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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 8.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 372.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	75	2.00	3.50	6.00
2 " "	50	1.50	2.50	4.00
3 " "	35	1.00	1.75	2.75
4 " "	25	.75	1.25	2.00
5 " "	20	.60	1.00	1.75
6 " "	15	.45	.75	1.25
7 " "	12	.35	.60	1.00
8 " "	10	.30	.50	.75
9 " "	8	.25	.40	.60
10 " "	7	.20	.35	.50

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 pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2.00 a. m.
" "	9.20 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 " "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 " "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 " "
" "	5.10 " "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 " "
" "	5.55 " "	" "

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 2.
7.50	12.30	Muskegon.	2.30	7.00
7.10	11.47	Ferryburg.	2.53	7.43
7.00	11.42	Grand Haven.	2.57	7.55
6.15	11.12	Pigeon.	3.20	8.40
5.35	10.44	Holland.	3.53	9.50
4.55	10.25	Fillmore.	4.17	10.39
3.45	9.35	Allegan.	5.18	11.45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTER, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. & R.
& R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
soo, 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 Practor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.
PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.
TENNEN, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
MEERINGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Der Borne's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

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.
G. A. KINING, R. S. W. BLOM, 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
3, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

Now that we are having changeable
weather, and almost everybody has a "bad
cold" you will do well to remember the
virtue of Macalister's Cough Mixture, the
best in the market for coughs, colds, asth-
ma, spitting of blood, influenza, whoop-
ing cough, and all diseases of the throat
and lungs. Prepared by John P. Lee,
cor. Halstead and Harrison strs, Chicago,
and is for sale at Schouten & Westveer's
drug store. Price 50 cents and \$1. 30-6m

One of the finest preparations for the
Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's
Hair Renewer." It is the best article to
restore the color and prevent the falling out,
and can be had at Schouten & Westveer's
drug store. Price only 50 cents.
30-6m

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	25	30
Beans, 1/2 bushel	1	12
Butter, 1/2 lb.	13	
Clover seed, 1/2 lb.	16	
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	10	
Honey, 1/2 lb.	60	
Hay, 1/2 ton	60	
Onions, 1/2 bushel	40	
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	40	
Timothy seed, 1/2 bushel	1	35
Wool, 1/2 lb.	1	35

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	2	50
" " " " " "	2	00
" " " " " "	2	00
" " " " " "	2	00
Hemlock Bark	4	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	35
Stave bolts, hardwood	2	00
Railroad ties	10	10
Shingles, A & M	2	00

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	85	
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	35	
Oats, 1/2 bushel	37	
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	40	
Barley, 1/2 ton	18	00
Feed, 1/2 ton	1	25
" " " " " "	1	25
Barley, 1/2 ton	1	30
Middling, 1/2 ton	1	30
Flour, 1/2 ton	2	20
Pearl Barley, 1/2 ton	3	00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4	3/4
Pork, " "	6	3/4
Lard, " "	8	3/4
Smoked Meat	8	10
" "	8	10
" "	8	10
Tallow, per lb.	6	5
Turkey, " "	7	9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	5

1879. Price Reduced. \$1.50

THE NURSERY.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR YOUNGEST READERS.
SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send 10 cents
for a specimen copy and Premium-List. Sub-
scribe now, and get last number of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
35 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough,
cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption,
loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any
affection of the throat or lungs, we know
that Dr. King's New Discovery will give
you immediate relief. We know of hun-
dreds of cases, it has completely cured,
and that where all other medicines had
failed. No other remedy can show one
half as many permanent cures. Now to
give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's
New Discovery will cure you of Asthma,
Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption,
severe Coughs, and Colds, Hoarseness, or
any Throat or Lung disease, if you will
call at Heber Walsh's Drug Store, Hol-
land, Michigan, you can get a trial bottle
for ten cents, or a regular size bottle for
\$1.00.

A Remarkable Result.

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

In answer to repeated inquiries by my
customers for a First-Class Felt Hat, I
have purchased a stock of the finest hats
in the market—the "Stetson" commonly
known as the Philadelphia hat. It is a
superb article, and are for sale at very low
figures, at
6-11.

D. BERTSCH.

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

A FRESH stock of Candy, just received
at
L. T. KANTERS.

Miscellaneous.

The most wonderful and marvelous suc-
cess, in cases where persons are sick or
pining away from a condition of miser-
ableness, that no one knows what ails them,
(profitable patients for doctors), is obtained
by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to
cure from the first dose and keep it up
until perfect health and strength is re-
stored. Whoever is afflicted in this way
need not suffer, when they can get Hop
Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs"
in another column.

The Best, Safest, and Cheapest remedy
for all affections of the Bladder and Kid-
neys—such as gravel, diabetes, etc.—is
the Genuine Imported Harlow Oil. For
sale at J. O. Doesburg's Drug store only.
Price 25 cts. per bottle. 6-13 w

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

A Song of Easter.

Sing, children, sing!
And the lily centers swing;
Sing that life and joy are waking and that
Death no more is king.
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slow-
ly brightening Spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
Winter wild has taken wing.
Fill the air with the sweet tidings till the
frosty echoes ring!

Along the eaves the icicles no longer glit-
tering cling;
And the crocus in the garden lifts its
bright face to the sun,
And in the meadows softly the brooks be-
gin to run;

And the golden catkins swing
In the warm airs of the Spring;
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
The lilies white you bring
In the joyous Easter morning for hope are
blossoming;
And as the earth her shroud of snow from
off her breast doth fling,
So may we cast our fetters off in God's
eternal Spring.

So may we find release at last from sorrow
and from pain,
So may we find our childhood's calm, de-
licious dawn again.

Sweet are your eyes, O little ones, that
look with smiling grace,
Without a shade of doubt or fear into the
Future's face!

Sing, sing in happy chorus, with joyful
voices tell
That death is life, and God is good, and
all things shall be well;

That bitter days shall cease
In warmth and light and peace,—
That Winter yields to Spring,—
Sing, little children, sing!

Celia Thaxter; St. Nicholas for April.

The Sunny South.

Below we give a letter written by three
Hollanders who were induced to go to
North Carolina, to settle on lands, which
were offered on very favorable terms, by a
party of rich Southerners. The story they
relate sounds true and natural by our sol-
diers who were stationed there during the
late war. The letter speaks for itself:

EDITOR NEWBERNIAN.—Knowing that a
great number of Hollanders in Illinois,
Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin will be
anxious to hear from us, and learn what
are our impressions of North Carolina, we
address a letter to you as the shortest way
of reaching the largest number of those
who are interested in us. We left Chicago
on the 28th of February and arrived in
Newbern on the 1st of March, being three
days on the way; we remained in New-
bern a week, making acquaintances and
looking at our new home, where we set-
tled ourselves on the 8th. The present
name of the place is Havelock; it is situ-
ated on the Atlantic & North Carolina
Railroad about half way between Newbern
and Morehead city, which last is the ter-
minus of the Road at Beaufort harbor, one
of the best ports in the State, from which
vessels of all sizes can sail direct to any
part of the world. By means of inland
creeks and rivers, we also have water
communications with Newbern and More-
head city, we being only about 18 miles
from either place.

Until we can build for ourselves, we are
occupying some houses belonging to Mr.
Amos Wade, one of the owners of the land
of which Mr. McLean has the control, who
has been most kind and liberal to us.
From his nephew Mr. R. P. Williams,
who with his lovely wife is living on the
spot, we have also received much kindness
and assistance in getting settled; indeed
we have met with nothing but kindness,
and find everything told us by Mr. Mc-
Lean, of the country and people just as he
represented it. There are a great number
of colored people here, but they in no way
interfere with any one, and from all we
can learn are generally quiet and orderly.
We were much surprised at the large
fields of peas we saw on our way from
Newbern. Mr. J. L. Rhem has over a
hundred acres, and twenty acres in po-
tatoes, both of which are green and flourish-
ing. The location is exactly what we were
led to expect, and the land even better than
was represented; there is every variety and
quality from the rich black loam of the
gum bottom lands; the best corn land in
the world, (and also good for jute and
rice) to the light sandy loam so excellent
for early gardens.

Fish are abundant and fine; from the sea
and sound we get sheep's head, mullet,
herring, blue fish, drum, flounder, spots,
mackerel hogfish, pinfish, trout and half
a dozen varieties of sea perch; while the
fresh water yields shad, rock sturgeon,
pickrel, catfish, eels, robins, chubs,
white and goggle-eyed perch; in fact, we
are informed that there are fifty-six var-
ieties of fish in North Carolina waters.
Fine oysters, clams, scallops and crabs,
both soft and hard, are abundant and
cheap. Game is also plentiful in the sea-
son; deer range the woods and wild
ducks, geese and swan, are found in the
ponds and streams. In short we are more
than pleased and have already begun work
in earnest, hoping that by Fall, our num-
bers will be largely increased, as there is
every prospect, will be the case.

CARL C. MULDER.
ALLE K. VINK.
ALBERT A. BUURMAN.
Havelock, N. C., March 19, 1879.

[We don't doubt for a moment, that this
colony, if ever started, will far eclipse any
Western colony in popularity. The local-
ity, as described in the above letter, is very
advantageous. We know, by experience,
that the climate of the coast of the Caro-
linas is more comfortable and salubrious
during the hot summer nights than here in
Michigan, and nobody will doubt the ad-
vantage of its short winters.

Some Truth in a Nutshell.

A very few words will sometimes pack
the gist of a vast subject into a space as
small as a nutshell. An example comes
to us at the moment by the cable. Last
week a Parliamentary reception was held
at Berlin. Some one who had perhaps
been condoling with Prince Bismarck on
the defeat of his Discipline bill spoke to
the great man about European armies.
"The Chancellor said that partial disarm-
ment was impossible. Germany, at least,
could not begin. Unfortunately, she had
to show front in four different directions,
and could trust none of her neighbors."

This declaration, which would scarcely
have got into print unless the publicity
was desired, means a great deal. It means
that Europe is to be subjected for an in-
definite time to the crushing burden of en-
ormous armies. It means, consequently
that those armies will act as so many pow-
erful levers to urge forward both emigra-
tion and capital to countries where enor-
mous armies are not. It means, finally,
that the guardians of existing dynasties
expect them to stand or fall with the huge
military forces that are now deemed in-
dispensable to their protection. This state
of things has an important bearing upon
the immediate future of the United States.
Men and money will infallibly flow from
countries where great armies, are perma-
nently maintained, into countries where
there is no need for them. No class of
our community has a more shrewd per-
ception of this than the numerous and
growing German business class that has
found a home in New York. The expecta-
tions and predictions of some of the
most sagacious of these gentlemen is that
this country is to receive in the near future
amounts of capital and immigration from
Continental Europe such as must prove of
signal moment in the development of
American resources. Especially in the
West and Southwest, this movement it is
thought will be felt; and the result will ap-
pear in a much faster increase of popula-
tion and improvement in those regions
than even the most sanguine have hitherto
anticipated.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

HADSSAH DOUGLASS, walking with a female friend near Dauphin, Pa., was shot dead by a man named Gaylor, who then killed himself.

A **HOTEL** at Claremont, N. H., was destroyed by fire last week. So quickly did the flames do their work that five inmates were cut off from all escape and burned to death.

MISS SALLIE HALL, a blue-blooded Rhode Island belle, and connected with some of the oldest and wealthiest families of that State, has scandalized her relatives by falling in love with and marrying a street-car driver.

THE WEST.

At Fort Scott, Kan., a few days ago, a negro named Bill Howard, having been detected in a horrible crime, was taken from jail and hanged to a lamp-post. After the body had hung some fifteen minutes the infuriated mob took it down and dragged it to the square, in spite of the resistance and objection of the more calm and peaceable portion of the crowd, and literally roasted and burned the remains in a fire of dry-wood boxes and coal-oil, amid demonstrations that rivalled pandemonium.

The large new Court House of Licking county, Ohio, at Newark, was partially destroyed by fire last week. The Cincinnati Enquirer publishes careful estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, from which it is indicated that the wheat crop will be bounteous; but there is a very poor prospect for peaches and apples.

SOUTHERN Dakota has been ravaged by terribly destructive prairie fires. Harrowing tales are told of the destruction of life and property, and of the sufferings of homeless settlers.

THE SOUTH.

JUDGE J. M. ELLIOTT, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was shot down in the streets of Frankfort, a few days ago, by Col. Thomas Buford. Elliott had rendered a decision in a case Buford had had in the court against him. Buford loaded a double-barreled shot-gun and waited for Elliott to come to dinner, and, walking up to him, shot him through the heart without warning. The assassin then leveled his gun at Judge Pryor, and would have given him the contents of the other barrel had not the Judge dodged behind a corner. The murder created intense excitement throughout Kentucky. The friends of the assassin claim that he is insane.

FOUR persons lost their lives by the burning of a wharf-boat at Hickman, Ky., a few nights ago. At Sugar Tree Spring, Taylor county, Ky., the stable of a colored man named Howard was burned, and Howard's two sons, attempting to rescue the horses, were caught by the falling roof and burned to a crisp.

The negro exodus from the South continues. Every steamer that arrives at St. Louis from below brings a deck-load of these black emigrants, nearly all of them bound for Kansas.

A **SOUTHERN** dispatch announces the suicide, at Lebanon, Tenn., of H. Y. Riddle, a member of the last Congress from Tennessee. He had been ill for a long time, and was temporarily insane at the time of the commission of the deed. Thomas Buford, who assassinated Judge Elliott at Frankfort, Ky., has been transferred to the Louisville jail for safe-keeping.

UNITED STATES revenue officers lately made a raid in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky, captured fourteen moonshiners and destroyed a number of illicit stills.

WASHINGTON.

The President has nominated Andrew D. White, of New York, to be Minister to Germany, and Cornelius A. Logan, of Illinois, to be Minister Resident to the Central American States.

The reports of the movements of Sitting Bull on the Northwest boundary are causing some agitation at Washington, and the matter was fully discussed at a Cabinet meeting last week. It appears that at the time when Sitting Bull was visited by the military commission, sent out by our Government in 1877, there was a distinct agreement that Sitting Bull became a Canadian Indian, and that the representatives of the Canadian Government agreed to this. Mr. Evans will now notify the Canadian Government that if Sitting Bull comes over the border and engages in hostility on this side the Canadian Government will be held responsible.

The President has nominated William L. Sorogus for Consul at Chin Kiang, China, and William F. Burchard Consul at Omoa, Honduras, and Truxilla, Spanish America.

In the **Oliver-Cameron** suit at Washington, the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Democratic Committee have decided to hold the State Convention at Columbus, June 4.

The Greenback-Labor party of Rhode Island held its State Convention at Providence last week, and nominated candidates for State officers, headed by Samuel Hill, for Governor.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, made famous by his work in behalf of the yellow-fever sufferers of the South, is to be rewarded for his labors by the Governorship of Kentucky. Half the delegates to the Democratic State Convention are instructed for him.

REPRESENTATIVE GARFIELD expresses the opinion that the session of Congress will last all summer. He is making his arrangements with that expectation. So says a Washington correspondent.

At the municipal election in Chicago, last week, the entire Democratic ticket, headed by ex-Congressman Carter H. Harrison, for Mayor, was elected by about 5,000 majority. The Socialists polled about 12,000 votes, and elected three members of the City Council. In the new Council there will be seventeen Democrats, 15 Republicans and 4 Socialists. In Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville and Beloit, Wis., the Republicans carried the day, while the Democrats were successful at Fond du Lac and La Crosse.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: Ex-Congressman

William S. Abert, of Baltimore, Md.; Ex-Congressman James K. Gibson, of Abingdon, Va.; Ex-Mayor W. H. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

BURNED: The Belmont Oil Works, at Philadelphia, loss \$100,000. Trimmer's Wadding Mill, at Niverville, N. Y., loss \$70,000; sixteen houses at Lebanon, Ky., loss \$40,000.

VISIBLE supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 30,000,000 bushels; corn, 13,151,000 bushels; oats, 2,271,000 bushels; rye, 1,339,000 bushels; barley, 3,139,900 bushels.

FOREIGN.

A **CABLE** dispatch says the famine in Upper Egypt causes terrible suffering. In some villages the people, naked like wild beasts, dig for roots. In one town women and children fought over scraps of bread. The inland villagers are said to be starving like dogs.

The King of Burmah has grown more peaceful and conciliatory, and is now reported willing to concede anything the British may demand. It is admitted in London that the Russian candidate, the Prince of Battenburg, will be elected to the throne of Bulgaria by the National Assembly now sitting at Tirnova.

The German Parliament, by a unanimous vote, has decided to confer upon the newly-created province of Alsace-Lorraine an autonomous form of government.

It is reported in London that an alliance against England is about to be formed between China and Burmah. M. Tenaille de Vanlabelle, the French historian, is dead.

GEN. GRANT has accepted an invitation from the King of Siam to visit that country. Advice from Brazil state that the mortality in that country from disease and famine continues to be frightfully large.

The disastrous opening of the Zulu war causes great discontent in England. There is just enough feeling in the country in favor of peace to make unsuccessful wars very unpopular. Germany has modified her blockade of the Russian frontier against the plague, which has produced so much ill-feeling at St. Petersburg. The King of Italy has commuted the sentence of Passanante, his would-be assassin, from death to life-imprisonment. Germany approves of the joint occupation of Roumelia, but declines to furnish troops. France has not yet taken action. Austria, Italy, Russia, and England have agreed to furnish a contingent.

FORTY-FIVE persons were arrested in St. Petersburg the night after the attempt on the life of Gen. Von Drentalin, Chief of the Gendarmes. Some were of such high rank that they were not sent to common prisons. They include officers of the Guard, Court Chamberlains and two daughters of a prominent Minister. Advice from Afghanistan report that 2,000 Afghans attacked a small detachment of British in Pishin valley and were defeated with a loss of sixty killed. There were no casualties among the British.

A **BATTALION** of French soldiers were recently overtaken by a snow-storm in Algeria, and nineteen of them were frozen to death.

THE ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

RESUME OF THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY SENATOR WALLACE'S COMMITTEE.

The Senate committee inquiring into the alleged frauds in the late election, of which Senator Wallace is Chairman, and heretofore known as the Teller Committee, resumed the taking of testimony at Washington last week. George C. Gorham, late Secretary of the Senate, and also Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was the first witness examined. He said that during the Congressional campaign of 1878 about \$100,000 was raised for Republican campaign purposes; \$38,000 from Federal officers and employees by voluntary contribution, and the remainder from friends of the party not holding office. Perhaps \$7,000 or \$8,000 came from national banks, as such. A canvass among wealthy friends of the cause in New York city resulted in obtaining about \$13,000. There may have been some bankers contributing. Some lady employees of the Government made one contribution. Of \$106,000, about \$25,000 was expended for documents, about \$12,000 was paid employees of the committee, and \$8,000 for furniture and general expenses. This left \$55,500, of which \$54,000 was sent to different States, and \$1,500 was paid to speakers for expenses. Of the balance, \$5,700 was lost by the failure of the German-American National Bank, and \$800 remains on hand.

Ex-Secretary of the Senate Gorham was before the committee again on the second day of the sitting, and produced the books of subscriptions in the departments, and the list of moneys sent to different States. The National Committee aided nineteen Southern Congressional districts with an average of \$663, and fifty-eight Northern districts with an average of \$712. No aid was given to 212 districts. The policy was to devote the money to close districts. About nine districts in Ohio were thus helped. The witness thought the subscription in the Treasury Department might amount to \$12,000 or \$13,000, instead of \$7,000 or \$8,000, as stated the day before. About \$2,000 was subscribed in the Postoffice Department. Very little was got from the Interior Department. James M. Kerns, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, Philadelphia could do without them very well. The expenses of United States Supervisors in 1878 amounted to \$27,440. Special attention was paid to Randall's district, because it was in a bad part of the city, where riots frequently occur.

A Mr. Baker testified that no person in the Treasury Department receiving less than \$1,200 per year was asked to subscribe to the Republican campaign fund. R. B. Squiers testified that he was an assistant messenger in the War Department. He did not subscribe anything. Soon after receiving the circular his salary was reduced to \$60 per month. His salary was reduced at the beginning of the fiscal year by action of Congress at the same time that other employees were cut down.

A sub-committee of the Wallace-Teller Investigating Committee, consisting of Senators Wallace (Pa.), Garland (Ark.), McDonald (Ind.), Hoar (Mass.) and Cameron (Wis.) have been examining witnesses at Philadelphia. R. C. Howell, of the Eighteenth ward, testified that Deputy Marshal Charles Oliphant was drunk on election day, and insulted every Democrat that came to the polls to vote. His testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, who also testified that Oliphant used every means to drive away Democratic voters.

John Warner, of the Twenty-ninth ward, testified that Thomas Herr, the United States Marshal in this ward, had a bad reputation. He arrested a man for trying to vote, notwithstanding that parties were ready to vouch for him. Arthur Vance, of the Fifteenth ward, a United States Marshal, was also charged with intimidating voters.

A Board of Three Equally Divided.

During the Rebellion the Law School at Cambridge was presided over by Profs. Parsons, Parker, and Washburn. They were divided in their political views, and each did his best to maintain his opinion. Prof. Parker was one day asked: "How do you get along on politics at the Law School?" "Nicely," he answered; "we are equally divided." "But how can that be," continued the inquirer; "there are three of you?" "Easy enough," replied the professor; "Parsons writes on one side and I on the other, and Washburn—he speaks on one side and votes on the other."—Boston Transcript.

WURTEMBERG, in Germany, is often visited by terrible hail-storms. In some parts of the country whole districts seem to be exempted from the land tax on account of the damage caused by the hail. And these hail-storms are apparently becoming more destructive.

BROOKS-BURLINGAME.

Reminiscences of One of the Most Exciting Events That Ever Transpired in the American Congress.

[From Richmond (Ind.) Telegram.]

The following letter from the Hon. L. D. Campbell with regard to the most exciting event in Congress that immediately preceded the War of the Rebellion has been received by Mr. Robert O. Dormer, of this city, in response to a request for the particulars of the affair. The letter was not intended for publication, but, in view of its historic value, Mr. D. has permitted us to put it in print:

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 3, 1878.

R. O. Dormer, Esq.: DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. I am the only living man who knows all about the Brooks-Burlingame affair, about which you make inquiry. * * *

You are clearly in error in regard to the matter. It occurred in those stormy days, a quarter of a century ago, when knock-downs, the drawing of bowie-knives and pistols were not infrequent in the halls of Congress, and duels and rumors of duels in Washington.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, was Brooks' uncle. He was a very aged man, tottering over the grave. He had been stricken with paralysis, and trembled like an aspen leaf. Sumner, in making a very aggressive anti-slavery speech in the Senate, assailed Butler and referred to his weakness. Sumner was then 45 years of age, fully six feet high, well proportioned, and a fine specimen of physical development. Brooks, the nephew, looked for Sumner on the avenue to chastise him. Failing to find him, he went to the Senate Chamber, after the body had adjourned, and there, beat Sumner over the head with a gutta-serena cane fearfully. I arrived in the Chamber soon after, washed the blood off Sumner, and brought him to consciousness. I also requested the surgeon to sew up his scalp-wounds and take him to his boarding-house.

The next day (being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee) I offered a resolution for an investigation, and was appointed Chairman of the committee. Subsequently, as Chairman, I reported a resolution to expel Brooks, which was carried. Brooks was re-elected and came back to the House of Representatives.

Some months afterward Burlingame made a carefully-prepared speech in which he referred to Brooks, saying: "He stole into the Senate Chamber in a cowardly way, and there smote the Senator from Massachusetts as Cain smote his brother."

There was then a challenge expected, of course. However, friends interfered, and some explanations were made on Burlingame's part, which were accepted by Brooks' friends, and published. Thereupon the New England press commented severely on Burlingame's concessions, and charged him with showing the white feather. These things stung him to the quick. Then for the first time he came to me for counsel. I told him if he did not really mean what he said in his speech he ought to take it back unequivocally; if he did mean it, he could afford to say so, and accept the consequences. He came out in a card in the National Intelligencer saying, in substance, that he maintained what he had said in his speech. This speedily brought what was in substance a challenge.

It was not delivered by Keitt, as you suppose, but by Gen. Jo Lane, of Mexican war fame, then the delegate from Oregon. It simply invited Burlingame out of the District of Columbia to settle the affair. This, of course, meant a challenge, and was so worded to evade the law of Congress. Burlingame again pressed me into his service. I wrote the reply and delivered it to Gen. Lane. He called on me to name the place outside of the District. I named the "Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Niagara falls, and the following Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock," for the meeting. I sent Burlingame to New York the same night to prevent his arrest.

Two days after this Lane came out in the papers objecting to the "Clifton House," because it was in the North, and he did not intend to take Brooks "through the enemy's country." I replied that, being called upon to name a place outside of the District, I was not fool enough to name "Richmond or Charleston," and take my friend through his "enemy's country." Brooks was arrested and put under bonds. I telegraphed Burlingame to return. He did so. He, too, was arrested and put under bonds—myself his surety. Burlingame immediately left for the West.

Soon afterward Brooks and Lane, and their friends, discovered that it was regarded among duellists as a *let-down* on their part, and that Burlingame's record was all right. Lane wrote me a threatening letter, asking me to open up the correspondence, and saying that unless I informed them where a letter would reach Mr. Burlingame by the next Tuesday they would make *expose*, etc. To that I promptly replied, in substance, that Burlingame had gone West, and if they wanted him to go and hunt him—that if they hankered for my blood they need not wait till Tuesday, and that they might "hurry up the cakes!" that I was on hand, etc. This ended the correspondence.

I will simply add that it was well known to members of Congress from the South and from the North that I was the best shot, both with rifle and with pistol, there was in the body. There seemed to be a prevailing opinion, too, that I would fight if called on. This was, perhaps, because I had more cheek than most members. You know that cheek is often mistaken for courage. Whether it is so in my case, I am not a proper judge. I never received but one challenge for a duel, and that party soon found a reason to withdraw it when he learned from a Southern friend that I meant business.

Although differing widely in politics at that time, Brooks was my warm personal friend, and died so. So was Gen. Lane. The popular opinion that Brooks was a coward is far from correct. He was sensitive and impatient, but had many excellent traits of character. In haste. Very truly yours, LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Postal Rank of the Several States.

In the recent readjustment of post-offices and salaries of Postmasters, graded upward according to business done and stamps used, 145 were added to what are called Presidential offices—an office becoming Presidential when the receipts are sufficient to entitle the Postmaster to a salary of \$1,000 or more. In the recent readjustment and addition of 145 to the list, it was a matter of comment at the Postoffice Department that so few went to the Southern States, and so many to the Western and Northwestern States, indicating, along with many other things, that the path of empire is tending Westward with great rapidity. Postoffice officials think that the postal business, receipts from sale of stamps, etc., is a fair indication of the business, commercial and intellectual growth of particular States and sections. The old Southern States fall behind and the new Western States go far ahead, the fresh and vigorous State of Iowa having nearly four times as many as the old State of Virginia. Illinois occupies the second place on the list, and Massachusetts the fifth place, and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, falls behind other Southern States of less pretense. The following

is a list in full of the number of Presidential offices in each State:

New York	178	Virginia	25
Illinois	153	New Hampshire	25
Pennsylvania	137	Georgia	21
Ohio	117	Connecticut	21
Massachusetts	107	Texas	19
Iowa	95	Nebraska	17
Michigan	71	Alabama	16
Indiana	69	Mississippi	16
Wisconsin	59	Minnesota	12
New Jersey	50	Colorado	12
Connecticut	49	North Carolina	11
California	48	South Carolina	11
Missouri	37	Rhode Island	10
Texas	37	Nevada	10
Kansas	37	Louisiana	10
Kentucky	37	Arkansas	9
Minnesota	37	Florida	7
Maine	36	West Virginia	7

—Washington Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.

Important to Farmers.

In these days, when a business man, be he merchant, farmer, or sought else, sits down and deliberately counts the cost of running his business or farm, insurance is a very important item in his calculation, and naturally he asks himself, Where will I find a company offering the best inducements, combined with perfect security?

Amongst the many annual reports made to insurance departments, in compliance with law, by the various insurance companies of our country, we would notice the twentieth annual statement of the American Insurance Company of Chicago, which shows a degree of solvency and volume of business most highly gratifying and satisfactory. In the States of Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, its cash receipts for premiums during the year 1878 are in excess of any other company doing business in said States.

Of the twelve companies reporting to the Illinois department whose premium receipts exceed \$75,000 for 1878, the following is the list in order of receipts:

American	of Chicago	rec'd	\$201,522.65
Home,	" New York,	"	184,472.90
Etina,	" Hartford,	"	183,690.42
Hartford,	" Hartford,	"	169,090.87
Rockford,	" Rockford,	"	133,855.00
Phoenix,	" New York,	"	125,324.22
Traders',	" Chicago,	"	117,301.00
Continental,	" Hartford,	"	97,463.58
Fire Association,	" New York,	"	94,469.58
Agricultural,	" Philadelphia,	"	91,476.90
Springfield,	" Mass.,	"	83,935.62
	" Mass.,	"	75,460.53

When it is understood that the American confines its business to the insurance of dwelling-houses, private barns, their contents, farm property, churches and school-houses—writes no policies in any of the large cities, and insures but \$5,000 in any one risk—the immense number of patrons of this old "farmer's company" is easily comprehended. It has nearly 150,000 policies in force; has cash assets amounting to \$912,763.62; cash surplus, as regards policy-holders, \$502,886.13; has done business twenty years, and we say, therefore, to our readers, most emphatically, the American is a safe company in which to insure your homes.

Playing Theater.

Two Philadelphia boys, Vincent Fallon, 11 years old, and Joseph Perrine, 12 years of age, were playing theater in the kitchen of young Perrine's home. Young Perrine drew a small pistol, pointed it at Fallon and pulled the trigger. The weapon was discharged, the report not being loud enough to be heard by Mrs. Perrine and another son of hers, who were in the parlor. Young Fallon put his hand up to his throat and ran to a drug store near by, where he exclaimed: "I'm shot!" but started toward his home without waiting for an examination. He died before going many paces. The ball had taken effect in the right side of the neck, below the ear, and death had resulted from hemorrhage of an artery.

The Southern Express Company refuses, from date until Dec. 1 next, to receive for transportation bodies of persons who died of yellow fever in 1878.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	45	11 00
HOGS	.....	4 00	4 70
COTTON	.....	10 1/2	10 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	3 25	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 04	1 15
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	44	45
OATS—Mixed	.....	31	32
RYE—Western	.....	59	60
PORK—Mess.	.....	9 50	10 50
LARD	.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES	.....	4 75	5 20
HOGS	.....	2 75	4 00
COTTON	.....	4 20	4 45
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	3 00	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	5 25	5 50
CORN—Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	3 75	4 50
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.....	68	69
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.....	77	80
CORN—No. 2	.....	32	34
OATS—No. 2	.....	22	24
RYE—No. 2	.....	44 1/2	46 1/2
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	64	65
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	22	25
EGGS—Fresh	.....	10	11
PORK—Mess.	.....	9 00	10 20
LARD	.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	96	1 00
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	91	92
CORN—No. 2	.....	33 1/2	34 1/2
OATS—No. 2	.....	23	24
RYE—No. 1	.....	45	46
BUTTER—No. 2	.....	61	63
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red F.	.....	1 02	1 03
CORN—No. 2	.....	32	33
OATS—No. 2	.....	26	27
RYE—No. 2	.....	47	48
PORK—Mess.	.....	10 00	10 25
LARD	.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	.....	1 00	1 05
CORN	.....	37	37 1/2
OATS	.....	23	23
RYE	.....	56	57
PORK—Mess.	.....	10 00	10 25
LARD	.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 05	1 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 06	1 07
CORN—No. 2	.....	38	37
OATS—No. 2	.....	26	27
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—Choice	.....	5 00	5 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 03	1 04
WHEAT—No. 1 Amber	.....	1 05	1 06
CORN—No. 1	.....	37	38
OATS—No. 1	.....	23	23
OATS—Mixed	.....	1 00	1 01
PORK—Mess.	.....	10 00	10 25
LARD	.....	6 1/2	6 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best	.....	5 25	5 50
Fair	.....	4 50	5 00
Common	.....	3 50	4 25
HOGS	.....	3 25	4 00
SHEEP	.....	4 00	4 75

SABBATH READING.

The First Psalm.

Blest is the man who walketh not in pride,
Nor takes the goddess worldling for his guide;
Who standeth not where the sinners idly meet,
And sitteth never in the sinners' seat;
Who in God's Law doth take supreme delight—
His guide by day, his solace in the night.

Like the tall tree, firm rooted by the shore,
That of its fruitage yields a goodly store,
Whose leaf never withers in the scorching heat,
Though desert winds may parch and suns may beat,
Through drought and heat and tempest bravely stands—
So shall the man who loveth God's commands
Prosper in all the labor of his hands.

Not so are the ungodly; nay, not so,
But like the chaff the winds drive to and fro;
They shall not stand, but in an evil day
By God's swift vengeance shall be swept away.

Write thou, O Lord, this lesson on my heart,
That I may never from Thy way depart.
—Joseph A. Torrey, in the *Congregationalist*.

Edifying Prayers.

Preaching is one thing and prayer is quite another. An address in a prayer-meeting is one thing and a prayer is another. Sermons and addresses are for instruction and exhortation; the soul of prayer is adoration, praise including thankfulness, and petition. Sermons and addresses are addressed to men, prayer to God. A preaching prayer is neither one thing or the other; is of very doubtful profit to men and not acceptable to God. Men are indeed to pray in public assemblies to the edification of those who listen, but that does not mean that they are to preach to them through the supplications. The listener is edified by the prayer that leads him to adoration, to praise, to pour out his wants before the throne of grace. If the prayer is delivered to men the hearer is led to look to the arm of flesh, and is not lifted out of his worldliness; but if the prayer is addressed to God the hearer is lifted up to communion with the high and holy One, and is inexpressibly benefited by it.

Very sweet and precious to God is the adoration and praise and petition of His creatures. How He pleads for such offerings! What infinite paths in the yearning of the great heart of love as expressed in His invitations! When He chides men for neglect to praise Him, to acknowledge His mercies, to cast their care upon Him, what tender, affectionate grief the language seems to convey! God speaks as though His heart had been wounded, as though the expectations of His love had been disappointed. It is not much one can say on such a theme beyond what was said a moment ago, that the praises and petitions of His creatures are very sweet and precious to God. Whoever bears such tribute to His throne receives a blessing words cannot carry, and who ever leads others in the sanctuary or prayer-meeting to bring such offerings leads them to an action, and disposition, and relation that is heaven begun below. Such prayers edify; open the eyes of the soul to a region of beauty and glory like that of paradise, a region perhaps never seen, and therefore never known before, but never thereafter to be forgotten. May the Holy Spirit help us to pray!—*Christian Intelligencer*.

The Sunday Question.

Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, gives his ideas of the Sunday question in his usual frank fashion:

One of the unsettled questions of our American society is the manner in which the public should be expected and required to observe the Sabbath day. The guiding principle in this, as in indeed in nearly all questions, is, that the Sabbath is the servant of man, and not man the servant of the Sabbath; that is, the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. It is not a great something that man should bow down and worship, or that comes to enslave man; but an appointment, a provision for his good. And, acting upon this general principle, our modern society has moved away from the severer ideas of our earlier history. We no longer make the Sabbath a day of gloom, of closed windows and solemn aspect; but rather a day of happiness in the home, and joy in the house of God. We have adapted our ideas of labor and rest on that day to what seems upon the whole to be the least labor and the most rest for all, in permitting the use of street cars. In all things, we should study the whole nature and wants of man, and seek the greatest good of all. One use of the Sabbath is rest. All needful public labor should as far as possible conform to this idea, and be so lightened as to permit all to enjoy a degree of that rest. As an example, our street cars should be run fewer hours than on week days; and the public should conform to this. The company has no more right to run the cars on Sunday, simply to make money, than a merchant has to keep open his store. And so of all necessary public work. Then, we should consider that man has a nature suited to, and needing the influences of divine worship and sacred associations. And when the law of congruity, or of fitness, is studied, it will appear that this appeals to a part of his nature different from the light and the simply amusing. Man needs amusement as well as study or worship, but it does not seem that the Sabbath is the proper day for such a purpose. Especially does it not seem proper to make the Sabbath a day for public amusement. And this seems the tendency in our midst just now.

Prayer.

Prayer is an offering up of our desire to God for things agreeable to His will in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgment of His mercies.—*Shorter Catechism*.

Enter into thy closet, and, when thou

hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

—*Jesus*.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unuttered or expressed,
The motion of a hidden fire
That trembles in the breast.

—*Montgomery*.

Is any among you afflicted? let him pray.—*James*.

Prayer is the spring of joy, the secret of emancipation from trouble.—*Cumming*.

The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much.—*James*.

PERSONALS.

CONSUL BRET HARTE is lecturing in England.

ELIHU BURRITT left \$8,000 worth of real estate.

ENGLISH MINISTER WELSH is taking his ease in Italy.

SPANISH MINISTER LOWELL is rusticating in France.

RUSSIAN MINISTER STOUTON is traveling in Germany.

EX-SENATOR HOWE will settle down at Green Bay, Wis.

ELIHU BURRITT, the "learned blacksmith," was master of thirty languages.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN, the poet, will write a life of Bayard Taylor.

BALLOONIST JOHN WISE writes that the North pole can never be reached save in an air-ship.

EX-GOV. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has sold out, for about \$3,000,000, his interest in the New York elevated railroad.

ROBERT P. CROCKETT, a son of the famous Davy Crockett, is living near Granbury, in Hood county, Texas.

THE country will be shocked to learn that Private Dalgell, of the Ohio General Assembly, is quite ill with malarial fever.

APOSTLE MURPHY is now in Kansas. It is said that he will settle permanently at some point on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

WEE HUNG and Hee Chin are among the Chinese in New York, but they don't know how long before they will have to write it Wee Git and Hee Go.

VICTORIA, Crown Princess of Germany, is remarkably fond of horses. When she arrived at the Charing Cross station, not long ago, where her two brothers were waiting to meet her, she was presently seen patting the beautiful horses attached to the royal carriages, and addressing them cheerily.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, who died recently at Montgomery, was a native of Boston, but moved to Alabama when a youth, studied law and soon rose to the bench, being for some years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; he was State Adjutant General during the Rebellion, and in 1870 was elected by the Democrats to the Senate, where he served his term honorably, but without seeking prominence of any sort.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, was born in Georgia. He moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1852, about the time that D. M. Key settled there, and they were neighbors for many years. Burch was elected to the State Senate in 1857, and was chosen Speaker for two years. He became editor of the *Union and American* in 1859, and has lived in Nashville most of the time since.

SCENE in the Virginia State Senate: Senator Massey rose to a question of privilege and proceeded to read a paper severely reflecting on Senator C. T. Smith, for publishing a speech which reflected on Massey. The language of the paper was to the effect that the speech alluded to, for unrefinement, indelicacy, coarseness, misrepresentation, defamation and vindictiveness, surpassed anything he had ever heard in the halls of the Legislature. Proceeding with similar severe language, Senator Massey was several times called to order, and during his remarks Senator Smith denounced him as a liar, a scoundrel and a dog.

A Drunkard's Revenge.

During the exhibition of some wild beasts, a few weeks ago, at the theatre of a small town in Thuringia, Germany, a frightful scene occurred. A leopard was not nearly so submissive to the tamer as usual, and dashed wildly about the cage. Suddenly two of the bars gave away, and the animal sprang with a tremendous bound among the spectators in the pit. The terrified people rushed pell-mell to the door, but the beast attacked the hindmost of them with teeth and claws, and in four minutes had killed a woman and a child, and fearfully lacerated four other persons about the face and neck. The moment the leopard escaped from his cage, the beast-tamer and his assistants hurried after it, armed with spears, but were unable to overcome it until it dropped dead from its wounds. On examining the broken bars of the cage it was discovered that they had been filed. An attendant, lately dismissed for drunkenness, has been arrested on suspicion of being the author of this atrocious deed.

A Surprise Figure.

A New York lady, who was passing the winter in Florence, recently gave a grand ball which was attended by a very large and distinguished company. A surprise figure in the cotillion excited much sensation by its novelty. A large tree was brought in, from which were hung paper baskets, that on being pulled divided into halves and gave escape to numbers of little birds that flew about the ball-room until let out of the window or rescued by some fair hand to be taken home and cared for.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, March 28, 1879.

COMPILING THE LAWS.

The Senate last Tuesday passed a bill for a new compilation of the general laws of the State. The printed bill provided for paying the compiler \$3,000 and an assistant \$1,000, but, on motion of Senator Huston, the last appropriation was stricken out and the first reduced to \$2,000. While the compiler must be elected by the Legislature, the bill authorizes the appointment by the Governor of two Commissioners to examine the compilation, at a compensation of \$350. The bill authorizes the printing of 12,000 copies, of which 3,000 are to be retained for future use, and the remainder are to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, to be distributed as follows: State officers and their deputies, libraries of State institutions, members and libraries of State boards, members of the present Legislature, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Clerks of the Senate and the Clerk and Assistant Clerks of House of Representatives in this State, Senators and Representatives of this State in Congress, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Library of Congress, Judges and Clerks of Circuit and District Courts of the United States in this State, Justices and Clerks of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judges and Clerks of the Superior Courts and Judges and Clerks of the Police Courts, County Clerks, Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court Commissioners, Sheriffs, Judges of Probate, Registers of Deeds, County Treasurers, County Superintendents of the Poor, County Surveyor, and Coronors, Supervisors, Clerks, and Justices of the Peace of townships; Supervisors, Assessors, Clerks, and Justices of the Peace of cities; public, free, and incorporated libraries.

Senator Shepard thought that the publishers of newspapers ought to be entitled to copies, but the Senate, in its wisdom, voted down his amendment. He also opposed the passage of the bill on the ground of economy, estimating that the compilation will cost the State \$40,000. Again, this compilation is proposed after an interval of seven years, whereas the last compilation was had only after an interval of fourteen years. In these hard times he thought the compilation might be postponed. It was urged in defense of the bill that the supply of the old compilation was exhausted. The bill was finally passed 19 to 2.

ESTABLISHING WILLS.

The House Tuesday afternoon, in committee of the whole, considered House bill No. 141, introduced by Mr. Moore, of Detroit, to provide for the establishment of wills during the lifetime of the testator. The bill provides "that to any will hereafter executed the testator may make and annex thereto his petition, to be sworn to before, and presented to, the Judge of Probate for the county where the testator resides, asking that such will be admitted and established as his last will and testament." It further provides for the examination of witnesses, and the final determination of the questions whether the maker of the will was a person of sound mind and whether he executed the will without fear, fraud, importunity, or undue influence; also, that in such proceeding the contents of the will were not required to be made known. This last provision excited much opposition.

The bill was vigorously opposed by Messrs. Gould, Henderson, Donnelly, Turnbull and Robertson, and supported by Messrs. Thorpe and McNabb.

Mr. Moore spoke of the desirability of providing some means to prevent such litigation as had occurred upon the Vanderbilt, Stewart, Ward and other wills.

STATE PRINTING HOUSE.

Believing that the State should do its own work, Representative Thorpe will offer the following joint resolution, to stand as section 22 of article 4 of the constitution:

SEC. 22. The Legislature shall establish by law a State printing house and bindery as an industrial department of the State Reform School, and provide the necessary professional managers for the same. The Legislature shall also prescribe by law the manner in which the State printing and binding shall be executed and the mode of rendering the accounts made necessary thereby. The Legislature shall likewise provide by law that the furnishing of the fuel and stationery for the State shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder who shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the performance thereof. No member of the Legislature nor officer of the State shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

PROTECTION FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

House bill No. 595 has been considered by the House. It provides that no warrant or order for payment of money shall be drawn upon any Township or County Treasurer without specifying on its face its purpose and the appropriation for which it is drawn; no warrants to be drawn until the appropriation is made and tax voted; nor shall warrants be drawn in excess of the appropriation; no township of less than 600 inhabitants shall raise, for ordinary township purposes, more than \$500 per year; every Supervisor, in making valuations, shall not discriminate for or against any one, or make the assessments otherwise than relatively equal. The penalties proposed for violations of this act are \$500 or six months' imprisonment. Evidently the bill was introduced to prevent Supervisors in the Northern Peninsula from laying it on too thick on non-resident owners of pine lands.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Two bills, proposing certain changes in our present school system, are before

the Senate, one introduced by Senator Halbert, and the other by Senator Lewis. Mr. Halbert's bill provides for County Boards of School Examiners, each board to consist of three members elected by the Township Inspectors. This change has been largely petitioned for at this session. The change contemplated would impose upon the County Board of Examiners many of the duties formerly devolving upon the County Superintendents of Schools. These bills are now in the hands of a special committee. Senator Lewis' bill provides for a Superintendent of Schools for each Representative district in the State. Mr. Halbert's bill more nearly meets a felt want among the people than Senator Lewis' bill.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Senator McPeck, of the joint Committee on the State Public School, located at Coldwater, in behalf of that committee, last Thursday made a lengthy report in relation to that institution. The committee reported in favor of allowing \$72,000 for current expenses of the school for two years, and \$15,900 for other expenses, making in all the snug little sum of \$87,900.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

As strange as the statement may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that the State Treasurer of Michigan is only required to give bonds to the amount of \$150,000. The amount should at least be increased to \$500,000.

This (Friday) evening the friends of Judge and Mrs. Tenny give a grand party in their honor, at the residence of Hon. O. M. Barnes, of this city. Mrs. Tenny is the accomplished and efficient State Librarian.

There has been some talk about the final adjournment of the Legislature occurring on April 15, but that date is quite too near at hand. If the members get home in time for corn-planting, they will do well. If their pay were to continue, I incline to the opinion that some of them would like to manufacture laws all summer. G. W. H.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, March 25.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented: Against the passing of all prohibitory liquor laws, believing that the sound sense of the people will at all times be sufficient to regulate these affairs; praying the enactment of prohibitory liquor laws.... A resolution introduced by Senator Huston, fixing the day for the final adjournment on April 15, was tabled by a vote of 19 to 4.... Bills passed: To provide for the collection, compilation, reprinting and distribution of general State laws; to amend the charter of the village of Florsou, Montcalm county.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the charter of the Michigan Central railroad relative to the election of the Board of Directors; to amend the charter of the city of Flint; to revise the act establishing a Police Court in the city of Grand Rapids; to amend the law relative to laying out, altering and discontinuing public roads; to incorporate the village of Blanchard, Isabella county.... A communication was presented from the Superintendent of the Michigan Central railroad, informing the Legislature that their passes, which would expire April 1 were extended till the close of the session.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.—SENATE.—Several petitions were presented upon the customary subjects.... Bills passed: To amend the laws relative to action of ejectment; to provide for transcribing of records of deeds, mortgages and other instruments in certain cases; appropriating \$25,000 to reimburse the military fund for calling out State troops during the railroad strike; to amend the law relative to reorganization of military forces; relative to duties of health officers of cities and villages; to amend the law relative to adoption of children; to amend the law relating to primary schools; to amend the law relative to right to care and custody of minor children in case of separation of husband and wife, being father and mother of said children; to amend the laws relative to appraisal of estates of deceased persons; to amend the law relating to appeals to the Supreme Court from Circuit Courts in chancery; to amend the law vesting with police powers the Marshals and their deputies at State and county fairs; to amend the laws relative to offenses against chastity, morality and decency.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To incorporate the village of Clayton, Lenawee county; to amend the law relating to primary schools; to amend the charter of the city of Grand Rapids; to amend the charter of the city of Dowagiac; to legalize and make valid Deaton township bonds; to amend the charter of the village of Three Rivers.... Most of the day was passed in committee of the whole, on sundry bills.

THURSDAY, March 27.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To authorize the township of Dundee, county of Monroe, to settle and compromise a judgment rendered against the sureties of John J. Johnson, the late defaulting Treasurer of said township; to amend the charter of the city of Dowagiac; to amend the law providing for examination of certain part-paid Agricultural College, salt spring, and other lands; to amend the law in relation to Union school district, city of Flint.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the law relative to appraisal of estates of deceased persons; to amend the charter of West Bay City; to amend the act organizing Union school district, of the township of Rogers, Presque Isle county; to incorporate the village of Grass Lake; to amend the law relative to taxation of shares of national or State-bank stock; requiring the Auditor General and Land Commissioner to give bonds before entering upon their official duties, in the sum of \$25,000; to amend the law providing for changing names of minor adopted children and other persons; to amend the charter of the village of Orion; to incorporate the village of Midland City.

FRIDAY, March 28.—SENATE.—The following bills were passed: Incorporating Orion; re-incorporating Berrien Springs; amending laws relating to primary schools; authorizing localities to raise by tax money to aid in the construction of railroads; for the examination, adjustment, and allowance of claims against the estates of minors, insane or other persons, where guardians are appointed; permitting East Saginaw to provide for the payment of certain indebtedness; two bills amending the law relating to the incorporation of villages.... A large part of the day was occupied in committee of the whole on the Keweenaw Oil bill, which was agreed to. It retains the 12th degree, the same as passed by the House, at last session, but restores the chill test, which the House had struck out. It also provides for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector for each Congressional district at the close of the session.... A gold-headed cane was presented to Senator Brown, of Kalamazoo, by his fellow-Senators.

HOUSE.—In the House the following bills were reported adversely and tabled: To change the boundary between Saginaw and Bay counties; to change the boundaries of the townships of Napoleon, Columbia and Norvell, Jackson county; four bills to amend the Game laws and one to change the General Railroad law.... The following were passed: House joint resolution asking Congress for an appropriation for a lighthouse at the mouth of Manistee river; Senate joint resolution granting Wm. Butler a patent for certain lands in Jackson county; relative to the military forces.... Several bills were agreed to in committee of the whole, including House bill 130, to prevent yellows in peaches, and House bill 553, to facilitate business co-operative societies.

SATURDAY, March 29.—SENATE.—A resolution was introduced by Senator Huston that no leaves of absence be granted except for sickness, deaths in the family, or when absent on committee duty, and that those reasons must appear when leaves are granted. Laid on the table.... Senator Palmer suggested the idea of economizing time, and moved that members be allowed to speak not more than five minutes on any one subject in committee of the whole or in regular session. The Speaker ruled this out of order.... Mr. Huston moved that subdivision eleven of standing rule No. 2 be suspended and no special orders be made for lobbies to come here and stir up the members to make speeches, etc. Referred to the Committee on Rules.... Senator Huston moved that hereafter the session commence at 9 o'clock. Tabled.... Bills were passed to amend the laws relating to the spread of Canada thistles, and to provide for the incorporating of State conventions and divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.... A joint resolution was passed asking Congress for an appropriation for the establishment of a lighthouse at the mouth of the Monastee river, on the north shore of Lake Michigan.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution passed requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the enactment of any law to prevent the jurisdiction of courts of the United States in proceedings against municipal corporations of any State by citizens of another State.... Bills were passed: To amend the charter of the village of Vassar; to incorporate the village of Berrien Springs, Berrien county; relative to trespass upon cranberry marshes; for the incorporation of the Michigan State Medical Society; to facilitate the transaction of business of co-operative and mutual benefit associations; to provide for the execution, acknowledgment and recording of contracts for the sale of land, and to amend the charter of the city of Coldwater.... A resolution was passed that, when an adjournment is taken on Thursday next, the House stand adjourned until the following Wednesday, at 8:30, in order to attend the election on April 7.

MONDAY, March 31.—SENATE.—Bills passed:

To amend the charter of the city of Battle Creek; to amend the law relative to inventory and collection of effects of deceased persons; to amend the law relative to administrators; to amend the law relative to collection of tolls, and for the care and charge and operating of St. Mary's canal; to amend the law relating to the publication of property; to provide for the publication, stereotyping, printing, binding, distribution, and sale of reports of decisions of the Supreme Court; to fix the pay of members of the Legislature from the Upper Peninsula for and during the session at \$4 per day extra; to authorize the township of Sault Ste. Marie, to borrow money for the purpose of paying any judgment that has been, or may be, rendered against said township, and to issue bonds for the payment of the same, and for the payment of the highway indebtedness of said township; for the incorporation of the State Medical Society; to prevent the spread of yellows among peach, nectarine and other trees, and to extirpate the same; to authorize the Board of Supervisors of several counties to provide for the preservation and maintenance of original section corners and quarter posts, as surveyed and recorded by the original survey thereof.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to incorporate the village of Charlevoix.... The whole day was consumed in committee of the whole on sundry bills, among which was an appropriation bill for a college, which elicited much debate, and which was finally made the special order for April 10.... At half-past 7 p. m. a resolution was adopted that evening sessions, commencing at 7:30, be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, which was finally made imperative by an adjournment instead of a recess.

Spring Fashions.

Skirts are beautifully short.
Poke bonnets are fashionable.
English round hats have larger crowns.
Turbans are worn both in and out doors.
Novelties in side sachels are in demand.
Both high and low turban caps are fashionable.
Black chip is the favorite bonnet for all occasions.
The square chuddah is the favorite breakfast shawl.
Gloves are long, reaching to the elbow for full evening toilet.
Elbow sleeves are seen on ball and evening reception dresses.
Waistcoats are as often made to wear over the basque as under it.
New parasols have flatter tops than the canopy ones of last summer.
Panier scarfs and draperies appear on all Paris dresses brought over this spring.
Caps made of silk handkerchiefs, in turban or Normandy form, are much worn.
Silk handkerchiefs, in Oriental design and colors, are preferred for dressy breakfast-caps.
Rhine pebble buttons look like diamonds at night. The prices vary from 75 cents a dozen up.
French chips are brought out in shades of color to match costumes, such as pale blue, dark blue, tan, chamois, gray, beige, brown and dark green.
Diamond ribbon collar necklaces are the fashion of the passing moment, set in pave style, and with clasps that make them available either for a pair of bracelets or for a necklace.
The novelty in spring bonnets is of soft chip, or Tuscan straw, with a large brim of the same dimensions all around; this brim the milliners indent to suit the face of the wearer.
A new fancy that will probably "take" is to face the skirts of dressy costumes with red silk, under which the lace balayene is basted, making a very pretty and striking dress effect.

A RECENT census shows that Portland, Ore., has 17,225 inhabitants, and that 1,832 are Chinese.

BOSTON has a home for intemperate women.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

OUR NEW SCHOOLHOUSE.

The *Hollander* of the 1st inst., appears with an article, which purports to be an answer to our editorial of two weeks ago, about the new schoolhouse.

In the first place we cannot understand why he appears with his article a day after the meeting was held, which is equivalent to "mustard after meals," whereas, he seemed to favor the new schoolhouse in a local in his previous issue. The only way we can explain this, is, that the *assistant editor* (perhaps) was not on hand the previous week. That assistant editor seems to be the writer of the editorials in that paper.

And now this article quotes at length its own article to show that it did not mention what we understood it to mean, and we think the community at large understood it the same way as we did. We will admit the *technicality*, that the article in question did not mention the purport of its article in so many words; but we consider that a very flimsy pretext to crawl out of a bad and very unpopular position taken, as was shown by the unanimous vote on Monday evening.

What the writer of that article meant, is clear enough to a boy of twelve years old. It was the old tune—economy—ice-cold economy!

Then is made in this article a very foolish attempt to show that our zeal was "blind" in this noble cause; but we take it, that the unanimous vote on Monday night proved that our eyes were wide open to the popular want, and that the writer of the present and the previous article in the *Hollander* was "blind as a bat" to the popular want, as evinced by the vote on Monday night last. So Mr. Editor, we now turn the table on you; warranted by your self-chosen position, that you were *blindly* advocating and *insinuatingly* working against a popular demand.

We think our townsmen will concur in our deduction of your flimsy pretext.

We are happy to state in this connection that the Board of Education were sustained by a unanimous vote, which also precludes all legal quibbling—for the simple reason, that those opposed to it, if any, have no adverse vote to claim at all—to base any action on.

TO THE SOLDIERS AND THEIR RELATIVES.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1879.
Dear Sir: I send you the inclosed item, which I think will be of interest to many readers of your paper:

"It is probably generally remembered that some years ago—in 1873—Congress passed a law providing for the erection of durable headstones over the graves of soldiers of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States whose remains are interred in the National Military Cemeteries. This law has been carried out, and the graves of the Nation's dead in these cemeteries are now permanently marked. At the instance of the War Department, Congress has recently authorized the erection of similar headstones over the graves of the Union soldiers who are buried in private and village cemeteries. This will be done as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. In the meantime the Quartermaster General, at Washington, will at once proceed to collect the necessary information as to where these headstones are required.

All persons having any knowledge of the burial places of soldiers in private cemeteries whose graves are not marked, are requested to communicate the fact to the Quartermaster General, and give regiment, company, and date of death of deceased, if known. Similar information is desired from parties in charge of such cemeteries.

Of course it is not intended to furnish headstones for graves over which monuments have already been erected by relatives or friends of the deceased."

My object is to secure the widest possible notice of this matter, in order that the War Department may be placed in possession of the data necessary to carry out the law in the premises.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. ROCKWELL,

Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
in charge of National Cemeteries.

In connection with the above, we have been requested by the Secretary of the Holland Soldiers' Union, Mr. G. Van Schelven, to state, that any information left with him relative to deceased soldiers buried in any of the neighboring cemeteries, whose graves are not provided with headstones, will be promptly forwarded by him to the Quartermaster General.

THE following story about President Lincoln is certainly characteristic: Soon after he went to Washington he attended the Foundry Church, occupying a seat within the altar while Bishop Simpson preached a missionary sermon. After the collection was taken at the close of the sermon, and as the congregation was about to be dismissed, an irrepressible brother rose and proposed to be one of a given number to raise \$100 to make President Lincoln a life director of the missionary society. The proposition was put, and Brothers A, B and C responded glibly. But the inevitable pause finally came. Part of the money was wanting. When the

bishop announced, "Who will take the balance?" the pause became slightly impressive. Then the tall form of Lincoln was seen to rise, a long, bony arm was extended imploringly, and he said, "Bishop, this is the first time I have ever been placed upon the auction block. Please let me pay the balance myself, and take me down."

Mr. Farnum, United States consul general in Egypt, writes that M. Ferdinand Lesseps, who has been at the head of the Suez canal since its beginning in 1854, expresses the opinion that the Panama canal must be constructed without locks to be successful or remunerative.

A Montreal correspondent of the *Nashua* (N. H.) *Telegraph* says that at no time has the sentiment in favor of the annexation of the Dominion of Canada to the United States been as strong as it is now.

JEROME Bonaparte, a grand nephew of Napoleon I, who has long been a resident of Baltimore and a practicing lawyer there, is urged for the vacant position of United States district judge.

A Connecticut man recently said: "Lend me a dollar. My wife has left me, and I want to advertise that I am not responsible for her debts."

A CARD.

My heartfelt thanks are due and are hereby tendered to my friends and the community at large, for the assistance rendered and sympathy shown during the trying hours of my late bereavement, and the sad duties of interment.

JOHN VAUPELL.

HOLLAND, March 31, 1879.

Additional Local.

A LARGE quantity of Seed Potatoes (Early Rose) for sale at the store of
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hop, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

Deaths.

VAUPELL—In this city, on Monday, March 24th, Hattie E., wife of John Vaupell, and daughter of Elisha Kellogg of Grand Rapids; aged 23 years and 9 months.

New Advertisements.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The great Eng-TRADE MARK. A fresh remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spent Force, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a consequence of Self-Abuse, or Loss of Memory, or Un-regular Laxitude. Before Taking. After Taking. Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, 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 free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing,
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

GEO. L. BRUNER

Manufacturer and dealer in

Brooms, Brushes, Handles,
Wire, Twine and Brush.Office and Manufactory on the Corner of
SEVENTH AND FISH STS.

PRICE LIST.

No. 1 Carpet.....	\$2.50 per doz.
" 2 ".....	2.25 " "
" 3 ".....	2.00 " "
" 1 Parlor.....	2.25 " "
" 2 ".....	2.00 " "
" 1 Common.....	1.88 " "
" 2 ".....	1.75 " "
" 3 ".....	1.50 " "
" 4 ".....	1.25 " "
" 5 ".....	1.00 " "

Please call and see samples at
the factory.
GEO. L. BRUNER,
1-13w Holland, Mich.

A FRESH STOCK

Just received at the

GROCERY STORE

OF

P. BOOT, Jr.

Together with a nice line of Coffee, Tea, Spices,
Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Also, an assortment of CHEAP TOYS for the

CHILDREN

GIVE ME A CALL!!

P. BOOT, Jr.

Store on River Str. opposite Meyer & Co's Furniture Store.

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

A Handsome variety of

BROCADE DRESS GOODS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized first near the M. L. S. depot at \$425 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering poor health, or languish on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will cure you.

If you are simply all day; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, HOP BITTERS WILL REVIVE YOU.

If you are a minister and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,

HOP BITTERS WILL STRENGTHEN YOU.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating,

HOP BITTERS IS WHAT YOU NEED.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

HOP BITTERS WILL GIVE YOU NEW LIFE AND VIGOR.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by J. O. Doesburg.

DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD?

If so, then Go to

J. R. KLEYN'S

HARDWARE STORE.

(next to P. & A. Steketee.)

And purchase your goods of him, if you want to profit by the advantages offered in

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, GLASS, NAILS,

LOCKS, and

GENERAL HARDWARE.

Farmer's Tools, Clover,

Timothy and Excellent Fresh

Garden Seeds on hand.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 22, 1879.

Macallister's

COUGH MIXTURE.

An Extra Fine Remedy for

COUGHS.

MACALLISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

Those who are troubled with coughing at night, can find immediate relief.

No family ought to be without it.

Prepared only by J. P. LEE, Chicago, Ill.

LEE'S HAIR RENEWER

Restores the Hair to its Original Color, and prevents it from falling out.

Both these remedies are for sale at

Dr. Schouten's Drug Store.
Elgin Street, Holland Mich.
6-17

G. A. KONING LOCKS! LOCKS!

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

J. ALBERS,

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

GROCERIES.

I have on hand a fine lot of

COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES,

CANDIES,

CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

I have a Japan Tea at 40 cts.

which cannot be surpassed.

Also a nice lot of Cooking and Eating

Apples, Potatoes, Cabbage, Turnips

and all kinds of Vegetables.

Fresh Oysters and Sweet Cider

Always on hand.

Choice Butter & Fresh

Eggs.

GIVE ME A CALL.

48-3m

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of May, A. D. 1872, executed by Galen Eastman, of the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, to Walter Wright, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 402, which said mortgage was for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by Thomas Lyman and Lewis D. Webster, executors of the estate of the said Walter Wright, deceased, to Oliver A. Whitney, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, which said assignment was duly recorded in the said office of Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa, on the 19th day of February, 1879, in Liber 13 of Mortgages, on page 80, by the non-payment of money due thereon as provided by the terms of the same, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four hundred and fifty-two dollars, (\$452) with interest thereon, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from this date, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, thereon provided, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1879,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan,

(that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa is held), there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, as above specified, with interest thereon at ten per cent., and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided for therein; said premises being described as follows, to-wit: The northwest fractional quarter, also the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township eight (8), north of range sixteen (16) west, containing 330 65-100 acres, more or less, according to Government survey; excepting the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said district, heretofore released from said mortgage by the original mortgagee, and will not be sold.

Grand Haven, March 18, 1879.

OLIVER A. WHITNEY, Assignee of Mortgage.

LOWING & CROOK, Attorneys for Assignee. 6-13w

Agents WANTED EVERYWHERE.

ADDRESS: JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,

PITTSBURG, ST. LOUIS,

FURNITURE, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

SOLD BY

H. MEYER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Opposite the Post-Office.

CANT-HOOKS!

CANT-HOOKS.

THE NEWEST, STRONGEST,

AND BEST.

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

SPRING GOODS

Just received at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

A new lot of fin Drss Goods, new Spring Styles.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

Oranges and Lemons from the West Indies.

Our 40 cts. Tea beats everything.

Just Received Fresh

GARDEN SEEDS

and REID'S FLOWER SEEDS.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, Feb. 8, 1879.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR OUR GREAT WORK,

History of the United States

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises.

ABOUT 1,000 LARGE OCTAVO PAGES AND 800 FINE ENGRAVINGS. NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

Second Edition Now in PRESS.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Publishing Co., Norwich, Ct.

2 in-5-9w.—\$5.50.

WATCHES!

Great Reduction in Prices of

ELGIN WATCHES,

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

ONLY \$11.00

—ALSO—

CLOCKS VERY CHEAP.

at H. WILKHOZEN.

Watch and Clockmaker, 9th street, opposite First Reformed Church, Holland, Mich.

2-13

Jottings.

Next Monday will be election day.

The election was temporarily crowded out the blast furnace work.

Don't cast a vote for anyone who is opposed to or don't sympathize with the blast furnace movement.

Among the visiting clergy from abroad, attending the session of the Classis of Holland, we noticed Rev. A. Wormser, of Cleveland.

The Hope mentions that on last Saturday, Rev. R. Pieters was made the recipient of a beautiful silver headed cane, by the members of one of his catechetical classes.

"There are too many women in the world; sixty thousand more women than men in Massachusetts," growled the husband. "That is the 'survival of the fittest,' my dear," replied the wife.

Rev. R. T. Kuyper, pastor-elect of the True Reformed Church at Graafschap, is said to have left Rotterdam by steamer on yesterday, and his safe arrival is anxiously hoped for by the members of his new congregation.

The G. R. Leader says that on the farm of Eugene Baker, about twelve miles northeast of that city, it is reported that gold has been discovered in paying quantities by an old California miner, who has been prospecting in the vicinity of Bear creek.

There is nothing like opposition. No sooner was Brass Band No. 2 organized, but what No. 1 got aroused and favored the public with some of their beautiful music. They were out the other night and the public seemed to appreciate it. It was such a novelty.

When the agitation of local politics, which began on Tuesday last, and which was very boisterous, windy, unpleasant and chilly, came a similar change in the weather. And what a relief it will be, when everything is over, and matters have assumed their wonted quietude.

SERVICES will be held at Grace Episcopal Church, during Holy Week, as follows: Monday, April 7th, Tuesday and Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. Good Friday, the 11th, at 4.30 and 7.30 p. m., and on Saturday at 4.30 p. m. Easter Day services (Sunday) 6 o'clock a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

Rev. D. Van Pelt, of Hope Church, gave notice on last Sabbath that he would be absent on Easter Sunday, the 13th inst., by reason of attending the spring session of the Classis of Michigan, at Centerville, in this State, on which occasion Mr. A. A. Pfandstiel, just graduated at the Chicago Presbyterian Theological Seminary will be examined.

ONE of Zeeland's famous scribblers has cast his eye beyond the wants and necessities of his immediate surroundings, and instead of localizing his public spirit has begun to nationalize. In two communications, published in the *Grandeur* and *Hollander* respectively—and our colleagues have been patterning somewhat of late after *De Hope*, in publishing a paper for the purpose of receiving communications—he proposes a congress on market-days.

We are informed that freight has been received by the lines which run over the Chicago and West Mich. R. R. in four days from New York, and that the average time in getting goods by the Blue Line, the Erie and North Shore Dispatch, and the Merchant's Dispatch Co. is from New York and all Eastern points, as quick and rates as low as by any other line. All the above lines run over the N. Y. Central and Erie R. R., and the Great Western of Canada, which is the most direct line to New York and Boston.

CHICAGO held her charter election on Tuesday last. The vote cast was as follows:

Harrison, democrat.....	25,146
Wright, republican.....	20,118
Schmidt, socialist.....	11,576
Total	56,840

This is the first time in fourteen years that the democrats have come out victors on a city election. Mr. Harrison is a man of good reputation and owes his election to a great extent to the demagogical attitude taken by his opponent.

The "special meeting" of the citizens of Holland, held on Monday evening, in pursuance of the call of the Board of Education, for the purpose of authorizing the Board to loan an additional sum besides what the Board were authorized to loan without the consent of the people, was pretty well attended, although not to the extent demanded by the importance of educational matters. The president and secretary of the Board acted in their respective capacities and after a formal reading of the resolutions upon which the people were expected to vote, the building committee of the Board gave their information relative to the wants of a new building, and satisfied all those present of the propriety of the measure. Hence, the vote was unanimous.

Look out for crows on Monday evening.

NOTICE to Hens.—Easter Sunday, April 13, 1879.

PATRICK GORMAN, of Tallmadge, in this county, died Monday morning, aged 110 years.

THE brick of Messrs. Roost & Klaassen is in good demand, and gives the best of satisfaction. Daily shipments are made to outside parties.

THE very latest change in the management of the Spring Lake *Republican* as reported up to date, is that Dr. Bates has disposed of the paper to W. J. Wilson. No cards.

"A FRIEND in need, is a friend indeed." Such a friend is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which should be in every family, it costs only 25 cents a bottle and may save many a doctor bill. Give it a trial.

A GEORGIA paper reports that on south-bound trains two-thirds of the passengers in most instances are people of the north visiting the "sunny south"—some on business, but the majority pleasure-seekers.

OVERIJSEL has held her Township caucus and nominated for supervisor, C. J. Voorhorst; clerk, Fred. Voorhorst, and treasurer, G. H. Nijkerk. Hendrik Kok, the present incumbent will dispute the right to "oust" him.

We have just finished at this office a second book job—the law case of the Nibbelink Estate, making 78 pages octavo. We humbly beg the Grand Haven attorneys to step into Mr. Baxter's office in the course of the next week, and see what they think of the work.

THE Grand Haven Republicans have made the following nominations: Mayor, Geo. Stickney; Recorder, Asa Reynolds; Treasurer, John Richards; Marshal, Orson Vanderhoef; Justice of the Peace, Asa Reynolds; School Inspector, W. S. Benham; Supervisors, S. C. Glover, Wm. H. Kirkland. The Democrats and Nationals nominate to-day.

THE Village of Zeeland, or rather the school district comprising the village, is getting out her bonds to the amount of \$3,000 for the purpose of building the new school. They are being printed at this office and we shall exert ourselves to the utmost, to have their mechanical execution of equal attention with "the faith and credit of the district."

THE Spring meeting of the classis of Holland was held on Wednesday and Thursday at the First church. Rev. H. Nies presided and Rev. C. Van Der Veen was Clerk. After the usual routine business the classes adjourned to meet a week from next Wednesday for the examination of the Theological Student Mr. Dosker, who has accepted the call to Ebenezer church.

DEAR Reader—Pardon us for suggesting to you, for your reflection on next Monday, the following: None of us desire to cast a vote for our enemies; hence we vote for our friends. Who, then, should be considered as our friends? Are they not those, who take an interest in the growth and welfare of our city, promote its prosperity and defend its rights? Is there any consideration which can or ought to outweigh the above in making our selection for the several offices to be filled? Be candid with yourselves.

FROM Hamilton they write us that Mr. Douglas Hoy, of whose arrest we made mention a few weeks ago, was again arrested on Saturday evening last, for assault and battery, at the instance of his wife's complaint. Sucker-fishing is still going on and log running is becoming livelier. Considering the changeable weather, the roads are good. Mr. Wm. Mohn has his building well under way, and is going to build another one very soon. As a carpenter, Mr. Mohn's reputation is in the ascendant.

THE fire-alarm on Wednesday evening was an unwelcome sound. It was occasioned by the burning of one of the chimneys of the Germania House, on Eighth street, and the fierce wind, prevailing at the time, together with the close proximity of other frame buildings made the population rather nervous for a little while. However, no damage was done, with the exception that it broke up a fine congregation in the First church that had gathered to hear the Rev. Mr. Steffens of Zeeland deliver the classical sermon. Engine No. 2 was prompt on the grounds—at the fire, of course.

THE People's Caucus was held on Tuesday evening at the store of Messrs. Roost & Son. Hon. J. Roost presided and Dirk R. Meengs scribed. The following ticket was nominated: Mayor, E. J. Harrington; Supervisor, G. Van Schelven; Clerk, J. Ten Eyck; Treasurer, D. R. Meengs; Marshal, J. Vaupell; School Inspectors, Prof. T. R. Beck and C. Doeburg; Justice of the Peace, G. Van Schelven; Aldermen for the several wards as follows: 1st, L. Spruijsma; 2d, D. De Vries; 3d, H. Boone; 4th, J. Kuite. The ballot for Clerk was a tie between John A. Roost and J. Ten Eyck and was decided by lot in favor of the latter.

Don't fail to see that your name is registered in the ward you live—to-day.

No shipping news; everything is in statu quo, awaiting a change of weather.

Thus far seven thousand applications have been filed under the Arrears of Pensions bill, and they are still coming in very rapidly.

A Kansas man who offered bail for a friend was asked by the judge if he had any encumbrance on his farm. "Oh, yes," said he, "my old woman."

THE Fillmore Union ticket is as follows: Supervisor, G. W. Mokma; Clerk, P. Volmar, and Treasurer, C. Lokker, Jr. The present supervisor, Mr. J. W. Garvelink, will also be in the field.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., April 3rd, 1879. T. Rose, Charley Hassner, Charles S. Price, Putnam & Thornapple.

Wm. VERBEEK, P.M.

THE Circuit Court, Judge Arnold presiding, has now been in session for two weeks, and all the criminals tried have been convicted. They numbered four, including the man Sawyer who was sent up from here and who plead guilty.

AN official survey, of New Orleans harbor just made, shows a 25 feet channel through the jetties to the sea, with a least width of 440 feet, and 26 feet, with a least width of 140 feet, 27 feet 6 inches central depth through the jetty channel.

THE Grand Haven *News-Journal* informs us "that their City Marshal, Isaac Sanford, has made an engagement with Mr. Henry Worms in his Muskegon store and will leave soon for his new field of labor. The good wishes of many citizens will go with him. He has made a good and efficient officer."

THE Schr. *Jones* has at last been raised. A leak of about 5x10 inches was found on her port bow, at the water line, occasioned undoubtedly by the sharp ice as it forced its way along the moored vessel, during the twenty-four hour storm preceding its sinking. She has been taken to the shipyard of Mr. Schols, on the north side of Black Lake, for repairs.

As we go to press three more city caucuses are in progress, representing the three great (?) political parties of the day, the bloody-shirters, the rag-baby-lites, and the stalwart bourbons, with the latter reduced to a minimum number. For want of harmony between the Jacksonians and the Pomeroyans, "dem-nationalism" is apparently a failure in this burg.

THE Fanny Shriver is being thoroughly refitted and repaired and about the 1st of April will commence making regular trips between Saugatuck and Holland. She will make connections with the steamer R. C. Brittain for Chicago. Through tickets will be sold at reduced rates. The Shriver will be under the command of the old reliable and well known skipper J. N. Upham.

DURING the week there returned to this place, from Kansas, the two families of Van Den Heuvel. They left a few days before and had been gone just about a week. We have not learned the real cause which led to their hasty "right-about," but to us it looks more like home sickness than anything else. They have not been there long enough to observe anything good or bad of either the soil, climate or people.

A CITIZEN's ticket has been nominated at Grand Rapids, in opposition to the nationals, and the republicans have endorsed a majority of the nominees: For Mayor—Frank Letteller. Clerk—Charles W. Warrell. Controller—H. Bremer. Treasurer—William Sears. Director of Poor—A. DeHeus. Marshal—Richard Stack. Members of Board of Review—J. W. Williamson and L. D'Ooge.

P. S.—The latest news is that the Democrats and Nationals have united upon one ticket, with Henry S. Smith for Mayor.

At the People's First Ward Caucus, held on Wednesday, a committee of three was appointed to act as a Citizen's Ward Committee. As we are informed, the action was brought about by the disgraceful conduct of that portion of our population who attended the "People's Caucus" on Tuesday evening at Roost's store, and who having arrived at the age of maturity use every occasion of a public nature to demonstrate the fact that while the law permits them to act and be considered as a man, their parents or guardians should not. The idea in appointing this Committee—consisting of Dr. F. S. Ledebor, ex-Mayor J. Van Landegend and Prof. Chas. Scott—is to be considered as an initiatory step to have our city conventions hereafter composed of delegates duly elected by the several wards, according to population, and thus prevent the gathering of a lot of loafers and street vagabonds in a public meeting simply to have them told to their face that they are rowdies and that their conduct is disgraceful to themselves and their parents.

Grand Opening OF SPRING GOODS.

Our Spring Stock has arrived, and will be ready for inspection on

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

We have spared no pains in having our stock rank with the best in the city, and our assortment will be found complete in every department.

Particular attention is called to our very elegant stock of DRESS GOODS, which comprises all the latest French, English, and German Novelties.

A very large assortment of Domestic Dress Goods, from 6c per yard upward.

We would call attention to our line of SUMMER SILKS, elegant quality, full boiled, 50c per yard; heavy grade, in very choice styles, 70c per yard; extra heavy and finest quality in the market, 90c.

Full line of BLACK SILKS at greatly reduced prices.

Our new stock of Spring Goods is second to none in the city, and our prices guaranteed to be as low as any in the trade.

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

People at a distance, please send for samples.

FIRST WARD
DRUG STORE,
Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night. 36-17

PIMPLES.

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

BEN. VANDELV & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 1-26w

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879. 6-17.

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK OF 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 Gentleman'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 wares 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.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

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

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

RHEUMATISM,

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

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 338, Rochester, N. Y. 1-26w

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878. S. REIDSEMA.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,

E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 1-26w

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

THE TOKEN.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Clad in purple, he sat in his palace,
A powerful king, in the days of old;
They brought him wine in a beautiful chalice,
Whose gems were crushed in beaten gold.

"Who hath jewels like mine?" demanded
The boastful monarch; and straightway then
Through his men-at-arms, who at once disbanded,
Came one who looked like the man of men.

He came in proudly and held up a jewel,
Held it with both hands over his head;
Its light was lovely, its light was cruel;
But, cruel or lovely, the light was red.

It shot out sparks; it was a glory,
A terrible splendor, a heart of fire;
No one light like it, in song or story,
For who had that had his soul's desire!

Its brightness shone over land and ocean,
Far-reaching—a dazzling, blinding light;
Creating wonder and strange devotion,
A sense of love and the sense of might.

"Who hath jewels like mine?" demanded
This man of men. "Look at my great gem!
It shows where the rivers are golden-sanded,
With others—it does not compare with them!"

"I say to thee, monarch, it is a token
Of the masters; that ever on earth remain;
And it by chance any part is broken,
It is nothing less, but is whole again."

Thus in Gallic Latin—your Southerly will show it—
Two hundred and fifty years ago,
Wrote the great de Thou of an early poet;
But what the meaning he did not know.

I know his secret, without his learning;
I have divined it by my deep art;
It is only dark to the undeciphered—
This parable of the poet's heart!
—Scribner for April.

EDITH'S BROOCH.

"There, that's enough, young woman," said the harsh voice of Mr. Garnet, the jeweler, as a young and timid female still lingered near his counter. "I have made you the offer. If you like to take it, well and good; if not, you had better be off at once."

Still the girl hesitated.

"Can you not do any more for me? The brooch is so very valuable. It has been prized as one which is extremely rare," she pleaded.

"My good girl, do be reasonable. I have given my ultimatum. I never make two prices," said Mr. Garnet, sharply. "I can waste no more time on you."

And the jeweler turned from the young lady—for lady she was, in all her look and attitude and tone—to a customer who had just entered the shop.

"Is my pin finished yet?" he inquired.

And Mr. Garnet turned off to a neighboring drawer to bring the trinket forth from its hiding-place.

"There it is, Mr. Trevaux. I hope it will prove all satisfactory, sir," was the civil reply, as the jeweler brought it to the counter. "It was a tiresome job, and we shall be obliged to charge accordingly. It will be \$40, sir."

Mr. Trevaux drew out his purse, and paid the money without further comment.

But, as he did so, his glance fell on the splendid diamond-and-ruby brooch that was still reposing on the counter near its shrinking mistress, and then it turned on the young lady herself with keen though not attentive observation.

Here was a face and figure that could well bear inspection.

Paul's gaze furtively rested on her winning charms, while the jeweler wrapped up the beautiful breast-pin that had been so costly in its repair.

Then the young man lounged carelessly about the shop, examining its precious contents, and now and then asking the price of the tempting articles, while Edith Montrose once again spoke to Mr. Garnet, in a low, eager tone.

"The brooch is worth \$500, I have often heard. I will be content with \$300. Can you not give it to me? Even then it is a great loss," she added plaintively.

Mr. Garnet hummed and hawed, looked again at the jewel, and again appeared to give way.

"Well, well, I always was rather soft when youth and beauty were in the case. I expect I shall lose; but it cannot be helped. I will give you the money. There, write this receipt and your name and address, and it shall be a bargain."

Edith sighed deeply, but there was no alternative; a young sister and an invalid brother depended on her for support.

Was it for her to prefer a trinket, however valuable, to their comfort and welfare?

The thought emboldened her to conquer feminine repugnance to such a sacrifice.

The pen was seized and the acquittance given during the brief absence of the jeweler.

But as he returned to his post with the bank notes another customer entered, followed by a large Newfoundland dog, who made up to Edith and fawned upon her with singular marks of affection; while his master began to inquire for the articles that he required from the store.

"Can I go? Will you please give me that sum?" faltered Edith in a low tone, as the stranger deliberately turned over the things he had demanded to be shown.

Mr. Garnet turned sharply round, gave the girl the bank notes, and then devoted himself to his more profitable customer.

Meanwhile, Edith Montrose left the shop, and was followed for some distance by Paul Trevaux, though she was too much engaged with her own thoughts to observe his movements, or perhaps his very existence.

"What kind of brooch were you wanting, Mr. St. Croix?" asked the jeweler of his remaining customer. "I have not long since purchased one of exceeding value and beauty, which I should like to show you."

Mr. Garnet looked round to point out the jewel in question; but it was not

visible. He searched the jewel-cases, the papers, and the inkstand from which Edith had taken the pen; but in vain.

The brooch had vanished. No trace of it could be found, and Mr. Garnet's ire was both loud and deep.

"The young minx. Yes, there can be no doubt of it! I am seldom so utterly befuddled. But who could have believed such a thing? She really looked like a lady. Well, she shall suffer for it, cost what it will. I'll have no mercy. Mr. St. Croix, now am I not justified? You are witness. Look here at this receipt."

And he displayed the graceful handwriting of his young client to Mr. St. Croix's stern eyes.

"A trick, of course. You never can be up to them; they have as many disguises as a detective," he returned.

"However, I shall be very happy to bear witness in the matter, Mr. Garnet," he added, pocketing the jewels which he had just purchased from Mr. Garnet's store, leaving the jeweler to the indulgence of his wrath.

"Young woman, we have a warrant against you. You must come with us," said two ferocious-looking individuals, or, at least, they had a most formidable appearance in the eyes of the poor girl and her invalid brother as they entered their humble apartment.

"For what? There must be some mistake," faltered the girl, shrinking.

"Not at all. We never make mistakes. Ain't your name Edith Montrose?" they asked, sharply.

The girl bowed her head.

"Ah! yes; it's all right. And weren't you in the shop of Mr. Garnet yesterday, jeweler, in Old Bond street?" was the next query.

And again the assent was mutely given.

"Very well. Then you're the right person; and if you don't choose to give up the brooch you stole we must take you off at once to prison," was the reply.

"I have no brooch. It is false! I sold it," exclaimed the girl, with flashing indignation in her eyes and face.

"Ha, ha! We know what all that means. We must search the house if you are still obstinate, young lady," returned the elder man.

"There are but three rooms on this floor that belong to me. I and my brother and sister lodge here," she replied, sadly. "My brother is in one of the rooms. He is ill. Please do not shock him by such a dreadful falsehood," she went on presently.

"That's your look-out; not ours. You should not have done it," the man answered, gruffly.

But the other whispered a few words to him that somewhat modified his hardness, and, when they pursued their search to the invalid's room, they so far softened their manner as to refrain from fully explaining their errand to the astonished Cecil.

"Well—well; it's very cleverly hidden, but you'll be made to turn it out, young lady," said the official. "You must come with us, and, if you choose to tell your sick lad there not to expect you back, it will, perhaps, save some trouble."

Poor Edith shivered, but her love for the suffering Cecil prevailed over her woman's fears, and she quietly told him she might have to give some evidence about a lost brooch, and that the younger sister Mabel would take her place in his room. And, with this last brave attempt to conceal her suffering, she departed with her rough escort to the degrading destination of the Police Court.

The ordeal there was brief enough. There was no defense; but still only presumptive proof of her guilt. So a remand, and a humane permission to occupy a room under surveillance instead of going to a common prison, was given by the indulgence of the bewildered and doubting magistrate.

"Miss Montrose, I have obtained leave to see you. I trust you will pardon the liberty I am taking in this self-introduction, and in obtaining permission to take up your case," said a gentleman, who had just been announced to the young prisoner in the rough-and-ready style of her jailer.

And Paul Trevaux stood before her, with a frank yet respectful air that was adapted to win at once her confidence and her respect.

"You are very kind, but I do not know you," she said, timidly. "I have no friends to help me to prove my innocence, and it is unfair to expect a stranger to believe when proof is so strong against me."

"Never mind whether it is fair or not," he replied, smiling. "It is enough that I do trust you as I would myself, and that, being a budding barrister, I intend to win laurels in vindicating you triumphantly as an innocent lady. Will you allow such presumption?"

Edith's eyes filled with tears for the first time since her misfortunes.

"You are indeed good and kind," she said, "and I do assure you from my very heart that I am innocent—quite guiltless of the theft," and her color rose indignantly at the degrading word.

"No; I sold the brooch in question to Mr. Garnet, and received the money, and left the jewel, while he was engaged with another gentleman—the one with a large dog, I mean."

"And are you sure the brooch was on the counter then?" he asked.

"Quite sure," she replied, and then the subject dropped, and the conversation turned on other topics, and Paul heard, without much difficulty, the sad story of the young girl's early troubles; how she and her brother and sister had been left orphans, and that all her energies had been taxed to the utmost to

meet the demands on, her courage and her time by such a burden.

And, though she only distantly alluded to any pecuniary difficulties, the very fact of parting with so valuable a family jewel was enough to prove the straits in which they had fallen.

Paul lingered till the last moment of his time, and then departed, more than before convinced of the innocence of his fair client, and equally conscious that she appeared to him most lovely and fascinating.

"Pray, Mr. Trevaux, what witnesses have you to call in defense of the prisoner?" asked the magistrate, in an accent of severity that perhaps covered the dangerous yearnings of indulgence in his heart.

"Simply Mr. St. Croix and his dog," replied the young man, calmly. "I believe they are both in court, and, if I can extract no information from them, I can only plead absence of any real proof for my client."

There was a general buzz as the large Newfoundland appeared by the side of his master, and looked round the crowded court with dignified inquisitiveness. But, when his eyes fell on Edith, the creature could scarcely be restrained from rushing to her to display the strange regard he had conceived for her.

"Mr. St. Croix," said Paul, calmly, "may I ask if you have examined your dress, as you wore it on the day when the brooch was lost—I mean, so as to make it absolutely certain it cannot have been carried off by you in ignorance. Of course, I distinctly mean that the trinket might have clung to some part of your garment while you were utterly unconscious of its very existence, and I am sure, for this young lady's sake, you will pardon the question."

"It is impossible. I have worn them ever since the day. I must have detected such an involuntary theft had it been committed," replied Mr. St. Croix, gravely.

"And your dog! may I venture—or will you kindly undertake to pass this comb through his hair?" resumed the barrister.

There was a general laugh in court; but Paul was not to be turned from his purpose.

He came forward, and passed the comb through Neptune's thick coat of hair without effect. But just when a cry of derisive contempt was uttered by Mr. Garnet there was a sharp, light sound on the floor of the court.

The missing brooch had become entangled in the innermost recesses of the shaggy mane, just below his broad leathern collar, and Neptune stood convicted of felony.

But he was not only freely shielded from punishment by a pardon, but some few months afterwards he was made a wedding present to Mrs. Paul Trevaux, nee Edith Montrose.

Snails as Feeders.

Snails, being great eaters, meet their just reward by being eaten. The paludine forms are sought after by all sorts of water birds, particularly ducks and rails; while the thrushes and other birds crush the shells of the land snails and extract their juicy bodies. The woodland birds, however, will not eat the naked-bodied slugs; the slime sticks to their beaks and soils their feathers; but the ducks seem to have no such dainty prejudices. Some mammals, like the raccoons and wood-rats, also eat them; insects suck their juices, and the carnivorous slugs prey upon one another. Lastly, man, the greatest enemy of the brute creation, employs several species of snails for culinary purposes. By the Romans they were esteemed a great delicacy, and portions of plantations were set apart for the cultivation of the large, edible *Helix pomatia*, where they were fattened by the thousand upon bran sodden in wine. From Italy this taste spread throughout the Old World, and colonies are yet found in Great Britain where the Roman encampments were. They are still regarded as a delicacy in Italy and France, the favorite method of preparation being to boil in milk, with plentiful seasoning. Frank Buckland says that several of the larger English species are excellent food for hungry people, and recommends them either boiled in milk, or in winter raw, after soaking for an hour in salt and water. Some of the French restaurants in London have them placed regularly upon their bills of fare. Thousands are collected annually and sent to London as food for cage-birds. Dr. Edward Gray stated, a few years ago, that immense quantities were shipped alive to the United States "as delicacies;" but I am inclined to consider this an exaggeration. The same author records that the glass-men at Newcastle once a year have a snail feast, collecting the animals in the fields and hedges on the Sunday before the feast.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in Scribner for April.*

Chinese Schools.

The remarkable example of the eccentricity of the Chinese turn of mind is noticeable in their schools, where, instead of silence being inculcated, as might naturally be considered so essential, every child is expected to bawl out the lesson that he is committing to memory at the top of his voice; and the babel which is the result may be more easily imagined than described. When a Chinese boy goes up to repeat his lesson, he does not stand facing his tutor, but turns his back upon him, and hence repeating a lesson goes by the familiar name of "backing" it. This method of recitation has an excellent effect in keeping the boy on the qui vive to avoid mistakes, for no sooner does he commit one than he is called to

recollection by a smart tap on the closely-shaven pate, from the metal of a long tobacco-pipe which every pedagogue carries about him.

My Bird-House.

My bird-house is not my own invention. I read in some newspaper that an oyster-keg made a good bird-house, and an oyster-keg is what you must have in the first place. Most of you know what these kegs are, and can easily get one from some store or some oyster-man. Leave the heads in, and stop up the bung-hole; then cut a round hole, two inches in diameter, in the side, about two inches from the end you design for the floor of your house, and nail this end firmly to a square piece of board large enough to project a couple of inches all round, like a little platform. Next, cover the outside of the keg with pieces of rough bark. If you have a wood-pile to go to, you can probably find logs from which you can pry off wide, curving pieces that will go half round your little house; but if not, you must get smaller bits from trees in the woods, and trim them with a knife to fit side by side; no matter if the joinings are not very close, when the house is fastened on some arbor or trellis, no eyes but the birds' can possibly see the crevices, and they are not critical, bright as they are. Use small brads for nailing on the bark, and, if driven in a little on the slant, they will hold the bark more securely. For a roof, nail two wide strips of bark to the upper rim of the keg in such a position that their upper edges will meet to form a gable just in the middle above the door. It is not necessary to have this roof water-tight, because the head of the keg will keep out the rain; trim off the upper edges of the bark roof-sides so that they will meet closely, but, if they do not stay together well, bore a few holes and take several stitches with fine wire, and your work will be better.

The house will look prettier if you make the roof both wide and deep, giving what, in a real house, would be called "overhanging eaves."

Last of all, fill up the open spaces under the gables with bits of bark trimmed to fit, and nailed to the sides of the keg. Now, your bird-house is complete! Nail it on the top of the grape arbor, or in the crotch of a tree, and hang a bit of cotton-wool and a few hairs about the door, which the birds will read as we read the sign "To let," and see if you do not have wrens and blue-birds coming to look at the vacant house, and, at last, some nice little couple "concluding to rent it for the summer."

No matter if your house is not ready until late in the season. I do not think all the birds get to housekeeping before June, and you know often they build more than one nest in the course of the summer; so, unless there are too many cats about, I think you may be pretty sure of a tenant.

When I made my little house, I had no idea it would last more than one summer, but it has weathered the storms of four winters and still looks well. Every spring the wrens and blue-birds squabble and fight for possession of it—the wrens, I am sorry to say, always coming off conquerors! And every spring I watch the nest-building from my window with great satisfaction.—"O.B." in *St. Nicholas* for April.

The Electric Light—Is It a Failure?

For some time nothing has been heard from Mr. Edison of his progress in dividing and cheapening the electric light. For some months no addition has been made to the experimental lights which are kept burning rather as advertisements than as practical illuminators. The corridor of the Equitable building continues to be lighted with electricity, but the example set there has not been followed. Almost the only serious effort made on this side of the ocean to supersede gas by electricity for the usual purposes of a light was that made in the Assembly Chamber of the new Capitol at Albany. The Commissioners were understood to be anxious to introduce the new illuminator if its practicability could only be proven, and a single evening session successfully held without the aid of gaslight would greatly have encouraged the development of the new industry. It was announced that one inventor after another had privately exhibited his apparatus in the new chamber, and for days at a time had had opportunity to study, and if he could to overcome the difficulties of successfully lighting a room in which the problem was much simpler than usual. Yet not only has the electric light not been used for a single session, but none of the inventors or patentees have risked a single public exhibition of his device. The inference is that the light, in all the forms in which it has hitherto been introduced here, is a failure even for the purpose of lighting a single great apartment for two or three hours. Much more is there reason to believe that an attempt to apply it to domestic purposes, where it must be much further subdivided, would be a failure.—*New York Sun.*

Light in a New Light.

Among the guests at one of our houses of summer resort last season was a blind man who could not "see a hole through a ten-foot ladder." When the hour of retiring arrived the landlord said to him: "Here's your light, Mr. B."

"What do you suppose I want with a light?" was the reply. "Oh, thunder," rejoined the astonished host, "I didn't suppose you would go to bed in the dark. I thought you might feel round your room better if it was lighted."—*Portland (Me.) Transcript.*

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A TEXAS TRAGEDY.
A Well-Known Actor Murdered by a Desperado.
(Marshall (Texas) Cor. Chicago Times.)
The members of the Warde-Barrymore combination went to the depot to take the train going north, on the way out of the State, after an engagement of several weeks in the principal cities of Texas. Maurice Barrymore, B. C. Porter and Miss Josephine Baker went into the restaurant adjoining the waiting-room to get coffee and lunch. In the rear of the room is a saloon, with the door open between. James Currie, a Texas Pacific railroad detective, was seated alone in the saloon where he could see those in the restaurant. Shortly after the entrance of the above-named persons, Currie, in a loud voice, made an insulting remark about Miss Baker. Barrymore replied: "You are mistaken there; this lady is under our protection. You must not insult her," and added, noticing Currie's evident intoxication: "We don't want to have any trouble with you."

Currie rose to his feet, and, advancing, said: "Will you take it up?" Barrymore answered: "No; we don't want to take it up; we are both unarmed. Leave us alone." Currie walked nearer, and, with the words, "I don't like to be talked to this way," drew a six-shooter and fired, the ball passing through Barrymore's left arm and through the upper part of his chest, coming out below the shoulder at the back.

At this Porter stepped forward, and, placing his hand on Currie's shoulder, said: "Come, now, you've had enough of this." With an oath Currie threw the revolver down against Porter's body and fired, the ball passing through his abdomen and coming out at the back. A bystander came in, and Currie fired at him, but missed. Porter sank to the floor in an unconscious condition. He lived fifty minutes. Barrymore's wound is fearful, but is not considered dangerous. After the shooting Currie drew a second revolver, and, with one at full cock in each hand, defied arrest. There had been no witnesses to the affair except the bar-keeper and the lady. A policeman, an old man without arms, entered soon after, when Currie put up his revolvers, and quietly submitted to arrest.

Excitement over the affair grew in intensity until the lynching of Currie by the enraged populace seemed probable. It is regarded as the most damnable murder that has taken place in Texas for many years, and it is thought, will hurt the State very much. The combination is still at Marshall. Porter's remains were placed in a casket and will be sent North. Barrymore's condition at last reports was favorable. Currie has lived in Texas several years. He was formerly a scout with Custer, and lived in Kansas, where he killed two men. He was engaged by the Texas Pacific as a detective in working up the cases of Sam Bass' gang of train-robbers, and was lately a private detective on the road. He is large, powerfully built, and a regular rough-and-ready of the frontier, and, when in liquor, quarrelsome and overbearing.

A Literary Curiosity.
The following, sent us by an intelligent lady correspondent, is one of the most remarkable compositions we have ever met with. It evinces an ingenuity of arrangement peculiarly its own. Explanation: The initial capitals spell, "My boast is in the glorious cross of Christ." The words in italics, when read from top to bottom and bottom to top, form the Lord's prayer complete: Make known the Gospel truths, our Father King, Yield up Thy grace, dear Father from above, Bless us with hearts which feelingly can sing, "Our life Thou art for ever, God of Love!" Assume our grief in love for Christ, we pray, Since the bright Prince of Heaven and glory died, Took all our sins and hallowed the display, Infant being, first a man, and then was crucified, Stupendous God! Thy grace and power make known;

In Jesus' name let all the world rejoice, Now labor in Thy heavenly kingdom own, That blessed kingdom for Thy saints the choice, How vile to come to Thee to all our cry, Enemies to Thy self and all that's Thine, Graceless our will; we live for vanity, Lusting the very best, all in design, O God, Thy will be done from earth to heaven; Rejoicing on the Gospel, let us live, In earth from sin deliver-ed and forgiven, Oh! as Thyself bid teach us to forgive, Unless the power temptation doth destroy, Sure is our fall into the depth of woe, Carnal in mind, we're not a glimpse of joy Raised against Heaven; in us, hope we can flow, O give us grace and lead us on Thy way; Shine on us with Thy love and give us peace, Self and this sin that rise against us slay, Oh! grant each day our trespasses may cease, Forgive our evil deeds that oft we do, Convince us daily of the sin that off we do, Help us with heavenly bread; forgive us, too, Recurrent lusts, and we'll adore Thy name; In Thy forgiveness we as saints can die, Since for us and our trespasses so high, Thy Son, our Savior, bled on Calvary.
—Baltimore Sun.

Maj. Andre.
In a lecture before the Workmen's Club and Institute Union, in London, the other day, Dean Stanley spoke of Maj. Andre. The memory of this young officer, he thought, was hardly so well preserved in England as it was in America. The story of Maj. Andre's striking adventures and their tragic conclusion was graphically narrated in the lecture. Every American, said the Dean, who saw Maj. Andre, at the time of his trial and up to the moment of his execution, was so captivated with his courage and his chivalrous behavior that, if they had allowed their feelings to overcome their sense of duty to their country's cause, they would certainly have granted his request that he might be executed as a soldier, if they had not released him altogether. When he (the Dean) was in America it was suggested to him that he should bring back a wreath of leaves from the banks of the Hudson river, which were then in all the extraordinary colors which they

bear in the fall, and this wreath, which was taken from maple and oak trees overlooking the spot of Maj. Andre's death, he had brought back and placed above the tomb in the Abbey, where he trusted it would long remain as a token of the kindly feelings that might be called forth by such tragic events.

HYGIENE.
Village Boards of Health.

Writing in *Scribner* for April of Dr. Roosa's recent address before the New York State Medical Society on the "Relations of the Medical Profession to the State," Dr. Holland thus discusses a very important topic: Dr. Roosa very wisely says that there should be a Board of Health in every county and every town, and that there should be no man upon it who has not a scientific, medical, or legal education. He furthermore says that "not a school-house, not a jail, not a hospital, not a sewer, should be built unless competent sanitary advice, with power to enforce it, be given." This is all right, as far as it goes, but it does not go half far enough. The truth is that every private house that goes up should be built under public sanitary supervision. Men are dying in New York every day because houses are built improperly. The arrangements for plumbing and ventilation are not only incompetent, but utterly vicious and murderous. Men put up buildings all over the country just as they please. We have built houses for human dwellings, and we have never yet been questioned by any public officer as to how many fatal traps we had set for human life. House poisoning has now become the most common form of poisoning. Diphtheria, pneumonia and typhoid fever are the constant, daily demonstration of vicious modes of building, and there is no authority, apparently, to prevent the formation of the sources of these diseases. A builder puts up a block, and offers his houses for sale. The buyer sees everything fair, for the sources of disease are covered from sight, but he moves in, and one after another of his family sickens and dies, and he learns, at last, that he has dealt with a criminal, and that the municipality or the State has afforded him no protection.

The truth is that we not only need to have Boards of Health established in many places where they are not, but we need to have their powers much enlarged where they exist. No one, we suppose, can doubt the great usefulness of our New York Board of Health, but if they could be armed with powers that would enable them to act more directly upon the prevention of disease they could be much more useful. If they could have authority to dictate the plumbing and ventilation of every structure, private as well as public, erected in this city, they could save the city a large percentage of its cruel mortality. If they could have the control of the cleaning of the streets, does anyone doubt that they would greatly improve the health of the city? We talk about the adulteration of food as if that were a great thing, and our Board of Health busies itself about it in the absence of other work, but the adulteration, the absolute poisoning, of the air we breathe, is of almost infinitely more importance. Dr. Roosa speaks of what is done in the way of preventive medicine by our wise system of quarantine, by which the city has been saved from destructive epidemics. With our yellow-fever lesson of last year fresh in memory, it really seems as if towns should learn something. There is no question that all these epidemics become fatal in the degree in which the air is vitiated by poisonous odors. When yellow fever or cholera visits a place, it becomes a terrible or a mild visitation, according to the conditions which it finds. If it finds a people already poisoned with foul streets and bad drainage, it finds food for a great and grave mortality. If it finds a place where everything is pure and sweet, it does not stay long or work such mischief. There are some States which have a Board of Health, or may have one in every town, armed with a considerable amount of power—with the power, at least, of holding inquests on private premises, and determining what shall be done to remedy evils; but what we really want most is a wider power of prevention, such as shall make it incumbent upon every builder to secure the approval of such a board before he can live in his house himself, or offer it for sale or rent.

Eccentricities of a Town Clock.
The old familiar sound of the town clock is again heard. Though not wound up nor running during the epidemic, it took some strange freaks on more than one occasion. At the funeral of Robert McClinton, our noble, faithful soldier-printer, the clock struck 1, though known not to have been running or striking for weeks before. A gentleman, whose family, including himself, numbered eight, while sitting by the bedside of his son, who was writhing in the hot grasp of yellow fever, was startled one night by this curious clock, which slowly and distinctly struck 7. He started from his sad reverie, and exclaimed, "There, one must die—we shall be only seven." And one died.—Port Gibson (Miss.) Southern Revere.

Chinese Doctrine.
Moy Jin Kee, a Chinaman, addressed a Methodist Sunday-school meeting in Harlem, N. Y., the other Sunday. Among his remarks was a comparison of the religion of his nation and that of the children before him. "We worship," said he, "one Great Spirit and many Josses; you a Great Spirit and His Son.

But the Americans could learn something of my people. Confucius said that drink was worse than a rattlesnake—rattlesnakes don't abuse their own children. The Chinese think drinking very bad; but they do something very bad, too—they smoke opium. But the man who smokes opium doesn't abuse his children—he only hurts himself."

Food Ill Digested.
Imperfectly nourishes the system, since it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Pale, haggard mortals, with dyspeptic stomachs, impoverished circulation and weak nerves, experience a marked and rapid improvement in their physical condition by availing themselves of that sure resource of the sick and debilitated, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This genial tonic and alterative lends an impetus to the processes of digestion which insures an adequate development of the materials of blood, fiber, and muscular tissue. Moreover, it soothes and strengthens overworked or weak nerves, counteracts a tendency to hypochondria or despondency, to which dyspeptic and bilious persons are peculiarly liable, and is an agreeable and wholesome appetizer and promoter of repose. The infirmities of age, and of delicate female constitutions, are greatly relieved by it; and it is a reliable preventive of, and remedy for, malarial fevers.

A Word to Doubters.
There is a good old English maxim that teaches us to "believe every man honest until we know him to be a villain." American custom seems to have reversed this law and he appears to make every man a villain until he has proved himself an honest man. As with people, so with things. Every article placed in our markets can lay claim to popular favor upon intrinsic merit and value alone. Continued popularity, therefore, is proof positive of intrinsic excellence. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are far more popular to-day than ever before. The people have tested them and know them to be genuine remedies for the diseases they are recommended to cure. The Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are the best alternative, tonic, and cathartic remedies that can be used in chronic diseases of the stomach and liver. The world-wide popularity of the Favorite Prescription, as a never-failing remedy for Female Diseases, would have alone secured to its discoverer the fame he has so richly won. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, of which Dr. Pierce is also proprietor, is recommended by those who have tested its virtues as a safe and reliable remedy for catarrh in its worst forms.

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C. N. U. No. 14
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Farmers' Column.

A Shorthorn Bull for the Colony.

Mr. Harm Lucas, of Fillmore, Allegan County, lately bought of E. S. Smith, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the shorthorn bull 5th Earl of Kalamazoo, 21,467 (American Shorthorn Hurd Book, Page 12560, Vol. 17.)

Mr. Lucas is one of our enterprising farmers and has come to the conclusion that the time has come when every intelligent farmer perceives that he cannot any longer afford to waste his fodder crops on natives and scallawags. That to raise steers that will only grow to 700 or 800 pounds in two years is folly, when he might as well have with the same amount of care, food, and shelter, good young and thrifty bullocks of 1200 to 1500 pounds.

The following is the pedigree and family breeding of the 5th Earl of Kalamazoo, 29,467.

Red, white marks. Calved Aug. 12th, 1877; bred by E. S. Smith, Cottage Grove Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich., sold Feb. 28th, 1879, to Harm Lucas, Fillmore, Allegan County, Mich.
Got by 8th Earl of Lakeview.....14166
1st dam Prairie Rose 3d (Vol. 15) by Union Duke..... 5236
2d " Prairie Rose 2d (Vol. 15) by Duke of Eckford..... 7920
3d " Prairie Rose (Vol. 9) by Orpheus..... 1971
4th " White Jacket 2d (Vol. 5) by Lord Byron..... 602
5th " White Jacket (Vol. 5) by Mannion 3d..... 1841
6th " Red Lady by Mannion 2d..... 1840
7th " Rose 3d by Nero..... 3195
8th " Rose 2d by Young Count..... 2437
9th " Rose by Young Count..... 2419
8th Earl of Lakeview, 14166, the size of the 5th Earl of Kalamazoo, 29,467, was by Element, 11518, out of Calm 15th by Starlight 5th 2359.

The 8th Earl of Lakeview was one of the finest show bulls in the State of Michigan, always took first prize at State, County or district fairs. In 1875 he was shown at the State fair at East Saginaw and took first prize in his class, and the societies diploma as best bull of any age on the ground. In 1876 he was again shown on the State fair grounds at Jackson, having to compete with ten of the best bulls in the State, he was again victorious and brought off the first honors of his class. The 8th Earl of Lakeview is owned by Messrs. Weeks, of Allegan, and his sire, Clement, is owned by Arthur Anderson, of Monticelli, Allegan County.

Union Duke, 5236, was got by Sirloin 2d, 5194, out of Roanette, by North Star, 1941; he was a superior stock getter, and Hon. Chas. E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo, said that "the old Duke's" helpers were invariably good milkers, and a large herd of cows kept at the Insane asylum at Kalamazoo, bred from the "Old Duke", are said to be very excellent at the pail.

Duke of Eckford, 7920, was got by Sheldon's Duke, 7260, out of New Year's Queen by Grand Duke of Cambridge, 4359. Sheldon's Duke, 7260, was got by the pure Duchess bull 7th Duke of Airdrie 5523, out of Poulina by Oxford Lad 4220. Pride of the Springs by Duke of Gloster (11392).

Orpheus, 1971, was got by Imported Duke of Gloster (11392) out of Imported Songstress by Snowball (10846).

Duke of Gloster (11392) was bred by Earl Durie, Tortworth Court, England, imported in 1833, by Messrs. Morris & Bocan, the property of James O. Sheldon, White Spring farm, Geneva, N. Y., got by Grand Duke (10284) out of Duchess 59th by the 2d Duke of Oxford (9046), he was a pure Duke or Duchess bull, and one of the best of the family ever imported to America. He was also the sire of R. A. Alexander's imported Duke of Airdrie (12730) known as the "Old Duke of Airdrie."

[Thus our farmers are getting another splendid opportunity of improving their stock, and make money faster and easier. The improvement of stock in this Colony has been neglected too long. Self-interest ought to teach our farmers better—if they would only read THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS they would learn a little more about it. Another thing that ought to be done (and we are happy to hear in some localities efforts are being made) is, to form societies and unite in one large Colony Agricultural Society, with this city as its centre, erect stalls, have fairs, create jealousy, competition, and as nearly as possible, perfection, in the cultivation of everything that is good and profitable. Come, who will make the first call for a meeting of farmers? It is high time—my friends! You have lost money enough already by trying to do without it.]

To exterminate woodchucks, put two ounces of rock powder in an old bottle; insert a yard of fuse; fill up the bottle with damp soil, tamping it tightly with a stick; drive home the cork; put the bottle into the mouth of the hole, with the end of the fuse sticking out; fill up the hole and all outlets, tramping the soil tightly; touch a match to the fuse, and in nine cases out of ten Mr. Chuck's house will prove to be his grave.—J. T. Van Wyck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-1

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at eight o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4, of mortgages, on page 366, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty five dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on **Monday, the Twelfth day of May**, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as the west eighth and 50-100 acres off of the north-east quarter of section twenty-four of township twenty-five in township six, north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Johnson road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.

Dated, February 11, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

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

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 nineteenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Aldert Plugger, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Maria Kanter, representing that said Aldert Plugger, lately died in said County of Ottawa intestate, and that his estate has been fully administered, and the administratrix discharged from further trust, but that the real estate belonging to said estate, has not been assigned to the heirs at law, and praying that this Court may adjudicate and determine who are the heirs at law, and entitled to said estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Tuesday, the fifteenth day of April** next, at nine o'clock, in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the probate office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND 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, Judge of Probate.

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JACOB VAN PUTTEN,

Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 18, A. D. 1879.

GERRIT A. KONING,

Assignee of Mortgage.

HOWARD & McBRIDE,

Attys for Assignee of Mortgage.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BITKAU,

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Burned out by the late Fire we re-opened in our new store just completed at our old stand on

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no

trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, AUG. 17, 1878.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

1-36w

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of two certain mortgages, the one bearing date the eleventh (11) day of January, 1869, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to George W. Densmore of same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the thirtieth day of January, 1869, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Liber H, of mortgages, on page 639, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said George W. Densmore on the 17th day of January, 1869, to Benton E. Green, and which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 13, of mortgages on page 23, on the 31st day of December, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m., upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and eighteen cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five (25) dollars as therein provided. The other said mortgage bearing date the tenth day of December, 1870, made and executed by William H. Linacre and Susan Linacre, his wife, of Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Guy S. Walden, of the township of Cascade, Kent County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the 14th day of December, 1871, at 8 o'clock p. m. in Liber V, of mortgages, on page 81, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Guy S. Walden on the sixteenth day of August, 1871, to Milton F. Marsh, which said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 323, on the 30th day of August, 1871, and which said mortgage was afterwards assigned by the said Milton F. Marsh on the 12th day of May, 1873, to Benton E. Green, which said last assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber R, of mortgages, on page 530, on the 14th day of May, 1873, at 8 o'clock, a. m., upon which last said mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date hereof for principal and interest, the sum of four hundred and fifty-nine (459) dollars and fifty cents (\$459.50) and also an attorney fee of \$15.00 as provided therein, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debts secured by said two mortgages, or that of either of them, or any part thereof; Now therefore notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgages and each of them, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said two mortgages will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises described in said two mortgages or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said two mortgages, together with interest and costs including said attorney fees, to-wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land known as the north-west quarter (¼) of the north-east quarter (¼) of section numbered thirty-two (32) town six (6) north of range thirteen (13) west, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county: on **Saturday the 12th day of April, 1879**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, JANUARY 2, 1879.

BENTON E. GREEN,

Assignee of said Mortgages.

LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for said Assignee.

48-13w

PILES

Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address

DR. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

1-26w

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

DR. C. STEVENS, Brockville, Ont.

Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.

42-1f

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Standard Trimmings, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace Collars, and Silks.

A Full line of Winter Cloaks and Shawls.

The largest and finest variety of Worsteds Goods.

(Gloves and Hosiery of all colors and sizes, double

Satin Ribbon, something entirely new, etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET

HOLLAND, MICH

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Robertus M. de Bruyn, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Abraham M. Kanter, administrator, with will annexed of said estate, representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying that a day may be appointed for examining and allowing his final account, and that he may be discharged from further trust. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Thursday, the tenth day of April** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said Petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND 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, Judge of Probate.

TAMAR SOLD

CURES CURES
Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, Catarrh, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Impotency, Seminal Losses, Scrophula, Rheumatism, &c.

Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted.

Address J. P. Mountain, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

NOTICE.

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

EDWIN R. MARKLE.

HOLLAND, Ottawa Co., Mich., March 1st, 1879.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS, default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Roelof A. Schouten and Gijbertje Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zeeland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zeeland, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 93, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of