it executed. President Hayes has abandoned the judgment-seat to the rifle-club in those States; left them to make the decision which the constitution and courts commanded him to make, and, infinitely worse than that, has permitted proclamations to be made in his name that, when rifle-clubs choose to take the field in behalf of a ticket, it is not necessary for them to elect their ticket, but only to dispute the election of the other. And, after all this prolonged effort at pacification, this outpouring of concessions and good-will, the Angel of Peace still refuses to descend upon us. Day after day the President sends the dove over the angry floods, and night after night the bird returns weary and leafless. In these very days that the Government which rules Louisiana, which was born of Presidential grace, and not of popular choice, has signaled its ingratitude by an act not less insulting to the President than atrocious in itself. It has dared to accuse, try and convict a member of the State Board of Canvassers of the crime of forging the election returns of Vernon parish of 1876. Remember, sir, I do not complain because Anderson was tried for a political offense. If he is guilty of the offense charged, I have not a syllable to urge in his defense. The point I make against the Government of Louisiana is, that it prosecuted not in the name of public justice, but of partisan malice; that it prosecuted a man guiltless of the offense alleged against him, and known to be guiltless. Anderson is the victim, not of a mistake, but of malice; not of personal, but of partisan malice. He was prosecuted by that same fell spirit of party spite which prompted Georgia forty years ago to offer \$5,000 for the privilege of prosecuting Garrison, and which twenty years ago made South Carolina clap her hands at the whipping of Sumner. Anderson stands convicted in a court commissioned by Gov. Nicholls, who in turn stands practically properly commissioned by President Hayes. He reviewed the action of the Returning Board at length, ridiculed the idea that Anderson forged the returns, and said Whittaker, by the grace of Andrew Johnson, was formerly Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans; that as such he was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of more than half a million dollars when he sent Anderson to prison; that Whittaker had been under indictment for that heavy embezzlement, but that, on the 19th of April last, just as Nicholls took the office which Packard ought to have had, the indictment against Whittaker was nolle prossed, and he was permitted to send Anderson to the penitentiary where he ought to be himself.

Mr. Howe spoke in the following tone of civil-service reform: An eminent statesman from Kentucky recently made a pilgrimage to Boston in the interest of civil-service reform. There, in sight of that great monument which marks the spot where immaculate valor died for immortal truth, he dared to say, "The cause of reform in the hands of brave men will not be put down or defeated by the scoffs and derision of its enemies." I should like to ask this apostle to the Bostonians who those enemies of reform are against whose derision he has to incite brave men. In spite of all the vociferous prate about a reform of the civil service, no man has formulated it, no man has defined it. I do not know what they mean by it. The President did issue an order forbidding those employed in the civil service from acting on political committees or political conventions. Is that what is meant by reform of the civil service? If so, the President has already abandoned it, or I am misinformed, or, if he still believes that means reform, he is the only man in the United States who does believe it. This is not reform. That is tyranny which no predecessor of his ever attempted, and no successor will venture to imitate. Once it was industriously advertised that public officers should not be removed during their official terms without cause. As already remarked, I believe in that rule. I have myself adhered to it, but the President has flagrantly violated it. That surely cannot be what is meant by the reform of the civil service. Latterly it has been suggested that the great reform consisted in making appointments to office regardless of the advice of Senators and Representatives from States, and so smashing the machine. In some conspicuous cases the very reverse has been done. What rule there is upon this or any point touching appointments it is not given to finite intelligence to know. But I have four remarks to make upon this last suggestion.

1. All the Presidents have been, all the Presidents must be, and President Hayes is, guided by some advice, and that advice does come and will come from one or the other of three sources: Either it will be supplied by

those whom the several States have selected for their representatives, or by those who have not been, but aspire to be, chosen as representatives, or it will come from office-brokers who have no political aspirations, but do a chiefly cash business.

2. When any President will absolutely relieve representatives from all responsibility for that multitude who want office and do not get it, he will shield them from that service which most impairs usefulness and imperils the continuance of their employment.

3. When any President will take upon himself the sole responsibility for all of whom he does and all of whom he does not appoint, he will not need to pledge himself against a second term. The best man ever born could not achieve a second term under such a load.

4. Whether the people will have an improved civil service when its agents are selected upon the advice of those not in Congress depends upon whether the people send their best men to Congress or keep them at home.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Russia, England and Turkey.

During the recent war, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Russia published news or opinions only when it suited her convenience or served her purpose. There were periods when her army officers were great news disseminators; and, again, there were long intervals when these same officers said nothing themselves nor allowed anyone else to say anything. The periods of silence covered eras of preparation, and the communicative moods were inspired by results accomplished. Throughout the whole campaign this policy was maintained. Judged by the rule of the campaign, the recent semi-official outburst from St. Petersburg is significant, in that it indicates that Russia has perfected her plans, has completed her preparations, and is ready to meet the crisis. Her readiness to declare what she will do, under certain contingencies, means that she is ready to precipitate the contingencies, or, in other words, that she is ready for action.

In such a crisis readiness for action on the part of Russia involves, or may involve, such tremendous issues that the nations of Europe may well contemplate the prospect with many misgivings. As matters stand now, Russia has settled several questions that have agitated Europe, or at least has opened the way to settlement, but a war with England will unsettle all these and add new and confusing complications everywhere. The attitude of Russia would indicate that, notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, satisfactory arrangements have been made with Germany and Austria; that an alliance with Turkey, in the event of war with England, has been concluded, and that the neutrality of other powers has been secured. It has been a difficult task to make all these arrangements without undoing the work of the war, but the very conditions under which the Russian diplomatists speak argue that the difficult task has been accomplished, or that Russia believes it has been accomplished.

A Turkish alliance is to Russia, engaged in a war with England, a necessity; and, with the new English policy in view, such an alliance is important to Turkey as well. England, to thwart Russia, would give all of European Turkey to Greece. Russia, to thwart England, would preserve the Turkish power in Europe, and give Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, and even part of Macedonia to Austria. England's policy invites no strong allies, while Russia's policy gives to an important power a new coast line on the Adriatic and a new port on the Aegean. In her counter play against England, Russia is forced to abandon her traditional policy; but, while maintaining her position as to Bulgaria and the straits, she makes friends of both Austria and Turkey, and, for the time being, isolates England.

With Turkey as a base, Russia is ready for battle at once, and if she has decided on war it may be assumed that she will by a bold demand force the retirement of England, or precipitate a conflict. England, on the contrary, even if determined on war, will delay hostilities until her preparations are complete. With her ironclads within a few hours' sail of Constantinople, and at the Dardanelles, she can well afford to do this.

A Death Trap.

The construction of the tunnel in Baltimore county for the use of the permanent water supply of this city is the most stupendous piece of engineering ever undertaken in the United States. It is seven miles in length, and will cost about \$4,000,000. During the past two years work has steadily progressed, and during that period many thrilling and fatal accidents have occurred. Some thirty lives have been lost, and, before the work has been completed, if the loss of life continues in the same proportion, not less than 100 lives will be sacrificed. Such has been the frequency of fatalities that the tunnel is popularly known as the county death-trap.—*Baltimore American*.

Get Married.

Although bachelors have (Crabb Robinson, for example, who lived to be 94) often attained a great age, statistics go to prove conclusively that, so far as men between 25 and 30 are concerned, the married state is more conducive to longevity. In France the mortality per 1,000 is 6.2 in married men between 25 and 30, and 10.2 in bachelors of the same age. Belgium and Holland show similar statistics.

She Told Her Love.

A newly-married Danbury man went home the other evening and found his wife asleep on the lounge. He knelt beside her and devoured her with his loving eyes.

"John," she murmured in her sleep. "Yes, my pet, what is it?" he whispered, thrilled to his heart's depths by the calling of his name.

"John," she again murmured, "spare me only 9 cents a pound." The thrill passed off.—*Danbury News*.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The State Dental Association met at Ann Arbor last week.

The Kalamazoo clergymen are going to preach temperance once a month.

The Macomb County Fair will begin at Mt. Clemens Oct. 1, and continue four days.

A Second Baptist society has been formed at Manistee, with the Rev. H. J. Iler as pastor.

At Ovid, last week, Maj. George A. Winans died very suddenly from paralysis of the heart, aged 37 years.

Eighty-nine law-students were admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor on Monday, on diplomas.

An East Saginaw barber has been arrested for shaving customers on Sunday, tried and acquitted, the court declaring the ordinance unconstitutional.

The dry-goods house of Clark Brothers, of Greenville, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Liabilities, \$13,000; assets, \$10,000.

BORINGS are to be made under the supervision of competent persons at Ovid, in hopes of finding coal of good quality in paying quantities.

DAVID STAUFFER, a farmer near Nashville, was instantly killed by a falling tree a few days ago. He leaves a large family in reduced circumstances.

A LITTLE 3-year-old son of George Pratt, of Pierson, was accidentally strangled to death, lately, by getting his neck caught between two boards in a hen-house.

AUGUST ARENTS has been arrested at Detroit for fatally assailing Jacob Keourtz a few nights ago, and confesses the deed, assigning self-defense in extenuation.

The new frame dwelling-house of Latham Davis, of Grand Blanc, burned the other night. It caught from a chimney burning out. The loss is about \$1,400. Contents mostly saved.

The Port Austin *News* says work at Wallace's grindstone quarry has commenced, and gives employment to thirty men. This is three weeks earlier than work usually begins there.

The Saginaw County Treasurer is occasionally called on by an old lady, who presents a check which she says "calls for \$1,500, is written in letters of gold, and signed by the Deity."

Mrs. A. E. Wood, of Pewamo, has invented a steam plow, or rather a steam carriage for drawing plows, which is thought to be a great improvement upon anything of the kind ever before invented.

The Ontonagon *Miner* says there are several fine-looking masses of copper lying on the docks there ready for shipment. One of them, from the Flint Steel, weighs 2,535 pounds, and one from the Ridge weighs 6,100 pounds.

The State Oider-Makers' Convention, in session last week at Jackson, elected for the ensuing year W. C. Weeks, of Napoleon, President; C. G. Hampton, of Detroit, Secretary; H. L. Keith, of Galesburg, Treasurer.

CONRAD HEINSMAN, a brakeman on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, was killed at Jackson, the other day, by his foot catching in a frog, the engine running over him and crushing his head. He was killed instantly; was 25 years old, and unmarried.

DR. JOSEPH EASTMAN, of Flint, died recently of typhoid fever, after a long illness, aged 60. The deceased was one of the County Commissioners of the poor, a prominent member of the medical fraternity, and one of the pioneer settlers of that section.

Gov. CROSWELL has appointed Dr. Joel C. Parker, of Grand Rapids, to be Fish Commissioner until Jan. 26, 1881, in place of George Clark, of Ecorse, deceased. The other Commissioners are Eli R. Miller, of Richland, and Andrew J. Kellogg, of Allegan; and the Superintendent, George H. Jerome, will be continued in office.

The Pacific express west was thrown from the track near Kalamazoo, a few days since, by an open switch, demolishing the mail and baggage car, and doing some considerable damage to the engine. No one was hurt. The switch-bolt had been filed off, it is supposed, by train-wreckers, and the switch partly opened. The object was probably plunder. Damages perhaps \$500.

ROBERT ANDLEY was drowned off Great Point au Sable the other day. He, with Eugene George, was in a small sail-boat, which the gale capsized. George was rescued by Capt. Morgan, from the life-saving station on the point, and both might have been saved, but for the delay in getting a crew for the life-boat from Hamlin, a mile from the station. The crew of the station are discharged through the winter months.

The State Insane Asylum Board met at Kalamazoo, last week, and consulted as to the past and future management of the institution. The members present were L. H. Trask and W. H. Tomlinson, of Kalamazoo; Charles S. Mitchell, of Hillsdale; James A. Brown, M. D., of Detroit; W. H. Withington, of Jackson. Gov. Croswell and Attorney General Kitchener were present by invitation. The conduct of the asylum officials was examined and justified by the board. All the officers were retained, and the general management of the asylum seems to have met the approbation of the committee.

Or all the phases of the University muddle, that of last week was probably the climax. The Regents met in the regular March meeting, Regent Cutcheon alone being absent. What is known as the Rose party thus had a majority in the meeting, and Regent Maltz at once introduced a resolution to reinstate Rose at a salary of \$1,800 from April 1, and to remit him from payment of the judgment against him. Regent Grant asked

that the motion be made a special order for the afternoon. This was rejected. Regents E. C. Walker, S. S. Walker, and Grant then withdrew, leaving four unanimous, but not a quorum. An adjournment was then made for ten minutes, and so on during the whole day. The three absentees are resolved not to appear again. The degrees for the law students had been voted, but the degrees of the medical and dental students had not been passed.

The Lumber Cut of Michigan During the Past Season.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* at East Saginaw estimates the lumber cut in this State for the past season as follows:

The season has so far advanced that calculations of the stock of logs banked in Michigan can be made with reasonable certainty. Your correspondent has gathered from reliable sources statistics showing the log-crop of the State. Preparations were made early in the season for an extensive campaign; but the unfavorable winter, owing to a lack of snow, curtailed the product in the Saginaw district to 25 per cent. of the usual stock, and in no place in the State was more than 50 per cent. banked. The product of the principal streams on which the Saginaw river mills depend for stock (the Tittabawassee and its tributaries) aggregates 163,850,000 feet. The total amount run out of these streams in 1877 was 422,500,000 feet, showing a shortage this year, if all the logs come out of 258,700,000 feet. This estimate of the product of this season is very liberal, many lumbermen placing the supply at not to exceed 150,000,000 feet. The water on many of the tributaries is low, and the logs are now hung up. Including the Au Sable, and giving Augres the benefit of all logs banked, the log-production of the Saginaw district this year will compare with 1877 as follows, the first column showing the quantity of logs run out of the streams for the year named, and the last showing the quantity of logs banked in 1877-78:

	1876-7.	1877-8.
Tittabawassee, feet.....	422,500,000	163,850,000
Case, feet.....	22,000,100	6,000,000
Bad, feet.....	20,000,000	10,367,000
Rifle, feet.....	70,374,268	43,000,000
Augres, feet.....	32,645,493	48,800,000
Kawkawlin, feet.....	15,319,000	12,000,000
Au Sable, feet.....	60,800,000	46,500,000
Total feet.....	651,567,948	328,517,000

The Au Sable furnishes but few logs for the Saginaw mills, and the Rifle and Augres but portions of their stock. With the probability of a large portion of the logs left back on the Augres and Kawkawlin, and deducting the logs that will be manufactured at Tawas and Sables, we cannot safely figure on more than 250,000,000 feet for the Saginaw mills for 1878, against a total cut last year of 640,000,000 feet. The product of other streams in the State is as follows: Flint, 24,000,000 feet; Huron county, 21,500,000 feet; Otterlake, 7,000,000 feet; Alpena, 72,000,000 feet; Cheboygan, 36,000,000 feet; Pere Marquette, 43,000,000 feet; Muskegon and tributaries, 110,000,000 feet; Manistee and tributaries, 92,670,513 feet; Flat river, 25,000,000 feet; White, 40,000,000 feet; Grand, 70,000,000 feet. On the Manistee there are about 13,792,000 feet on skids; on the Muskegon, 190,000,000 feet, nearly one-half of which will come out; on Flat river, about 100,000,000 feet; on White river, 200,000,000 feet; on Flint, 4,900,000 feet; at Cheboygan, 12,000,000 feet; at Alpena, 2,000,000 feet. The best estimates place the stock on the streams in the aggregate that will be available at only 50 per cent. of the usual stock put in. The effect of this large shortage of logs is having a marked effect upon the lumber market. Sales are made at \$6, \$12, and \$20, and \$30, and in some instances a still higher figure is asked. The advance over the market a year ago is about \$1.50 per thousand. The price of logs has also advanced from \$1.50 to \$2 per thousand.

Supreme Court Decision.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States to review civil cases is limited to those in which the value of the matter in dispute exceeds \$5,000. Benjamin F. Butler sued Alexander A. Thompson in the United States Circuit Court in Massachusetts, and obtained a verdict for \$5,066.17. Before entering judgment the plaintiff remitted \$66.17, so that the judgment as entered was for precisely \$5,000. The defendant then sued out a writ of error to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court at Washington. There he was met by a motion to dismiss the writ for want of jurisdiction, because the amount or value involved did not exceed \$5,000. The opinion of the court, delivered by the Chief Justice, sustains this objection, and the writ of error has been dismissed. It is held that the trial court has the power to permit a plaintiff to reduce a verdict in his own favor, as was done here, and presumably no such reduction will be allowed if the object is to deprive the defendant of an appeal in a meritorious case. Whether this case was meritorious or not, it looks very much as if the reduction were made solely to prevent an examination of it by the Supreme Court. In dismissing the appeal the court holds that the fact that the judgment was for \$5,000 "in coin" makes no difference. "Our jurisdiction," says Chief Justice Waite, "is to be determined by the amount of money to be paid, and not the kind."

The Conscience Fund.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from Cincinnati three \$1,000 coupon bonds, accompanied by a memorandum that the amount should be credited to the treasury of the United States. The bonds have been so thoroughly canceled that their serial numbers cannot be ascertained. The amount was credited to the conscience fund.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878.

CONFERENCE OR NO CONFERENCE.

As the negotiation with regard to the Conference now stands in Europe that proposed panacea for many ills is evidently "off." England's preposterous demand as to the form in which the treaty should be submitted for consideration is the cause. That Russia would assuredly refuse to concede that demand was plain, and could not have been doubtful even in London when the demand was made. Her Majesty's Ministers may therefore be held to have made a demand which they knew must, if insisted upon, render the Conference impossible. From that fact naturally arises the inquiry. Did they wish to prevent the Conference? It is not altogether unlikely that that was the real purpose of the demand made. Journalists in England reason sincerely and with some cogency that it is greatly to England's advantage that the Conference should be held, and that its failure will be so clearly to England's disadvantage that she should sacrifice for it anything but "substantial principles." But the government may not take the same view. One of the least doubtful results of an assembly in conference of all the great Powers would be to show the friendliness and helplessness of England in the presence of Powers animated by purposes inimical to her welfare. Greece and Belgium would be her only friends, and that demonstration would not be a very brilliant exhibition of the success of the Tories in their two years of endeavor to restore British prestige on the Continent. And what tells against the Ministry is what the Ministry do not mean to have exhibited just now if they can prevent it. As to consequences beyond that demonstration they either do not care for them or they reason in the vein attributed in the despatches to a Berlin paper—that war will not result, but that the two governments will continue enormous preparations for war, and thus wage a sort of financial campaign, in which England, as the richer Power, will be far the stronger. If they reason that way in Berlin they certainly may in London, and in that vein of reasoning it would be clearly England's interest to upset the Conference project. But this reasoning leaves out of view the facts in the case that are of greatest moment. Undeterred by the judgments of a Conference or by war Russia will carry out all these parts of the treaty which can be reconciled with the good will of Austria; and as the Sultan must feel that England's failure to fight immediately is her ultimate abandonment of his cause he will throw himself into Russia's hands and will make with his late foe whatever treaty is demanded as to the Straits. Russia will thus secure through England's inactivity all she wishes, and her great armaments will not have the precise fate sketched in Berlin. England is richer than Russia, but the maintenance of great armies is not in a despotism a simply financial question, as it is in England.

For the Holland City News.

The Die is Cast.

MR. EDITOR—You may be a little surprised to find one of Holland City's ladies bold enough to ask you for a little space, in your popular journal to exhibit, I may as well say, the ludicrous phase of the election held on Monday last, in this city. Being located so that I could personally observe the doings on Eighth street, and hear considerable of the pleadings for votes, my mind involuntarily wandered back to the days, when our grand, old Republican party was on its feet, and had it all its own way. This city still claims about seventy majority for the Republican party, I believe? Were they all asleep? Or, is that a thing of the past? Or, have they been duped by a Union Caucus, (?) called so late in the week that an effective opposition could not be organized thereafter? This seems to be the case. Ha, Ha! Truly ridiculous! A Republican city, has elected her three principal officers at the head of the ticket, all Democrats! Really, I wonder how glorious the Republican City Committee feel about this. For the once, I wish I could read the Holland language, for I expect the *Grandinet*, will boast of a tremendous increase in his party vote. Ha, Ha! Where are those "true to the core" fellows, and those popular leaders that "never go back on the party"? True, an "Independent Ticket" was got up on Saturday evening, but Sunday intervening, there was no chance to work, only on the day of election, and taking that into consideration, it ran remarkably well—showing, at least, that a large number wanted two tickets; wanted to have a choice, wanted fair play.

Do the Republicans of this city want to admit by their inaction, in the face of a clear, large majority, that they have not got good enough, or able men enough in their ranks? We cannot believe this. If it were true we would have to turn our smiles into tears. But that is not the case—duped is the word, and by a Union Caucus! What a brilliant report the Re-

publican City Committee will be able to give to the County Committee, and they to the State Committee.

This will do for this time, I think, and hope that even this pleasantry may be enough to arouse our men to action at the proper time.

"CROQUET."

The Very Latest.

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. on 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.

The latest styles of Boxed Papers just received at L. T. KANTERS.

We sell a nice corset for 35 cents, and the best White Shirts, made of Wamsutta cloth, for 90 cents, at P. & A. STEKETEE.

A large stock of Papers and Envelopes just received at L. T. KANTERS.

Don't forget our Japan Tea at 40 cents. Also, a new lot of Feathers at bottom prices.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

If you intend to buy a Sewing Machine go and see L. T. KANTERS before you go elsewhere.

A large stock of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, and a new lot of Cassimeres just received. A handsome lot of Peacocks has just been received and will be sold at 10 cents per yard, at P. & A. STEKETEE.

Needles, Oils and Sewing Machine Attachments at L. T. KANTERS.

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc., cheap for cash, at J. O. DOESBURG.

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, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, &c., very cheap. 5-13w

An old darkey who was asked if in his experience prayer was ever answered, replied: "Well, sah, some pr'ars is ansud an' some isn't—pends on w'at you axes fo'. Jest arter de wah, w'en it was mighty hard scratchin' fo' de cullud breddren, I 'bsayed dat w'ennebber I pray de Lord to sen' one of Marse Peyton's fat turkeys fo' de ole man, dere was no notice took of de partition, but w'en I pray dat he would sen' de ole man fo' de turkey, de matter was 'tended to befo' sun-up nex' mornin', dead sartin'!"

New Spring Goods!

Our New Spring Stock has arrived and a more beautiful and complete assortment has never been exhibited in this city. We call particular attention to our very large stock of Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods which has been selected with great care and the prices of which will be found lower than ever before known.

F. W. WURZBURG.
Cor. Canal and Bronson street.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

FINE all wool, black Cashmeres, 60 cents.

F. W. WURZBURG.

Two hundred yards of fine black Brilliantine 25 cents per yard. These goods were sold last month for 37½ cents.

F. W. WURZBURG.

BEAUTIFUL snow-flake Dress Goods in spring colors, at 12½ cents per yard. Worsted Fringes to match, 12½ cents per yard.

F. W. WURZBURG.

FIVE hundred Cotton Sun Shades, 12½ cents each.

F. W. WURZBURG.
Cor. Canal and Bronson Sts.

Elegant Line of Sun Umbrellas, with pearl, ivory and gold top handles in the latest novelties.

F. W. WURZBURG.

New Styles of Ruchings, Lace Collars, Collarettes, Bibs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

F. W. WURZBURG.

10,000 yards of the handsomest prints ever seen in Grand Rapids.

F. W. WURZBURG.

5,000 yards of double width fine Scotch Ginghams 15c per yard. These goods would be cheap at 20c.

F. W. WURZBURG.

Great Bargains in Black Silks.

Gros grain at \$1.00, former price \$1.25. Extra heavy \$1.25, worth \$1.50. Super Cashmere finish \$1.50, reduced from \$2.00.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Cor. Canal and Bronson Sts.

1,000 pair of children's fancy striped hose 5c a pair.

Beautiful assortment of ladies' and misses' fancy hose from 15c a pair upwards.

F. W. WURZBURG.

BEAUTIFUL Spring Dress Goods at 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c per yard.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Cor. Canal and Bronson Sts.

OUR Spring Stock must be seen to be admired. Every department complete. Prices as low as any in the State.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Canal and Bronson Sts.

2,500 of 2½ yards wide Bleached Sheet- ing, 20c per yard.

F. W. WURZBURG.

Before Purchasing Spring Goods

of any kind examine our New Stock and save at least 10 to 15 per cent.

F. W. WURZBURG,
Cor. Canal and Bronson Sts.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between H. Boone and J. Alberti 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. Alberti, he having the books in his possession.

H. BOONE,
J. ALBERTI.

MISHAWAKA PLOWS!!

These Plows are made of

CHILLED IRON,

And are 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.

Large stock of

Carpets, Curtains, WALL PAPER

and all kinds of

FURNITURE

Just received and sold at

BOTTOM PRICES

7-6w at H. MEYER & CO.

RIDLEY HALL.

A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS, with other Experienced Teachers.

Now open—Pupils admitted at any time. Course of instruction embraces English, Mathematics, Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at FENTON, GENESSEE CO., MICH.

I. P. E. A. K.

PROFESSIONAL VETERINARY SURGEON,

—AND— HORSE GELDER, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

Refers with permission to J. Fieiman, Holland, H. Sprick, Holland, T. Evans, Holland, K. Nies, Zeeland, Wm. Pycock, 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 Patten, 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 Ellis 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 Ellis 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 283, 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 or 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 the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-nine, in 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 secured by said mortgage, notice is 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 of 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 from 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 wise 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. DUNGAN, Attorney.

Lime, Lath, Shingles, Cord-wood, and Stovewood, Akron cement, always on hand at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you \$12 per day at home made by the industrious men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address Trux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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 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 on Self Abuse; as Loss of memory, Uni-After Taking.

versal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness 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

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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. 5-4f

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 ginghams 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

—OF—
J. K. UITE
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. K. UITE
EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN. 5-13w

Notings.

The dog tax goes into effect this year.

Our Street Commissioner is cleaning up Eighth street.

The basements for G. and Wm. Van Putten, on River Street, are nearly completed.

Dr. Gee's residence is progressing nicely. It will be quite an imposing building when finished.

Our fruit-growers report that the peach buds are not injured in the least, and promise a good yield.

In the city of Grand Haven the whole Democratic ticket was elected with the exception of one Alderman and one Supervisor.

Rev. Dr. Phelps, Rev. R. Pieters, and Rev. J. F. Zwemer, and three elders were chosen by the Classis of Holland to represent them at the next session of the Gen'l Synod.

Our young folks were treated this week to the screeching music of a grind organ, accompanied by a dressed up monkey, whose especial duty it was to pick up the stray pennies.

Our informant sent us the name of Rev. De Bey, last week, as the one to install Rev. R. Duiker, in Grand Haven, on the 14th inst., this was a mistake—it should have been Rev. E. Van der Hart, of Grand Haven.

Since the partnership of Boone & Alberti has been dissolved, Mr. Alberti has been busy putting up signs, and making such other improvements around and in his barn as were necessary to run an independent stable.

The Classes of Holland met in the Third Reformed church on Wednesday last, and had a very lively session. The Theological question of Hope College was the pivot around which was gathered the attention of the members, and some very splay remarks were indulged in.

The business in horseflesh seems to be steadily increasing. E. J. Harrington, Jr., of the firm of Harrington & Vaupell, has been to Chicago and got a lot of ten fresh horses, disposed of them this week, and will start on Monday evening next for another lot. This firm seems to be doing a nice little business.

Summing up the tone of the latest European telegrams, we can say: Upon the whole the situation is no worse, if not better. Strong hopes continue to prevail that Russia may concede something. So much, however, depends upon accident that the entire situation is liable to be radically changed at any moment.

The schooner Kate Howard, which went on the beach at Michigan City last fall, during the November blow, together with the entire outfit, was on Wednesday last, libeled by T. A. Boyce on a claim for \$215 for seamen's wages. The United States marshal has taken possession of the remains, and will dispose of them in due time.

Our friend Regenmorter, the light-house keeper at our harbor, tells us that its condition has been improving for the last two weeks, and that at present there is full eight feet of water at the shoalest place. All the work of last year is in good condition, and it begins to look now as if we will have a good harbor yet, especially if we could get another appropriation to finish the work.

Mr. E. VAN DER VEEN has started to build up one of the two stores for which the foundation was laid last year. He intends to build this one, on the corner, two stories high, and as soon as any one wants to rent the other, he will build that and put the third story on both of them. It is refreshing to see one of these beautiful corners occupied—if the other three are destined to lie unoccupied.

On Thursday last our City Marshal received a dispatch from the Mason Lumber Company, of Muskegon, to watch and take, if possible, a boat thief. Having ascertained his probable whereabouts the marshal took the Fanny Shriver and proceeded to Saugatuck and caught the man in the boat, in the act of sailing away from Saugatuck harbor. The thief's name is W. H. Herndon. The boat taken is a good sized sail boat well fitted out, most likely for a pleasure boat.

The Union ticket in the Township of Holland was elected by large majorities. The following are the officers elected: Supervisor—W. Diekema. Clerk—A. J. Hillebrands. Treasurer—D. Jonker. School Inspectors—J. Ten Have, A. Visscher. Com. of Highways—T. Dykema. Drain Com.—K. Lahnus. Justice of the Peace—H. Van Eyk. Constables—A. Jansen, J. Cochrane, S. Stegenga. This election passed off quiet and peaceably.

In the township of Overijssel H. Kok was elected Supervisor.

In Fillmore J. W. Garvelink was elected Supervisor and P. Volmari, clerk.

SPRING Lake elected the whole Republican ticket. Mr. A. Bilz is re-elected for Supervisor.

The roads have been drying up nicely during this week, wheat is higher, and now is the chance for the farmers to sell.

John Billings—"I notice one thing, the man who rides on the cars every day is satisfied with one seat, but the man who rides once a year wants at least four."

We understand that Gee's Band contemplate to play out of doors during the coming summer, occasionally, for the amusement of the public; probably on Saturday evenings, and use L. T. Kanter's balcony as a stand.

A NEW building is being constructed near the corner of 12th and Cedar streets, by Mr. M. Mulder, who had the misfortune to fall from the top, on Wednesday last, striking his head against a pile of brick, and otherwise severely injuring himself.

Dr. Reynolds has been carrying on a very vigorous red-ribbon campaign in Chicago the last two months, and 45,000 have signed the pledge. The movement has been carried on very wisely, and the liquor dealers confess that they feel its effects seriously.

A little fellow being told by a young man to get off his knee, that he was too heavy to hold in that way, made quite a sensation among the persons present by yelling back—"Too heavy, hey? Sister Sal weighs a hundred pounds more than I, and you held her on your knee for four hours last night."

A BUSINESS meeting of the Reform Club will be held at the office of A. Visscher, on Friday evening, April 12. The special business of the evening will be the celebration of the anniversary of the club. All friends of the temperance cause, both ladies and gentlemen are invited to be present.

On Wednesday of this week the tug Twilight, Capt. Brower, brought into this harbor five hundred saw logs at one tow, and delivered them to the saw mills of Van Dyk & Co. and Pauels, Van Putten & Co. This is the largest lot of logs towed into this harbor from Lake Michigan. The logs came from Oscar's Pier and from the Allegan Wood Co's pier.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes despatches from fifty-seven points in Southern Ohio, Indiana and Northern Kentucky, from which it appears that the prospects for a large crop of wheat are exceedingly good. The acreage sown last fall was larger than ever known. Not one report is unfavorable, although from a few points there are apprehensions of rank growth.

Mr. Henry P. Scott, of Holland, Michigan, has recently located in Lawrence, and will, on the first of next week open a factory, operated by water power, in the upper story of Roberts' Wood Factory, for the manufacture of the Park Patent Ventilating Window Blind. Mr. C. B. Wynne accompanied Mr. Scott here, and will be general agent for these blinds for Kansas.—Lawrence Evening Standard.

The Chicago Times says that the report of the building department shows a large increase in the building permits granted, and that there have been more permits granted during the month of March than at any other year since 1873. The number is given as 93, making a frontage of nearly three thousand feet, all brick or stone—besides a great many additions to be built to old buildings. This is encouraging for the mechanics of the City of Chicago.

In the township of Zeeland the following officers were elected: Supervisor—J. G. Van Hees. Clerk—Henry Bosch. Treasurer—Jan de Pree, Sr. Sup't of Schools—C. Van Loo. School Inspector—J. den Herder. Justice of the Peace, full term—A. Riddering. Justice of the Peace, vacancy—M. den Herder. Highway Commissioner—C. de Putter. Drain Commissioner—C. Van Loo. Constables—A. de Groot, J. F. Hieffe, A. Romeyn, and I. Peak.

In the township of Blendon the election resulted as follows: Supervisor—Jesse P. Hall. Clerk—O. M. Sherburne. Treasurer—A. Fahrnow. Justice of the Peace, full term—P. L. Jewett. Justice of the Peace, vacancy—Geo. Ohlman. Com. of Highways—Horace B. Atwood. Sup't of Schools—Chas. O. Smedley. Drain Commissioner—Horace B. Atwood. School Inspector—Wm. P. Hall. Constables—John Quartel, C. Behrens, P. Snijder, H. Vogelsang.

GRAND HAVEN township has re-elected Mastenbroek as Supervisor.

THE "Nationals" captured the townships of Berlia and Wright, without a struggle.

THE Greenbackers made a clean sweep in the city of Grand Rapids, and almost the whole of Kent County.

THE Old Band serenaded Supervisor Diekema, of the Township of Holland, on Thursday evening, and had a good time.

In an assault and battery case at Ann Arbor, Mich., objection was made to two of the jury because they were red-ribboners, and the judge sustained the objection.

On the first page we publish the complete resolution, as offered by the Hon. J. W. Stone, in the House of Representatives on the 18th of last month, relating to the railroad lands in this and other counties.

A RED-ribbon club has been formed at Salem Centre, last week, starting out with a membership of ninety. John Haverkate was unanimously chosen as President, and Frank Gardner as 2nd vice-president.

GOOD clothes make more difference with the world's opinion than a good many people are willing to admit. How do you suppose Senator Conkling would look climbing the heights of fame with a patch on his pantaloons?—Rome Sentinel.

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

ARRIVED.
Apr. 2—schr. Four Bros., fr'm Chic. light.
CLEARED.
Apr. 2—schr. Four Bros., to Chicago, 1 m r r ties, 524 m shingles.

THE Russian navy has ready for use a newly invented Swedish gun, claimed to be much superior to the Gatling gun. It moves to and fro, from side to side, in a section of a circle, sweeping the area it covers very thoroughly. It can be carried into the maintop of a vessel and worked to great advantage on an enemy's decks.

A CHICAGO drummer attended the colored Sabbath school, at Keokuk, Sunday, —after hearing a man, whom he wished to sell a bill of goods to, say that he was interested in the work and was going—bought a class, put a dollar in the hat when it was passed, declined to take any change when the treasurer offered it to him, and sold his man a good bill of goods next day.

In the township of Olive the election passed off quietly and the following officers were elected:

Supervisor—A. P. Stegenga. Clerk—Henry D. Jones. Treasurer—M. E. Nienhuis. Com. of Highways—Joel M. Fellows. Drain Commissioner—John D. Wood. Sup't of Schools—F. M. Harvey. School Inspector—C. Niverson. Overseer of the Poor—Joel M. Fellows. Justice of the Peace, full term—W. A. Willis. Justice of the Peace, vacancy—Chas. Crother. Constables—Wm. Frik, M. P. Stegenga, Chas. Owen, John F. Bush.

A UNION Caucus was called last week to meet on Friday evening, in this city, to put a ticket in the field, according to a slate made up for the purpose of electing themselves and their friends to office. That there was a slate was abundantly shown by the action of the caucus. They succeeded, but there were quite a number who were not satisfied with it, and who preferred two tickets in the field, to say the least. This element was called together to meet over Harrington's store, (in the old Hollander printing office) on Saturday night, and nominated an Independent ticket. The whole Union ticket was elected with the exception of Supervisor and one School Inspector. The following are the officers elected:

Mayor—K. Schaddelee. Supervisor—G. Van Schelven. City Clerk—J. A. Roost. City Treasurer—Dirk R. Meengs. Marshal—John Vaupell. Justice of the Peace—Jas. Ten Eyck. School Inspectors—Joh. Dijkema, B. Ledebor. 1st ward—Alderman, Fred. O. Nye. Constable, Geo. W. Frik. 2d ward—Alderman, William Butkau. Constable, R. Van Kampen. 3d ward—Alderman, John Kramer. Constable, J. Vaupell. 4th ward—Alderman, H. Cropley. Constable—W. Finch.

The day passed off quiet and orderly, and as proof of obedience to the Proclamation of our Mayor, (to sell no liquors) we saw most all our saloon keepers quietly promenading the streets and taking a holiday. By six o'clock the result was known and in the evening both brass bands were out serenading the successful candidates. The glorification over victory ran highest at the balcony of L. T. Kanter's book store, where fire works were freely fired off, speeches made by the victors, and music furnished by one of the bands. Politics seem to have been left out entirely, over which some feel a little chagrined, and on this topic we publish an article sent in by one of our ladies, who attempts to make fun of that element—in another column.

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's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

FOR SALE.

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

Joslin & Breyman,

Clocks
JEWELRY
WATCHES
SILVERWARE

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-ly.

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 35. Situated between J. O. Deesburg's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG.
HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-1f

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which 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. 51-4w

NEW AND CURIOUS INVENTIONS.

An important invention is announced to have been made by Joseph Albert, the Munich photographer. By combining the ordinary photographic process with that pertaining to a peculiar printing press of his own invention, he is said to have produced images of objects with the finest shades of their natural color.

A new sewing-machine motor, cheap and simple, consists of a tubular boiler eighteen inches high, incased in cabinet work, through which steam is engendered by a small parlor lamp being placed underneath it. The apparatus which connects it with the sewing-machine is very simple, and consists of only three pieces. It takes only a few minutes to get up steam, and the speed is regulated by a little spring. The invention is compact, neat and clean, and a great saver of health and strength, and in appearance resembles a little parlor stove incased in cabinet work.

A GERMAN has recently patented an apparatus designed to lessen the strain upon a horse, particularly at starting, of a loaded vehicle. The traces are fastened to an iron rod running through the center of a cylinder containing several rings of gutta percha. When the horse exerts himself the strain first comes upon and compresses these rings, saving his shoulders. The German War Department, having made experiments, and found that the saving of force, not alone at starting but during traction, was at least a third, has resolved to employ the attachment in its artillery and military trains.

A FRENCH paper reports favorably on some experiments to substitute hardened glass for type metal. It is stated that the type-founders' molds and machinery can in general be used without further change. The new types, made of glass, preserve their cleanliness almost indefinitely; they are said to wear better than metal, and they can be cast with a sharpness of line that will print more distinctly than is possible with the old type. There will be also the advantage of an absence of half-defaced letters, since it is a peculiarity of the hardened glass that as soon as it is broken at all it crumbles altogether. But, as transparency will not be required in glass used for this purpose, it is believed that a toughness, extraordinary even for the hardened glass, can be secured.

An Iowa deaf mute has invented a novel fire-escape. It is a cap or turban to be placed on the head and fastened securely under the chin. It contains enough material to form a small balloon, and, when inflated, looks like a balloon. It is so arranged that, when placed on the head in its collapsed state, the air can enter it from underneath and expand it. In the case of danger, it is adjusted firmly on the head, and the wearer then jumps boldly from the window of the burning building; the air instantly rushes into the turban, swells it into a balloon, and, buoyed by it, the wearer comes down so gently as to strike the ground with little force. The inventor claims that with it he can jump safely from a fourth-story window; but, to make certain of it, and to impart confidence to the jumper, there is a pair of huge padded shoes to be fastened on the feet so as to blunt the concussion.

A CURIOUSLY simple and ingenious leveling instrument has been invented by a Dresden engineer. Two glass tubes, standing upright on feet and open above and below are connected at the bottom with an India-rubber tube of any desired length. If water, therefore, is poured into one of these tubes, it will naturally rise to the same height in the other, however even may be the surface on which they stand. When the ground is to be levelled, the tubes are simply set up at convenient distances and stakes put in the ground so as to reach the height of the water level; the more uneven the ground is the higher must the tubes be, though the inconvenience arising from this may be alleviated in a measure by the use of temporary supports. The peculiar advantage of this instrument is that leveling may be performed with it even around corners.

A Mother Chopped in Pieces by Her Son.

A farmer, named Emmanuel Louchard, 26 years of age, residing in the Department of Eure, a portion of ancient Normandy, in France, was arrested in the month of March last, charged with having killed his mother, who was aged 56 years, and having chopped her body in pieces with an instrument known as a hedging-bill, or cutting-hook. He has recently been convicted of the crime. Her remains were discovered by a neighbor, concealed in an old marl-pit. The head had been severed from the body, and was crushed in and shapeless. The face, which was much mutilated, was no longer recognizable, and it was by the hair alone that the identity of the poor victim was established. Both arms and legs had been cut off. In the house of the accused spots of blood were found on the floor, the walls, the furniture, the mattress, the sheet, and, finally, upon the wooden shoes and the wheelbarrow of the accused, upon the latter of which he had conveyed the mangled remains to the marl-pit. Fragments of calcined bones were discovered in the fire-place, and there was found in the ashes of the oven a half-consumed bag, such as farmers ordinarily employ for their grain, on which was marked a bloody and oval outline that corresponded with the dimensions of the face of the victim.

A large number of witnesses were summoned at the trial, and the proof of his guilt being conclusive, the following sentence has been rendered:

"Louchard having been found by the jury guilty, with no extenuating circumstances, is condemned to suffer the penalty of death by guillotine."

This punishment is that of death by the guillotine, with the addition that the

criminal goes to the scaffold barefooted, clad in a long shirt and having the head covered with a black veil.

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

The Machine Pronounced a Humbug and the Inventor a Fraud.

The report of Mr. J. B. Knight, Secretary of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia (says a journal of that city), who has been for several months engaged in examining the so-called Keeley motor, has just been made public. It takes ground which, if well founded, is very damaging to Mr. Keeley and his motor. The examination was made on the invitation of the alleged inventor, to the end, as he said, that the conclusions of the engineer might be published to determine whether his claims are just or not. Secretary Knight says he was promised the opportunity of making a complete examination of the motor and all pertaining to it. His report is long and apparently conclusive. The substance of it is that the gauge graduated to register 12,000 pounds has been so altered as to make a small pressure indicate a very large one; that the movement of the engine was not caused by the motor at all, but by compressed air which had been stored in a twelve-gallon sphere. This was not easily observed, as there was a confusing number of cocks and pipes, and Mr. Keeley constantly drew the observer's attention to other things. There were concealed cylinders and many other devices calculated to deceive. Mr. Knight's conclusions are that the machine called the "multiplier," with its attachments, including the so-called reaching device, are not capable of producing the effects claimed, and their enormous strength is entirely unnecessary in sustaining the pressure to which they are subjected, but are rather calculated to astonish and mislead those who witness his experiments; that the extreme high pressure claimed was not produced, the pressure probably in no case exceeding 500 pounds per square inch, and that the readings of the gauges and weighted lever apparatus were incorrect; that the so-called vacuum was not produced by the condensation or absorption of the alleged vapor, but by mechanical means, such as a previously-exhausted chamber, or its equivalents; that the substance used and claimed by Mr. Keeley to be a new vapor of his own discovery is simply atmospheric air, which had been previously compressed and stored up in the various hollow spheres and other chambers of the apparatus in the intervals between the experiments. Charles M. Cresson, M. D., on the request of Mr. Knight, analyzed some of the "vapor" which was bottled up for the purpose, and found it nothing but atmospheric air.

The Matrimonial Lottery.

A young stranger called on Dr. McC— one evening, while he was a pastor in New York city, to engage his services in the performance of a nuptial ceremony.

"I wish to make a bargain with you, doctor," said the young man. "I think the girl I am to marry will make a first-rate wife. If you will wait a year for your fee, and she turns out as I think she will, I'll give you \$50."

They agreed, the young couple were married, and the incident passed from the doctor's mind. At the end of a year, at the same time in the evening, the young man called again. The doctor did not recognize him at first.

"Do you not remember the bargain we made when you married me a year ago?"

"Oh yes," replied the doctor. "Well," said the young man, "she is twice as good as I thought she was. There's \$100 for you."

Exactly the opposite of this is the following:

A clergyman in one of the Hudson river towns united a German couple in marriage. When the knot was tied, the bridegroom said, "Dominie, I've got no monish, but I'll send you von leetle pig." It was done, and the circumstance was forgotten by the clergyman. Two years after he met the German in another town, for the first time since the marriage ceremony was performed.

"Dominie," said the German, "you remembers you married me, and I gave you von leetle pig?"

"Yes."

"Vell, if you'll unmarry me, I will give you two leetle pigs."

The Metric System.

Congressman Stephens has introduced in the House a bill to promote the general use of the metric system. It authorizes the use of a metric system, and the continued use of any system now permitted by law is not prohibited, the true intent and meaning of the act being not to enforce any particular system, but to provide for public convenience by adaptation to its circumstances and exigencies. The following are the metric tables, as prepared by the bill:

Measures of length—100 hairs make a nail; 100 nails make a metre; 1,000 metres make a mile.

Measures of surface—10,000 square metres make a great acre.

Measures of bulk and capacity—100

Killing Cockroaches by Electricity.

They tell the following story of Edison, the electrician, in Boston:

"The telegraph office was greatly infested with cockroaches. Mr. Edison tackled several zinc strips to the walls, at intervals of an eighth of an inch, and applied the positive and negative poles of a battery alternately to the strips. He next smeared the walls above the strips with molasses. The vermin came up, and, as they stepped from strip to strip, they 'closed the circuit,' received the electric shock and dropped dead by scores. Water pails, put at the proper places, received their bodies as they fell."

drops make a spoon; 100 spoons make a quart; 100 quarts make a cask.

Measures of weight—100 seeds make a corn; 100 corns make a nut; 100 nuts make a bipound or bip; 100 bips make a ton.

A good deal is being said about the motto on the new silver dollar—"In God we Trust." Griggins says, "let him get his claws on the dollar, and he won't worry much about the 'trust,' he can shell out the cash as he goes along.—Cincinnati Breakfast Table.

Remarkable Success.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. They have succeeded, and well, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. The CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only \$1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for \$3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Signs.

People who still adhere to the look-at-your-tongue-and-feel-of-your-pulse doctor sometimes express not a little curiosity in regard to Dr. R. V. Pierce's original method of distinguishing all forms of chronic disease without personal consultation. Some even suppose that he accomplishes this through clairvoyance, or some other species of professional jugglery. All this is utterly false. He claims to determine disease by the rational methods of science only. Says Comley, in his Biographical Encyclopedia of New York State, speaking of this distinguished physician: "He perceived that in each of the natural sciences the investigator proceeds according to a system of signs. The geologist in his cabinet accurately determines and describes the cleft of rock, which he has never seen, from the minute specimen on his table. And the chemist in his laboratory notes the constituents of the sun with the same precision that he analyzes a crystal of rock salt. The analogous system developed by Dr. Pierce in Medical Science is worthy of his genius, and has made his name justly celebrated." For a full explanation of this ingenious system of diagnosis, see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Glad Tidings to Rheumatic Sufferers!

The great internal remedy of Dr. Herndon the Gypsey's Gift, but lately introduced in Chicago, is all that is claimed for it, a true specific for rheumatism, acting through the blood, and prompt and certain in its curative power. One bottle sufficient. Try it—and prove it.

A Reliable Article.

It is a pleasure to commend an article of a thoroughly reliable character, and we do not hesitate to do so in speaking of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, which an experience of over ten years convinces us is the best and most reliable baking powder in the market.

We are skeptics to a greater or less extent, but when we have the truth before us how can we but believe?

It is claimed Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR will cure Heart Disease in all its forms. F. E. Ranger, of Wilton, Me., says: "A few weeks ago I sent for a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR. It has helped me more than I expected. I consider it a great cure for heart disease. I enclose you will find, one dollar, for which you will please send me another bottle and oblige."

"F. E. RANGER."

If you don't believe this write to him and see for yourself.

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stopping of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Oscillation or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits.

Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc. THE HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

CHEW
The Celebrated
"MATCHLESS"
Wood Tag Plug
TOBACCO.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
New York, Boston, and Chicago.

MOTHERS! Mothers!!! Mothers!!! Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

More than three-quarters of a century has elapsed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was invented, and it is to-day the most widely-known as well as the most valuable internal and external remedy in the world. No family should be without it a day.

It is said by reliable persons that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, fed sparingly to laying hens, will increase the quantity of eggs two-fold. Try it. It won't cost much.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias's celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without it after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

War of 1812—Soldiers and Widows Pensioned for 14 days' service. Write Col. L. BINGHAM & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

A CHARMING GIFT.

A package of the prettiest pictures you ever saw—Flowers, Fruit, Landscapes, Autumn Leaves, Birds, Animals, Children, Beautiful Ladies, etc.—for decorating Pottery, Vases, Scrap-Books, etc., and a five-weeks subscription to LITTLE HOUSE, a 16-page illustrated family weekly, filled with Charming Stories by able writers, Humorous Selections, Poetry, Puzzles for the young folks, etc., all sent FREE to every reader of this paper who will forward at once 15 cts. to pay mailing expenses. We make this unparalleled offer to introduce our paper into new families. Stamps taken. Address: M. F. RICHARDSON & CO., Publishers, 395 Broadway, New York. Splendid Prizes—Organs, Watches, Silverware, etc., for clubs. Free chance for Agents.

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere Instantly! For a complete history of the Eastern War, entitled

Conquest of Turkey.

By Dr. L. P. Brockett and Hon. P. C. Hille. Full and complete history of the terrible battles which have marked the bloodiest war of modern times. Positively the ablest and cheapest work. Splendidly illustrated. Only \$2.50. Grand chance to secure a complete and full particulars, address HURD BROS., 38 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Our Bibles, just reduced \$5 per ct., are selling fast.

\$40 A day can be made on a Portable Soda Fountain. Price \$35, \$45, \$60, and \$80, complete. Send for catalogue to Chapman & Co., Madison, Ind.

FOOT LATHES Fret Sawed Send 10c. for 100 pp. E. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

AWNINGS! TENTS!

Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, etc. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 South Dearborn St., Chicago. Send for illustrated Price List.

INVEST ONE CENT

AND—
WE WILL

SAVE DOLLARS

FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "THE MONEY-MAKING AND GIVING POWER OF PROF. WHITNEY, COOKE & CO., 181 State Street, P. O. Drawer 344, Chicago, Ill.

Consumption Can Be Cured.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price, One Dollar per bottle at Druggists, or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES and a list of the using, with a bottle, or sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOORE, 19 Cortlandt Street, New York.

25 CENTS will secure for 3 Months, on trial,

THE ALLIANCE!

Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS.

Address THE ALLIANCE CO., 95 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

HONITON AND POINT LAGE.

BOOK OF PATTERNS.

Containing over 150 Splendid Designs of the Newest Fichus, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Tabats, Seques, Ties, etc., 35 cents post-free. Also, 250 YAKI LACE, 250 Illustrations, 50 cents, post-free. How to work Crochet, How to work Embroidery, How to acquire the Art of Pottery Painting, 25 cents each. Just received a large line of pure Lure and Silk Braids. Send for Samples and Price Lists.

Mme. Gurney & Co., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

CO-OPERATIVE

NEWSPAPERS.

Between two and three thousand newspapers in the United States are printed upon what is known as the Co-operative plan. Nearly 40 per cent. of all the weeklies adopt this method. This is the best paper at a lower cost, and is specially suited for the requirements of papers in small towns and villages. The system maintains a competition with the home-printed country journals to such an extent that none but those firmly established and backed up by accumulations of former prosperity are able to stand beside it, and in the matter of advertising it offers circulation at a price with which the great weeklies are unable to compete. The matter has become of vital importance, and the New York Times, a journal having a great name, has commenced upon it a vigorous crusade. In its issues of March 4th, 11th and 18th there appeared long libelous articles. Every statement contained in them reflecting discredit upon the Co-operative system is untrue. The undersigned have furnished the Times with careful answers, showing wherein the articles published are untrue, and the Times has neglected and refused to give them to the public. Despairing of justice, we sought to use the advertising columns of the Times, and these also have been closed to us. We have, therefore, no other resource than to appeal to the public. Our answers to the charges of the Times are complete, and cannot be refuted. They will be mailed to any applicant. The only reason for the attack which we know of is to be found in the fact that we have inaugurated a system of advertising which gives the advertiser four times as much circulation for a dollar as is afforded by the columns of the Times. Circulars, with full particulars, free by mail. Address

BEALS & FOSTER,

General Agents,

American Newspaper Union,

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION,

Bronchitis, General Debility

CAUTION!

Hypophosphites-Follows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

As this preparation is entirely different in its combination and effects from all other remedies called Hypophosphites, the public are cautioned that the genuine has the name of Follows & Co. blown on the bottle. The signature of the inventor, James F. Follows, is written with red ink across each label, and on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Follows' Hypophosphites

is adapted for diseases which are produced by loss of nervous power and consequent exhaustion, viz.: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Aphonia, Cough, Nervousness, Mental Depression, Neuralgia, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Leucorrhoea, Fever and Ague, Marasmus, Dyspepsia, Dysphagia, Strabismus, Diseases produced by Overtaxing the Mind, by Grief or Anxiety, by Rapid Growth, by Child-Bearing, etc., etc.

FOR PAMPHLETS ADDRESS DR. SANFORD NEW YORK

THE

GOOD OLD

STAND-BY.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS. Always cures. Always ready. Always handy. Has never failed. Thirty millions have tested it. The whole world approves the glorious old Mustang—the Best and Cheapest Liniment in existence. 25 cents a bottle. The Mustang Liniment cures when nothing else will. SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDERS.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

A SOURCE OF GREAT ANXIETY.

BOSTON, MASS., June 1, 1872. My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

M. H. HILDEN Insurance and Real Estate Agent

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for coughs and colds.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Price-List free. Address: Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

\$33000 A YEAR. How to Make It. New Agents

\$25000 A MONTH. Agents WANTED—30

\$3500 A MONTH. Agents WANTED—30

PIANOS

CLOCKS

AGENTS, READ THIS!

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$75 per Month

and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inven-

tions. Address L. S. BARNES & Co., Marshall, Mich.

YOUNG MEN

WANTED

\$10 to \$25

Catalogue free. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS,

Boston. [Established 1850.]

SWEET

Chewing

JACKSON'S BEST

NAVY

Tobacco

Are scarce, but the HE kind, who buy Scales of travel-

ing agents, are plenty. J. B. will deliver Five-Ton

Wagon Scales, freight paid, for \$50. No money asked

until tested. Send for free Price-List. JONES OF

BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREAT

KIDNEY MEDICINE

A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of

the Kidneys, Bladder, and all urinary Organs.

Hunt's Remedy is purely Vegetable, and

prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has

cured thousands. Every bottle contains a full and

complete list of the diseases it cures, and a full

description of the medicine. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

DUNHAM

PIANOS.

Dunham & Sons, Manufacturers,

Warehouses, 18 East 14th St.,

(Established 1834.) NEW YORK.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

Unrivalled for the

Toilet and the Bath.

No artificial and

deceptive odor to

the nose, but a pure

and delicate fragrance.

After years of

scientific experiment

the manufacture of

"B. T. Babbitt's Best"

Soap has perfected

itself, and now offers to

the public the FINEST TOILET SOAP in its manufacture.

Only the purest vegetable oils used in its manufacture.

For Use in the Nursery it has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom.

Sample box, containing 100 cakes, each, sent free to any ad-

dress on receipt of 10 cents.

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

For Sale by all Druggists.

CHICAGO BOOTS SHOES

812 & 818 Madison St.

BUEL, COOK & SEIXAS,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

Don't fail to examine Goods and Prices

when in Chicago. Stock New and Bought for

Cash. Great Inducements to Cash Buyers.

H. K. BUEL, late with M. Seix & Co., Chicago.

C. F. COOK, late of Whitney, Cook & Co.,

N. Y. & Seixas, New York.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF

PURE COD LIVER

OIL AND LIME.

Farmers' Column.

Importance of Having Good Barns.

In a climate so changeable as ours, the proper care and stabling of domestic animals are of more importance to their health and thrift than a large number of farmers seem practically to admit.

Fall, winter, and spring, storms of rain, snow, and sleet not unfrequently last two and sometimes three days. No humane, prudent farmer should leave so important and reliable domestic animals as horses and cattle exposed to such storms during either day or night. It is greatly against the interest of any one to do so. Much has been said and written that stock does better to roam at large over the farm; but this is a sad mistake. Practically we have proven to our entire satisfaction that such a practice is ruinous in the extreme to the interests of any farmer who would make his occupation a profitable one. We are satisfied that stock of any kind will consume almost double the quantity of feed if fed in the pastures and woodlands of the farm than if fed in good, dry, comfortable stables. This is in itself proof enough for its advantages. And then, in connection with this, it is not half the labor to feed and see after the stock. Besides, there is no everlasting tramping over the farm, ruining the hope of next year's grass, as tramping over the pasture-fields by a big lot of stock all winter, and much of the time when it is very wet and muddy, almost ruins good grass-land. There is not a word that can be said to favor out-door feeding. Feed under shelter. This is the way to secure good profits for your trouble, since every farmer has more or less stock to feed during the winter months. If a stock-barn is properly constructed, well lighted, dry, comfortable, and thoroughly ventilated, animals of all kinds will endure confinement cheerfully, with no desire to be out-doors.

A good barn contributes to the convenience and comfort of everything, and imparts an air of thrift, neatness, and order to the entire farm, that never fails to favorably impress all who visit it. Light, warmth, and ventilation are indispensable to the health and development of animals, and these conditions should be found in every barn. Many a farmer loses more than enough grain in the course of five or ten years to build a good barn. An ample, well-arranged building of this kind will supply the place of several other unsightly structures, which occupy space and necessitate trouble, not being adapted to what could be termed a good system of feeding. It is argued that it is too expensive to erect big barns for feeding all the stock on a farm. This is true. But then the barn must be built to suit the farm, and this changes the matter. A small farm will need a small building; and a large farm, one more capacious. So the expense of building need not be more for either than they can afford. The advantages and convenience resulting from them demonstrate that it is true economy to have them. Better do without something else, and secure neat, convenient barns, and each succeeding season will prove more clearly the wisdom of the investment.—"G," in "Practical Farmer."

The Apple Worm.

Mr. P. H. Foster sends to the *Scientific American* his mode of destroying the apple worm: "After the worm has entered the fruit and accomplished its damage, the time arrives when it has to leave the fruit and hide itself in a quiet, secure position to undergo the transition from the larva to the pupa state, which requires, in the early part of the season, eight or ten days; after this time the miller is hatched and is again ready to besiege the fruit with its sting. The insect, being two-brooded in this climate at least, if not disturbed, has an aggregating force to do mischief the second time. The progeny for the succeeding year have alone to depend on the security of this second generation of larvae. As they may often be found in bark of apple trees during winter, my plan of destruction is, about the first of July to take woolen rags large enough to wrap around the trees, and say four inches wide. Each week I look over the trees and destroy the worms secreted under the rags, and wherever I find them, until the fruit is off the trees. I have all the green fruit, of every kind, carefully picked up as soon as it falls, thereby destroying many of the curculio as well as the apple worms. In future I intend to poison the rags made use of to capture the insect."

Mr. Foster estimates that the ravages of this pest cause a loss to the fruit growers of the United States fully equal to 5 per cent. interest on the national debt, a statement which shows the importance of an effective remedy.

REGULAR Feeding, if not generous, is better than food given in excess for a few days, and then stinted, or food given plentifully, but at irregular periods. Animals do not thrive unless perfectly contented, and never permitted to get hungry. The same hours for feeding should be kept regularly throughout the whole season.

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* seem 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 merit, 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.

Habberton, Howard, Robinson, De Forest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other contributors, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are varied. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are 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, \$1, 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 Foibles 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 we come, 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, 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. Deems, 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 popularity 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,
6-26w 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 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 CITY 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,
6-4w 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 19, 1878. 3-4w

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Amler. 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



**YOUNG'S
COUGH
AND
Lung Syrup.**
A Vegetable Compound for
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs,
A preparation which Effectually Controls
these Dangerous Affections.
Its adaptation to patients of all ages, and
either sex, and the fact that it can be used
without danger from accidental overdose,
renders it indispensable to every family.
A trial of several years has proven to the
satisfaction of many that it is efficacious
in Curing
Pulmonary Complaints, Croup, Whoop-
ing Cough, Tickling of the Throat,
Asthma, Coughs, and all Affections where
an Expectorant is needed. Endorsed by
the clergy and medical faculty.
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.
48-1f

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 at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week 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-ly

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.**

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same.

The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

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
SPECIALTY.

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, bugles, 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. -1f

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 those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of
MANLY D. HOWARD,
HOLLAND, Holland, Mich.

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,
And a large stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,
Standard Trimmings, Worsted 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 depots. 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,
HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 77. 37-4f Proprietor.

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. Mcgugan, 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. CLOUTINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 8, 1875.

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. 53-1y

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, 1876. 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-blasting for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

MANHOOD; HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of **DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED REMEDY** on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatocoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price in sealed envelope, only six cents. The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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