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### Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 9: April 13, 1878

Holland City News

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Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 9: April 13, 1878" (1878). *Holland City News*: 1878. 15.

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 9.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 311.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

|          | 3 m.  | 6 m.  | 1 y.  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 Square | 2 50  | 5 00  | 8 00  |
| 2 "      | 5 00  | 10 00 | 17 00 |
| 3 "      | 7 50  | 15 00 | 25 00 |
| 4 Column | 10 00 | 17 00 | 32 00 |
| 5 "      | 12 50 | 22 00 | 40 00 |
| 6 "      | 15 00 | 27 00 | 45 00 |

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

| Trains.                           | Arrive at Holland. | Leave Holland. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Grand Rapids.                     | 11:55 a. m.        | 1:15 a. m.     |
| " "                               | 9:35 p. m.         | 5:15 p. m.     |
| Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids. | 10:45 a. m.        | 5:25 a. m.     |
| " "                               | 9:25 p. m.         | 8:35 p. m.     |
| New Buffalo & Chicago.            | 1:05 a. m.         | 12:15 "        |
| " "                               | 5:10 "             | 11:00 a. m.    |
| " "                               | 8:25 p. m.         | 9:45 "         |
| " "                               | 2:40 "             | " "            |

Mixed trains.  
Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
Monday only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be by Chicago time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

## Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

| Going North. | STATIONS.    | Going South. |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| No. 4. p. m. | No. 3. a. m. | No. 1. a. m. |
| 8:00         | 12:15        | 9:00         |
| 7:25         | 11:41        | 8:25         |
| 7:15         | 11:36        | 8:15         |
| 6:30         | 11:07        | 7:30         |
| 6:15         | 10:40        | 7:15         |
| 5:07         | 10:18        | 6:45         |
| 3:53         | 9:30         | 5:00         |

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

## Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Banking and exchange.

VAN PUTTEN J. & SON., Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold, Eighth street.

Barbers.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

FURUGSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over K. Herold's shoe store.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, W. N., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Palate, Oils, etc., Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Bero's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

Produce.

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

## General Dealers.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 8th and Market street.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Cider, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keeper of a fine Pool Table, No. 59 Eighth street.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Council Room, Van Landegend's block, Eighth street.

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at D. K. Meene's Drug Store, 8th street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

A. WILSON, N. G.

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

DAVID BERTCH, W. M.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL Sept 23, 1878.

## Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

|                        |       |    |
|------------------------|-------|----|
| Apples, 7 bushel       | \$ 55 | 40 |
| Beans, 7 bushel        | 1 00  | "  |
| Butter, 7 lb           | 18    | "  |
| Clover seed, 7 lb      | 18    | "  |
| Eggs, 7 dozen          | 8     | "  |
| Honey, 7 lb            | 15    | "  |
| Hay, 7 ton             | 6 00  | "  |
| Onions, 7 bushel       | 1 00  | "  |
| Potatoes, 7 bushel     | 20    | "  |
| Timothy seed, 7 bushel | 25    | "  |
| Wool, 7 lb             | 20    | "  |

Wood, Staves, Etc.

|                          |         |   |
|--------------------------|---------|---|
| Cordwood, maple, dry     | \$ 2 50 | " |
| " beach, dry             | 2 00    | " |
| " green                  | 1 75    | " |
| Hemlock Bark             | 4 00    | " |
| Staves, pork, white oak  | 10 00   | " |
| Staves, Tierce           | 12 00   | " |
| Heading bolts, soft wood | 2 54    | " |
| Heading bolts, hardwood  | 2 75    | " |
| Stave bolts, softwood    | 3 25    | " |
| Stave bolts, hardwood    | 3 00    | " |
| Railroad ties            | 10      | " |
| Shingles, A & M          | 3 00    | " |

Grain, Feed, Etc.

|                         |         |   |
|-------------------------|---------|---|
| Wheat, white 7 bushel   | \$ 1 05 | " |
| Corn, shelled 7 bushel  | 1 00    | " |
| Oats, 7 bushel          | 25      | " |
| Buckwheat, 7 bushel     | 50      | " |
| Brass, 7 ton            | 16 00   | " |
| Feed, 7 ton             | 18 00   | " |
| " 100 lb.               | 1 05    | " |
| Barley, 7 100 lb.       | 1 00    | " |
| Widening, 7 100 lb.     | 1 10    | " |
| Flour, 7 100 lb.        | 2 00    | " |
| Pearl Barley, 7 100 lb. | 3 00    | " |

Meats, Etc.

|                           |       |       |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Beef, dressed per lb.     | 4     | 2 5   |
| Pork                      | 3 1/2 | 4     |
| Lard                      | 10    | 2 1/2 |
| Smoked Meat               | 2 10  | "     |
| " Ham                     | 2 07  | "     |
| " Shoulders               | 2 07  | "     |
| Tallow, per lb.           | 2     | 4     |
| Turkeys                   | 2 10  | "     |
| Chickens, dressed per lb. | 2     | 1     |

## H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.

7-14

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

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in!

Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy-five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10c. Try it.

3-4m

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

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness, or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Wm. Van Putten, Holland, Michigan.

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

A large stock of Papers and Envelopes just received at

L. T. KANTERS.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

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

45-1y

For the latest style of Princess Dress Fans go to

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Try Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market.

## Mr. Whittier and the Jar of Butter.

The *Saratogian* prints the following letter addressed to its editor:

Sir: Some years ago a lady residing at Pond Hills, a little hamlet near the house of the bachelor poet, J. G. Whittier, presented him with a jar of butter, for which he returned the following characteristic expression of thanks:

"Words butter no parsnips," the adage says, An to fill up the trencher is better than praise.

So, trust me, dear friend, that while eating thy butter

The thanks that I feel are far more than I utter.

Kind Providence grant thee a life without ill, May the cows never dry up that feed on Pond Hills, May the cream never fall in thy collar so cold, Nor thy hand lose its cunning to change it to gold!

Thrice welcome to him who, unblest with a wife, Site and bundles alone at theripped seams of life, In the womanly kindness which plies his fate, And sews on his buttons or flaps up his plate!

Russian Characteristics.

The whole government of Russia has been toned down from the Russia of twenty years ago. I witnessed in St. Petersburg the reception of the Emperor upon his return from this war. After leaving his carriage to go to his palace the people crowded around him and pushed him about as Americans would a politician. The reception was the most enthusiastic I ever saw, and he seemed to enjoy it thoroughly.

It is true that some of the poorer classes of Russians are very ignorant, and the nation itself is not so far advanced in civilization as other European nations are, but it must be considered what a vast area of population there is to reach and civilize. The resources of the country are infinite. In the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea there are rivers of petroleum running away, and the mineral wealth of the country is enormous. But the Russians have not the energy which Americans possess, hence the great bulk of this wealth lies undeveloped. They import petroleum from this country. The people are more conservative and careful in taking risks than Americans are, although many rise from the lowest conditions to positions of affluence and some make their fortunes, rapidly. A shrewd ignorant fellow will crop out there and become rich, just as they do in America.

They have not the great inventive faculty of Americans and other peoples and they are not very quick to adopt the improvements of other nations to their own use. For example, in their immense grain trade they do not use elevators, but handle this product altogether with shovels. They lose time in this way, and when their grain does get into the market it is generally dirty and sells for less than it would otherwise bring. Besides, it usually goes to market in bags, while in England and America they ship it in bulk, which makes it less liable to spoil.

The people in the interior provinces of Russia are some of them, very ignorant, while the higher classes in the cities are as much enlightened as those of any other nation. Not many speak the English language, but there is and always has been a very friendly sentiment on the part of the Russians toward our country. The cause of some parts of the population being so highly civilized and other parts rather benighted may be accounted for in the fact that the race, spread over such an immense area of country, is not easily reached and centralized. But with their mineral wealth and other resources there is an immense prospective power belonging to them. It is this that makes other nations anxious and uneasy in issues like the present. It is this that Napoleon the First had before him when he spoke about his ultimately getting into his possessions all of Asia Minor. The Russians develop slowly, as is the case with all great nations. They are badly priest-ridden, and that probably, is a cause that keeps them back. Out of the three hundred and sixty-five days of the year I forget how many holidays they keep, but they are a great many, and the giving of their time to these observances is an immense waste. But too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Alexander for his untiring efforts to promote the good of his people.—*Ex-Minister Baker in the Philadelphia Times.*

SENATOR Lamar of Mississippi sent this toast to be read at a meeting of Irishmen in Atlanta, Ga., on St. Patrick's Day: "The typical Irishman: His home—the world. His friends—all the peoples. His faith—his own. No clime to him so cold that will not produce a shamrock; no soil so barren as will not grow a shillal. Foremost at a fight, a frolic, or a funeral, his generous nature finds a blow for the bad, a smile for the glad, or a tear for the sad."

## A Horoscope for the Empire of the Pacific.

Twenty years hence nearly all the breadstuffs for export from the United States will be produced in the country west of the Rocky Mountains. The exceptions will be in the surplus productions of corn in the Mississippi Valley. The agriculture of all the vast region west of the Rocky Mountains is still in its infancy. Some of the great territories are not yet producing breadstuffs enough for home consumption. That was true of Oregon a few years ago. Now there is a great fleet of wheat-laden ships sailing from her principal port every year. Utah Territory, with the exception of a little spot about Salt Lake, made no show of agricultural products. Now the best potatoes found west of the Mississippi River are produced in Utah and sent to California in great quantities for consumption. Fruit culture has been pursued beyond the Sierra. The great apple orchards will be far up the mountains on either slope. The culture of the grape and the wine interests will be west of the Sierra, although it is just possible that we have not yet found the best soils for the production of wine grapes. The maximum of lumber production has already been reached in the states east of the Mississippi. The eastern timber belt has been explored and most of the land reduced to private possession. The timber belt of the Pacific coast, north of Oregon, covers an area clear up to the north limit of Alaska, or as the climate will permit. No impression has been made upon the forests of Alaska, and the timber resources of Washington Territory will last a long time.

The facts worthy of special notice are, that in all the vast region on this side of the Rocky Mountains, from Mexico to Behring's Strait, the production of great staples is yet in its infancy. In particular places mining may have been carried to the limit of production. So of wheat cultivation and of the production of lumber. But for one exhausted mine there are a hundred which have not been fairly opened; and for one acre of land where a maximum production has been obtained, there are a hundred acres which have not been brought under cultivation. The great cedar forests of the Northwest coast have hardly been touched; and it is only near the water's edge that much impression has been made upon the forests of fir.

All our industrial development is the product of less than two million people. They have dotted the coast with a few small towns, have built one large city, and have laid the foundations of many others. The Empire of the West is waiting for population. It comes in slowly, but surely! California is pushing up toward a million. The territories are filling up; and within a quarter of a century there will probably be ten states on this side of the Rocky Mountains. These states will include an area of the most important mineral, wheat and lumber production. Every large and fertile valley will be made accessible by railroad, and every great belt of mines will be reached in the same way. It has taken twenty-five years to get the leverage of a great industrial empire; but it is attained at last.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Literary Treat.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE.

This valuable monthly has become a general favorite throughout the country. No such publication graced our homes before the great publisher became inspired with the happy thought which led him to the enterprise, a little over a year ago. Under the able management of its distinguished editor, Dr. C. F. Deems, like wine it improves with age, and there is no doubt whatever but that Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine will continue to increase in public esteem and patronage until it reaches a circulation unprecedented in the annals of periodical literature.

The May Number of this precious work is now ready. It contains a large variety of articles, home and foreign matters, masterly editorials on timely subjects, stories, poems, paragraphs, music, sermons, wit, fun, etc., etc., calculated to interest, instruct and elevate the millions of all ages, classes, sects and beliefs. Its 128 quarto pages teem with matter both religious and secular, original and selected, non sectarian and extremely pleasing, illustrated with 100 beautiful engravings. The best living writers and artists contribute to this magazine. It will be well to send 25 cents to the publisher for a specimen copy.

Annual Subscription, \$3; Single Numbers, 25 cents, post-paid. Address your order to Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

There has been a terrible accident on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Slatington, Pa. An oil train, going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, dashed into the rear of another freight train, which had stopped to allow a hot box to cool off. The engine of the oil train exploded, setting fire to the oil, and the entire train was destroyed. Four cars of merchandise were also burned. Total loss, \$200,000. An oil tank exploded soon after the collision, scattering the burning oil in all directions, killing four persons and wounding twenty-one. At Chester, Pa., a few days ago, Clements Lloyd, aged 40, killed his wife and himself. Jealousy was the cause. A real tragedy was enacted before a horrified audience gathered in a Pawtucket (R. I.) theater the other evening. One of the acts to be performed was the shooting of an apple from the head of a performer. Mlle. Volante, a trapeze performer, held the apple on her head, and Mrs. Jennie Fowler was to shoot the apple. With uncommon recklessness, the shooter stood with her back to the mark, taking aim by reflection in a mirror. The rifle was discharged, and Mlle. Volante fell dead on the stage, shot through the forehead.

A blood-curdling disaster occurred at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., on the morning of the 7th inst. The insane department of the county-house was fired by J. C. Ford, an inmate from Hornellsville. Nearly seventy patients were in the building, and fifteen-five males and ten females perished in the flames. Some escaped, and forty or more were rescued. One was fatally injured. Ford, who fired the building, was subject to fits of aberration, but had never before done anything violent or dangerous. He was trusted, and had for some time been given almost complete liberty, while many of the others were kept closely confined under lock and key and iron-grated windows. Ford had a lamp in his room, and it is supposed, while temporarily insane he set fire to the bedding in his room. A fifty-horse-power boiler in the engine-room of the Boston stamping manufactory of Seavey & Co., Cambridge, Mass., exploded the other day. Three men were killed, another fatally injured, and three others more or less wounded.

The Wellfleet (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits of \$422,163, and the South Boston Savings Bank, with deposits of \$1,565,962, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of the depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new Savings-Bank Statute.

Sexton, the champion billiard player, was robbed the other night, in Hartford, Ct., of the valuable champion badge and other property. Thomas Benny and Harry Brennan were killed at Tottenham, Pa., last week, by an explosion of sulphur in a coal mine.

### THE WEST.

Detroit papers report the drowning of Henry Crouch, his wife and two children in a pond near Augusta, Mich., caused by the capsizing of a boat.

Horst & Buehler, lumber dealers, Indianapolis, Ind., have suspended. The failure was caused by the fraudulent action of Joseph W. Bugbee, brother of the junior partner, and hitherto an honored and respected citizen. To cover his own losses he drew heavily against the firm, using as collateral the notes of parties in the West whose signatures are admitted to be forgeries. Bugbee confesses issuing \$132,000 of these notes. The revelation of his crime caused a great sensation in Indianapolis. The paying teller of the American National Bank of Detroit is a defaulter to the amount of over \$5,000. The residence of J. J. Winegardner, a farmer at Rushville, Fairfield county, Ohio, was entered by burglars a few nights since, and \$8,000 in currency stolen.

Hon. Henry Fairbanks, Mayor of Terre Haute, and a wealthy and honored citizen, is dead.

There is stored in the elevators of Chicago 720,694 bushels of wheat, 1,253,015 bushels of corn, 251,303 bushels of oats, 105,116 bushels of rye and 536,504 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 2,846,532 bushels against 8,890,737 bushels at this period last year.

### THE SOUTH.

A telegram from Dallas, Texas, says "the through express train on the Texas Pacific road was stopped and robbed at Eagle Ford station. The express messenger and mail agent surrendered without resistance. The passengers were not molested. The amount stolen is not known. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by the same party that recently robbed a train at Hutchins and Allen station, on the Central Texas road."

Sunday, April 7, was a great day for the sports of San Antonio, Texas. Thousands of people turned out to witness a fight between a lioness and an immense Texas bull. The lioness had been starved to increase her ferocity. It was overdone, and left her weak and entirely at the mercy of the bull, which, in about ten minutes, had well-nigh gored her to death.

The Sandy Fashion, a small steamer running from Catlettsburg, Ky., up the Sandy river, exploded her boilers at the mouth of the Sandy, and sank in three minutes in time feet of water. Four persons were instantly killed, and a number badly injured. Accounts from the Texas border show that recently there have been but few, if any, incursions from the Mexican side.

William Brady, the Sheriff of Lincoln county, N. M., and his deputy, Hindman, were recently assassinated by a party of four men belonging to one of two factions who have for a long time been at deadly war. Four men, including a Deputy United States Marshal, are under arrest for the crime.

### WASHINGTON.

Representative Wood is confident that his tariff bill will go through the House without a ministerial change.

A Washington telegram says there are indications that the bill to repeal the Resumption act will be favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee at an early day.

The House Elections Committee have agreed, by a unanimous vote, to dismiss the South Carolina contested-election case of O'Conor (Dem.) against Cain (Rep.) the sitting member.

The receipts of internal revenue for the fiscal year 1877 to April 9 were \$88,908,322; for the same period this year, \$83,179,933; decrease, \$5,728,389.

### GENERAL.

The rush of people to Europe has fairly begun, and nearly every steamer sailing from New York is crowded to its full capacity.

A Toronto dispatch says the Manitoba sections of the Canada Pacific railway are being

rapidly constructed. Several thousand workmen are engaged at \$2 a day.

EX-CONGRESSMAN VANCE, of Ohio, who some time ago mysteriously disappeared, has turned up in San Francisco, Cal. He is insane.

### POLITICAL.

The election in Rhode Island has resulted in the choice of Van Zandt, Republican, for Governor by about 3,000 majority. The Greenback candidate received 533 votes.

A PRIVATE meeting of the Republican National Committee and old Congressional Committee was held at Washington one evening last week. John A. Logan presided. There were present E. Chandler, E. Hale, W. E. Chandler, Charles Foster, and others. The object of the meeting was to consult informally about the organization of the party for the fall campaign. It was decided to ask the Republicans in Congress to reorganize the Congressional Committee, and to make arrangements for an earnest fight to carry the next Congress.

A Washington dispatch says, "It is intimated that the Senate will insist that all nominations hereafter sent to that body shall contain the State from which the persons are appointed, and fuller reasons for the appointment." This New York Tribune's Washington correspondent interviewed several Senators on Blair's Maryland resolutions to unseat Hayes. Davis and Morgan both agreed that the Supreme Court of the United States, if the case was brought to its attention, would hold that Congress had already exercised its reserve power under the constitution to settle the Presidential difficulty by the creation of the Electoral Commission. Neither of them is in favor of reopening the electoral controversy.

About 1,000 business men of Milwaukee have signed an address to President Hayes, approving his administration and his efforts to reform the civil service, and also endorsing his Southern policy. A good word is spoken for Secretary Schurz, and Senator Howe's philippic is characterized as unwisdom and unskillful for.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Advices from Havana report that 2,000 Cuban insurgents surrendered in the jurisdiction of Manzanillo during March. Of these 1,250 were men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to 2,030 pieces.

ROUMANIA is bitterly opposed to the cession of Bessarabia to Russia, as well as several other provisions of the treaty of San Stefano, and a rupture between the Russians and Rumanians is exceedingly probable.

A LONDON dispatch says the trustees of the champion pedestrian belt have decided that O'Leary is entitled to take it to America, and anybody challenging him must go to America, unless O'Leary agrees to compete in England. It is announced from St. Petersburg that Gen. Tchernayeff has been appointed to the command of a special corps of volunteers destined to penetrate rapidly into the heart of Central Asia, in the country where the Russian armies have already been on several expeditions.

RUSSIA'S organs tell Russia that, in negotiating the treaty of San Stefano, she did not sufficiently consider the interests of other powers, and that she can only purchase the complete fulfillment of the treaty by success in another war. The tone of these articles is moderate, but unmistakably hostile to the maintenance of Russia's present position.

It is announced from Constantinople that the current of feeling in the Turkish Government is now running wholly against Russia. A correspondent at Pesth has had an interview with M. Tisza, Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, who said Austria-Hungary would go to war if necessary to prevent the establishment of a Slav state on her southern frontier.

In the British House of Lords, on the 8th inst., Lord Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's message calling out the reserves, and followed with a speech which was repeatedly cheered. Sir Stafford Northcote moved the address in the House of Commons, and made a speech. He was followed by Gladstone, who urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a preliminary conference.

Tax cable brings an outline of Russia's reply to England. It is argumentative and conciliatory, rather than dogmatic; points to the fact that the San Stefano treaty is preliminary only as proof that Russia did not expect to exclude Europe from a voice in ulterior arrangements; defends the stipulations as to Bulgaria, which it is said, will be no more under Russia's influence than Rumania has been; and asserts that the annexed territory in Armenia has only been taken for defensive purposes. The reply may be accepted as an invitation for a renewal of negotiations, but it does not promise Austria and England much satisfaction from the renewal.

Unsuccessful efforts have been made to negotiate a new Russian loan in Paris. Turkey is making fresh purchases of arms. All the garrisons on the Danube, from its mouth to the Serbian frontier, have been occupied by Russian troops. The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree, directing that, in conformity with the proclamation of the 28th of March, the restoration to its owners of all property embargoed for political offenses shall begin immediately.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, April 3.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted another day to the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Booth and Dawes, after which there was a long running debate. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate and placed on the calendar.

HOUSE.—Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Rules, reported back the resolution admitting one representative of each public journal which employs a permanent correspondent for reporting the proceedings of Congress to the halls and passageways around the House. Adopted. Mr. Reagan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The case of Doorkeeper Polk was the subject of another long discussion in the House.

Thursday, April 4.—SENATE.—The Senate indulged in an animated debate over the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, Messrs. Thurman, Matthews, Blaine, Hill and Conkling being the chief participants. The contest finally narrowed down to Messrs. Thurman and Hill, neither of whom seemed disposed to let the other have the last word, and, even after the adjournment, the dispute continued their arguments as they left the Capitol. A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a select committee of seven to consider the subject of taking the tenth census. The Senate authorized the printing of 25,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butler introduced a bill to authorize the release of fractional currency of the denominations of 25 and 50 cents. The House finally disposed of the case of Doorkeeper Polk by adopting the report of Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, declaring the office of Doorkeeper vacant.

Friday, April 5.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill, discussed the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Butler and Cox furnished considerable amusement by a wrangle over the election of Doorkeeper, in which they indulged in a good deal of wit at the expense of each

other. It was brought about by Mr. Butler nominating Gen. James Shields for the vacant position, and insisting in going into an election before a caucus had been held by either party. The House decided to postpone the election to Monday. After spending some time on the private calendar, the House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, April 8.—SENATE.—Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Department. Mr. Matthews gave notice of his proposed substitute for a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act. Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill relative to the rank of certain retired military officers. The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kan., was taken up, amended so as to limit the cost to \$200,000, and passed. There was a brief discussion on the subject of repealing the law which authorizes four regiments of colored troops. The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed without action.

HOUSE.—The Doorkeeper controversy was settled after a long and bitter partisan debate, in which Ben Butler and Sam Cox were the central figures, by the election of Field, the Democratic caucus nominee. The vote was as follows: Field, 101; all Democrats; James Shields, 101; all Republicans except one (Springer); John H. Trent, 4; all Republicans. On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. There were only six negative votes—Messrs. Randolph, White of Pennsylvania, O'Neill, Jones, Cox of Ohio and Acklin. Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates \$33,000,373.

Tuesday, April 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Morrill reported from the Finance Committee a bill to repair and put in operation the mint at New Orleans. The General Deficiency bill was reported, and placed on the calendar. The Pacific Railroad Funding bill was discussed, but no vote was taken. Mr. W. Field, 123; all Democrats; James Shields, 101; all Republicans except one (Springer); John H. Trent, 4; all Republicans. On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Missouri, the rules were suspended and a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint James Shields a Brigadier General of the United States army on the retired list, his pay to commence from the time of the passage of the bill. There were only six negative votes—Messrs. Randolph, White of Pennsylvania, O'Neill, Jones, Cox of Ohio and Acklin. Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. It appropriates \$33,000,373.

HOUSE.—Mr. Buckner, the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, reported back the bill to substitute treasury notes for national bank notes. A point of order was raised that the bill must go to the committee of the whole, which the Speaker sustained, and it was so referred. Mr. Wright offered a concurrent resolution, proposing to issue \$400,000,000 of national States notes, to be known as "national money." It is so long that the present business of the country is suspended, and directs the issue of \$100,000,000 of United States notes, to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be placed in circulation at the earliest moment. Referred. Mr. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, made a long speech in explanation and advocacy of the Tariff bill.

### FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Spicy Colloquy Between Ben Butler and Sam Cox.

[Associated Press Report.] Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, put in nomination for the position of Doorkeeper Gen. James Shields, of Missouri (Democrat). Mr. Butler presented Gen. Shields as a Union maimed soldier.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he did not desire to interfere when so honorable a gentleman as Gen. Shields was nominated in pursuance to the rules of the House, but the Democratic party preferred to have the matter settled tomorrow.

Mr. Butler said if he had not believed that a majority of the House would have selected Gen. Shields he would not have pressed his motion. That gentleman had been shot in the Mexican war, and had had his arm shattered in the late war. He was an old man, had been a member of the House and United States Senator, and was now without means of support.

Mr. Cox—Why have you not provided for him in all these years? There was no intention to throw dishonor on Gen. Shields by the action of that side of the House, but the gentlemen on the other side had had the disposition of 90,000 offices, and why had they not discovered that distinguished soldier until this emergency?

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, to Butler—Why did you turn him out of Congress when he was elected by a majority of thousands?

Mr. Butler—Don't howl. That was a question of election, and men sometimes vote according to partisan views on questions of election.

Mr. Butler denied that he sought any clap-trap popularity by offering the resolution. He simply desired to provide for an old soldier. He was surprised that he should be reproached by the other side of the House because, by voting for a Democrat in a contested-election case, he had followed the dictates of his conscience, and he had no thought he should live to hear again in the House an attack upon him by the gentleman from New York (Cox). He thought that on a former occasion that gentleman had learned enough not to do it again, but he (Butler) would be merciful now.

Mr. Cox—I don't want any mercy.

Mr. Butler—Shoo fly, don't bother me!

Mr. Butler—It is said by the gentleman from New York (Cox) that we did not take care of Gen. Shields before. To that I answer, that the Democrats have had two Congressmen, this one and another one. They have had caucuses where we did not interfere with them, and why did it not occur to them to take that gallant man for Doorkeeper instead of the gentleman whom they deserted yesterday? Again, why need any caucuses on this question? Why say we will do something for him some other time? Now is the accepted time. Now is the day of salvation on this question of Doorkeeper. It may never come again. It is only "while the lamp holds out to burn that the vilest sinners may return." The flame is flickering now, and low. It may go out between this and 7 o'clock, and no space left for repentance, and then the shout shall go up to heaven, "Lost! lost!" again forever. Why do we debate this question? Is there a man who says Gen. Shields is unfit for the position? No. What then is the objection? That he is too fit for it, too good, too noble to hold it, and that the Doorkeeper's place is not fit for him? The only reason I have to believe that it is not fit for him is, because its last two occupants

were not fit for it. I should think the place might have been fairly fit for him, because his case seems to have been answered by the text: "Better be a doorkeeper in the house of the Lord than a dweller in the tents of the wicked."

Mr. Cox, of New York—A word of personal nature in reply to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler). That gentleman is always known to be rich in intrigues of a political nature, and this is perhaps one of them; but I never knew him before to have any poverty of wit, or to repeat his old wit again. So far as independence of party is concerned, I have never known it to be shown until since he was beaten in the Salem district. Now he is becoming independent. He did not vote with his party yesterday, and I did not vote with some of the friends on my side, so there was a party between us there. So far as independence is concerned in voting for the extension of slavery, I am not too old to remember that he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention.

A voice—You mean Charleston.

Mr. Cox—Yes; he committed himself twice on the slavery question, so that he ought to be very lenient.

Mr. Butler (who had approached to near where Mr. Cox was speaking)—I am.

Mr. Cox (addressing Mr. Butler directly)—And, when growing older, you ought to grow in grace day by day. I will bring you up here to the anxious bench and pray over you. There is not a man anywhere whom I should rather lift by kindly prayer than the distinguished intellectual gentleman from Massachusetts. I do not say that he needs it more than other members. I know the good points of his character. I know his friendly heart. I know many things about him which the world does not know, and count to his honor and integrity. It is no laughable matter; but I beg the gentleman never hereafter to repeat that little old stale wit.

Mr. Cox (as in the act of benediction)—Then I will send you to your seat now, pardoned. Go and sit down, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

Mr. Butler (sitting down)—I do not see anything to reply to.

### Commerce of the World.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour, iron, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, furs and potash. China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, borax, silks, cassia, filigree work, ivory ware and porcelain.

Turkey exports opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, shawls, camlets and morocco.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow, and cattle.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, flour, wines, essences, dyestuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, molasses and salt.

Spain exports wines, brandies, iron, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silks and woolens.

Austria exports minerals, raw and manufactured silk, thread, glass, wax, tar, nutgall, wines, honey and mathematical instruments.

Brazil exports coffee, indigo, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other stones, gums, mahogany and india-rubber.

Hindustan exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dyestuffs.

France exports wines and brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Prussia exports linens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco and porcelain.

England exports cottons and woolens, glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt and coal, watches, tin, silks and linens.

East India exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzine, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandalwood, zinc and nuts.

The West Indies export sugar and molasses, rum, tobacco and cigars, mahogany, dyewood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, wax, ginger and spices.

### Official Poetry.

There have been a good many "sweet singers" reported since she of Michigan burst upon a waiting world, but the one that takes the rag off the bush is the stanza profusely scattered through its pages:

The question being,  
Will the House agree to the bill?  
It was agreed to.  
The title was read.  
The question being,  
Will the House agree to the title?  
It was agreed to.

It looks like poetry, if it isn't; and it has to be set in this shape because the Record is paid for by the page, and the shorter the lines the fatter is the contractor's "take."—Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer.

### An Unwilling Manslayer.

A most unfortunate man, a resident of Murray county, Ga., has, since the war, accidentally killed five men. The first was slain by an ax slipping from his hand and striking the victim on the head; the second he drowned by snagging and sinking a boat in which the pair were crossing a stream; the third was shot through the brain, being mistaken for a turkey; the fourth was killed by a tree he had chopped down; and the fifth was killed at a log-rolling. He was put on trial for his life on several occasions, but each time was exonerated from all blame. He is a peaceable, law-abiding man, simply the victim of a chain of unhappy circumstances.—Oglethorpe Echo.

### A BALM FOR EVERY ILL.

Alex. H. Stephens' Panacea for the Country's Woes.

[From the Washington Post.]

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced in the House yesterday a bill which contemplates important changes in the financial system of the country. Mr. Stephens has been carefully studying the national finances for a long while with a view of effecting such legislation as would bring some relief. He has consulted the financial officers of the Government and many of the most influential members of Congress on the subject. Mr. Stephens' measure will undoubtedly command sufficient support in the House to secure its passage, most likely in its present shape or substantially so. The title is, "A bill for the relief of the financial embarrassment of the country, and to facilitate a return to specie payment without affecting the commerce, business and industries of the people, and for other purposes." The text is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and required to raise, to keep and maintain the amount of coin and bullion in the treasury at or above \$100,000,000, and when it exceeds that amount he shall redeem the present outstanding United States legal-tender notes, when presented in sums of \$1,000 and upwards, with coin of full legal standard, but when the metal in the treasury sinks below \$50,000,000 such redemption shall cease, and he shall exchange the present issue of 4 per centum bonds at par for such notes as may be presented, until the metal in the treasury rises to over \$100,000,000, when he shall resume redemption in coin, and thus continue to redeem in coin or bonds as the state of the metal fund in the treasury may require under the act. The Secretary of the Treasury shall also change the plates for printing United States legal-tender notes, so that they shall bear simply the inscription that they are exchangeable with bonds as hereinafter provided, at the option of the holder, and receivable for all public and private dues, together with the value they represent, and on and after the 1st day of July, 1878, the issue from the new plates shall be substituted for all the old issue in the hands of the Government and for all that may come into the treasury, and shall be exchanged for all old notes presented at the treasury. And, to aid in maintaining the exchangeable value of the United States notes and coins, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed and required to prepare a series of 3 per centum 3-20 bonds, to be known as home savings bonds, in denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, which shall at all times be kept by all authorized agents for the sale of any other bonds of the Government, and exchangeable at par with any new treasury notes, or certificates of value or legal standard coin, or any gold or silver bars on which may be stamped their value in standard coin. These bonds shall be paid upon demand in any new United States notes or certificates of value at any and all times. The interest shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal at maturity of the last coupon in the same, but if the bonds be called for, payment by the treasury before maturity the principal shall be paid in coin. All excess of moneys in the treasury over \$100,000,000 of metal and \$25,000,000 of the United States notes shall be used to purchase the highest interest-bearing securities of the Government that can be paid at par, and when the metal fund exceeds \$150,000,000 or the note fund exceeds \$40,000,000, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall reduce the interest upon all future issues of bonds hereinafter authorized, the one-half of 1 per cent. at a time, to be repeated yearly until the United States notes will return in circulation to the amount of \$325,000,000, below which they shall not be reduced. And on or after the 1st day of July, 1878, the business of the treasury shall be so conducted as to relieve, so far as possible, the burden of taxation from the people and secure the prompt conversion of the higher interest-bearing securities to or below 4 per cent, and to this end all provisions for a sinking fund are hereby suspended until such time as the debt be brought to or below the rate of 4 per cent. per annum interest, when payment of the principal may again be resumed. And all provisions of law inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE General Conference of the Methodist Church South will be held in Atlanta on the first Wednesday in May. The relations to each other of the two great branches of American Methodism will form the chief subject of discussion.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

|                     |       |        |          |
|---------------------|-------|--------|----------|
| BEVERLY             | ..... | \$8.00 | @ 10.50  |
| HOGS                | ..... | 3.80   | @ 4.25   |
| COTTON              | ..... | 10 1/2 | @ 10 1/2 |
| WHEAT—Superfine     | ..... | 4.40   | @ 4.85   |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago | ..... | 1.28   | @ 1.29   |
| CORN—Western Mixed  | ..... | .55    | @ .57    |
| OATS—Mixed          | ..... | .31    | @ .35    |
| RYE—Western         | ..... | .10    | @ .12    |
| PORK—New Mess.      | ..... | 10.15  | @ 10.25  |
| LARD                | ..... | 7      | @ 7 1/4  |

#### CHICAGO.

|                              |       |         |            |
|------------------------------|-------|---------|------------|
| BEVERLY—Choice Graded Steers | ..... | 5.00    | @ 5.25     |
| Choice Native                | ..... | 4.80    | @ 4.90     |
| Cows and Heifers             | ..... | 3.00    | @ 3.75     |
| Butcher's Steers             | ..... | 3.40    | @ 3.75     |
| Medium to Fair               | ..... | 4.00    | @ 4.35     |
| HOGS—Live                    | ..... | 3.40    | @ 3.90     |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Spring           | ..... | 1.06    | @ 1.08 1/2 |
| WHEAT—No. 3 Spring           | ..... | 1.02    | @ 1.03     |
| CORN—No. 2                   | ..... | .38     | @ .41      |
| OATS—No. 2                   | ..... | .22 1/2 | @ .25      |
| RYE—No. 2                    | ..... | .55     | @ .58 1/2  |
| BARLEY—No. 2                 | ..... | .41     | @ .45      |
| BUTTER—Choice Creamery       | ..... | .80     | @ .85      |
| Eggs—Fresh                   | ..... | 10      | @ 12       |
| PORK—Mess.                   | ..... | 9.00    | @ 9.15     |
| LARD                         | ..... | 6 1/2   | @ 7        |

#### MILWAUKEE.

|              |       |      |            |
|--------------|-------|------|------------|
| WHEAT—No. 1  | ..... | 1.14 | @ 1.15 1/2 |
| WHEAT—No. 2  | ..... | 1.09 | @ 1.10     |
| CORN—No. 2   | ..... | .40  | @ .41      |
| OATS—No. 2   | ..... | .24  | @ .25      |
| RYE—No. 2    | ..... | .58  | @ .59      |
| BARLEY—No. 2 | ..... | .44  | @ .45      |

#### ST. LOUIS.

|                      |       |       |            |
|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall | ..... | 1.10  | @ 1.12 1/2 |
| CORN—Mixed           | ..... | .38   | @ .39      |
| OATS—No. 2           | ..... | .25   | @ .26      |
| RYE                  | ..... | .59   | @ .60      |
| PORK—Mess.           | ..... | 9.50  | @ 9.60     |
| LARD                 | ..... | 6 1/2 | @ 7        |
| HOGS                 | ..... | 3.25  | @ 3.70     |
| CATTLE               | ..... | 2.10  | @ 2.15     |

#### CINCINNATI.

|            |       |      |         |
|------------|-------|------|---------|
| WHEAT—Red. | ..... | 1.10 | @ 1.13  |
| CORN       | ..... | .40  | @ .41   |
| OATS       | ..... | .25  | @ .26   |
| RYE        | ..... | .60  | @ .62   |
| PORK—Mess. | ..... | 9.90 | @ 10.00 |
| LARD       | ..... | 7    | @ 7 1/4 |

#### TOLEDO.

|                   |       |      |        |
|-------------------|-------|------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 1 White | ..... | 1.26 | @ 1.27 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red   | ..... | 1.21 | @ 1.22 |
| CORN              | ..... | .43  | @ .44  |
| OATS—             |       |      |        |



## SABBATH READING.

### Hope.

For pain is never wholly pain,  
Nor bleakness wholly cold;  
The lightning shows the midnight rain,  
To be a shower of liquid gold.  
A star breaks through the cloudy rift,  
A lamp shines in one loving heart,  
Hope speeds across the heaving drift,  
And waves her torch from off the land.  
The soul alone, a spark divine,  
Struck from the chariot wheels of God,  
Unquenchable will ever shine  
And pierce the darkness of the road.  
From sorrow, joy exultant springs;  
From stormy night the splendid morn;  
The angels came on thrilling wings  
When in the stable Christ was born,  
And from the manger Christ has gone  
Down through the shades of weeping night,  
Up to a love-lit throne,  
Which points o'er heaven its tender light.  
As He has gone, so we must go,  
Through valleys dim with tearful rain,  
Nor find our sorrow hopeless woe,  
Nor pain, though weary, wholly pain.  
—W. M. C. Gray, in the Advance.

### Pleasure and Goodness.

Could the verdict of all experience be found as to whence comes the most of good, that verdict would be cheerfulness and character. The ancient maxim, "A sound mind in a sound body," may have implied this habitual cheerfulness as a natural result of a sound body, and may have implied a good character as the natural result of a sound mind, for a mind that could be guilty of excesses or sin would show little claim to soundness.

It would be a truism to affirm in a world where all seek pleasure that to make the most of life is to be happy, for how to be happy is the enigma placed before us; but it is certainly no truism to say that a happy disposition or a reasonableness regarding pleasure is one of the best ways by which to find the most import in this existence. There can be a foolish chase after enjoyment, and there can be a very wise one, and hence, what may be affirmed is that a wise pursuit of happiness and then the perfect devotion to character, are two forms of action which will make these years yield the most possible of good. There have been those who felt that cheerfulness and laughter were sin, or at least an infirmity. To these, earth has been a great failure. They have dragged out life and have made of it simple existence rather than the sojourn on earth of a divine soul. These have all mourned their way along, declaring at each step the wretchedness of man and the vanity of all earthly works and hopes. And, as the antipodes of these, there rises up another class more numerous, but not more wise, who have fully resolved to have what, in the poverty of their language, they call "a good time." They declare that they will find what pleasure there is in food and drink and games and vice and luxury. Could the world now give its candid opinion as to the success of these two multitudes, it would declare, without reserve, that neither the ascetics of the former school nor the epicureans of the latter have found the most worth that is possible to the three-score years of man. The avowed pleasure-seekers and the avowed pleasure-haters are alike enemies of God's laws, for the human heart is made for joy just as much as for virtue, and the class which seeks virtue at the expense of all pleasure as truly violates the divine economy as do those who seek pleasure at the expense of honor. Not as greatly, but as truly, breakers of God's law. Nothing seems more evident than that man is placed in a career which possesses two watch-words of paramount significance, and that these are happiness and character. To be good is only one-half of man's mission, the other half being summed up in the phrase, to be happy. It is not probable that these are exact geometrical hemispheres, for the continent called character is in all probability the larger, but in the moral globe there is no exact geography or mathematics, but only a spiritual and hence indefinite measurement. If character be the greatest end of life, it is also the easiest found, for man has power to be righteous far beyond his power to be cheerful and smiling. We can control our conduct, but not the events of time. Disease in self or family will come, death will fall like a thunderbolt in a group bound by inexpressible love, and there is no hand to stay its ravages. One can keep from sin far more easily than from suffering of body or mind. Character is hence the most accessible of these large hemispheres, but the other is to be perpetually sought.

That pleasure should be sought is proven by a single glance at not only man's nature, but at all animal nature. All God's creatures begin life with play, thus shadowing in the outset the Creator's design; but of all these man only laughs, and man only carries on his enjoyment to the extreme limit of his stay in this world. The play of the lower animals is merely physical, and hence it leaves them the moment they are born; but man's play or laughter is mental, and hence will live while his mind retains its faculties. The human delight in music or in a good anecdote will live as long as the mind lives. All those surprises of situation, of answer, of words, of incident, which excite mirth will do so as long as the mind retains its delicate and marvelous powers. The dying, within a moment of death, will smile if some little absurd thing occurs in their sight, or if some strange story or bon mot comes suddenly into the chamber of memory. Many instances are on record where the solemnity of death could not prevent the mind just about to sink away, from smiling just once more over something laughable in the yesterday.

You will thus perceive that man laughs and plays by an innate law, and that thus happiness is his birthright. His mind is made for a smiling destiny. The only creature, indeed, that weeps, he is also the only one who laughs, and his merriment is as divine as his tears. Happiness, therefore, reaches out before you as a continent you are to sail to and to possess and to transform into a

home. You will not find it all you could wish, but you will find it a better land than any other philosophy could point out—a land that God made and where He will be with His children. Those who have counted existence here a form of waiting for a real life, or those who have called this world a failure, have, only by that course, made the failure more complete, for the mind is so fashioned that it needs the perpetual buoyancy of real or supposed happiness. A discouraged soul is a ruined soul so far as this life is concerned. Human success demands a climate and soil of romance. Man must always say, "Oh, what a world is this! I should love to live in it a thousand years!"

It is proof absolute that this joyfulness is an end and aim of man, the fact that the Creator has decreed that it shall or may spring up in any place or period. If the grounds of real happiness were riches, or high culture, or palaces, or fine furniture, then the human family would be in a most forlorn condition until it had reached the wealth of London or Paris, and until each poor man had become a member of the Rothschild family—a forlorn condition until all had reached the learning of a savant. The All-wise Creator has offered no such a narrow way to blessedness. He desired that the countless millions should find the bracing air of joy, and hence He made the road thither very broad, that all feet might run or walk therein. As God has not made His heavens for only a few who may reach a certain learning and faith, as He does not offer His sunshine to only a few, so, also, has He not opened the gates of pleasure to only a select body of His children, but He has made the portals broad, that the vast throng may easily enter this city of contentment. The only thing needed is a happy disposition—a willingness to see and hear and enjoy the scene and the music around this life. There is no logic or analysis or measurement which can affirm that the men and women of smaller property, or that a Prince in his palace is any happier than a New Englander in his cottage. The case cannot be made out that a man whose income is a hundred thousand a year has a lighter heart and a sweeter sleep than he enjoys whose income is the tenth or twentieth or hundredth part of that quantity. God would not make a world where only one in a thousand could find any worth or charm in life.

Instead of flowing from some absolute outward condition of fame and wealth or talent, the pleasure of man comes chiefly from within. It is born in the soul, and rolls outward and covers the external landscape with its own beauty, like a setting sun. If a joyful lot were dependent upon some fixed condition of wealth, how few could be its possessors! If such a destiny depended upon office, how few could ever smile or laugh, for there is not a throne or a bench or a Senate for every one. If pleasure followed genius, how few could claim the boon! For not one in a million enjoys a highly-gifted mind. In the national guard of some Emperors, only men six feet in height are enrolled. Other soldiers must be mustered in humbler regiments. But in the army of the happy nature has no such rigid measurement. Her scale is so graded that the world may all pass muster and may march out to the joyful field with flag and music. All her terms are flexible and relative terms. Education, talents, riches, beauty are elastic words that will fit themselves perfectly to a village or a city, to the first century or the eighteenth, to a farmer's daughter or a Princess, to a schoolmaster or a statesman. As the terms of religion were made elastic, so that many minds might think many ways, and that millions might come to peace and God by many paths and gates, so the words which seem to preclude happiness were malleable and ductile as gold, that they might assume any shape and yet be always beautiful. Some semi-barbarous tribes will wear many pounds of jewelry to each person; civilized races will find as much pleasure in a much smaller quantity of decoration. Thus all the pre-fuses or shapes of pleasure, so that no individual, or century, may boast of a monopoly. After a rich man has turned \$100,000 into a dwelling-house, and has gotten fully into it, and upon his beautiful carpets and amid his articles of virtue, he happens to look across his lawn at sunrise to a simple cottage, and lo! the husband or the wife is out at dawn trimming a rose-bush or planting a morning-glory, and declaring that the birds were singing so sweetly, and the dew so blazed in the daybreak that sleep was impossible. The outer world had knocked on the chamber door, saying: "Come out and be with us." Thus palace and cottage were only two forms of the same beautiful, not of external beauty, but of the beauty in man. There are no balances on earth which could find in which home there was the more joy.

Thus at your leisure, my friends, survey this ever-varying scene, and you will conclude that God has made this world, not with a partiality for a few, but with a most tender regard for all, and as His gospel of Christ was prepared for all, so His nature was commanded to go to all in every age with its gospel of cheerfulness and even joy. Hence you may most assuredly conclude that be you not rich, nor famous, nor talented, nor beautiful, still smiles and merriment and many blessed hours are offered you, or once were offered, by Him who sent His word like His Christ to all. The message of happiness is as freely offered as the message of salvation. —From a Sermon by Rev. David Swing, of Chicago.

### The Brain.

The British Royal Society is gravely investigating the changes of temperature that occur in the human brain. Delicate experiments with the thermoelectric apparatus performed on six persons who have offered themselves for the purpose demonstrate, we are told,

that mental work causes an increase of heat; even to attract a person's attention raises the temperature. To assist these investigations a chart has been laid out of the head, dividing it into sections; and it is asserted that in a normal state different parts of the head exhibit different degrees of heat.

### Married in Haste—A Sad Suicide.

We copy the following from a Baltimore paper of a recent date: The fashionable neighborhood surrounding Harlem square, in this city, was very much excited to-day over the mysterious suicide of a young man named Charles L. Smith, who was privately married last month to a young and estimable lady named Miss Mary A. T. Edick, a boarder in the house where the suicide and his sister resided. About midnight last night, upon retiring, a boarder discovered the corpse of a young man who had shot himself lying on the floor of his bedroom. The fact of the marriage having been secret, and the parties never having lived together, no motive could be assigned for the deed. Upon the body of the suicide two letters were found. The first was addressed to the suicide's sister, and ran as follows:

DEAR SISTER: Forgive me for what I am about to do, but I am tired of life. I asked grandpa to help me, and told him my circumstances, but he refused to do anything for me, and I being without friends or home, and nothing to do, I think I had better die. Forgive your brother CHARLIE.

The second, which was inclosed to the lady of the house, with the request to send to Mamie (his supposed fiancée), was without signature:

DEAR WIFE: It is with a breaking heart that I write to tell you of my misfortune. I lost all I had (\$95) on Tuesday evening, and I could not have the heart to tell you that to-night. Forgive me, darling, if you can, and be happy, but remember, darling, that my love for you was true till death. Don't grieve for me, darling, for I am not worth a tear from those two eyes. Good-by, darling; farewell. By the time that this reaches you I will be no more.

To-day the fact of the marriage became known; also that the deceased was making preparations to go to housekeeping. The cause of the rash deed is unaccounted for, except in the loss of the money mentioned. In what manner it was lost remains a mystery.

### Mosquitoes and Men.

The mosquito has been regarded as a particular nuisance by man wherever they have met. The bite of this peculiarly objectionable insect has an irritating effect upon most people, over and above the mere discomfort produced thereby. But it would appear that mental disturbance and systematic bleeding are not the only injurious actions which the mosquito can and does exercise upon us. From what was said at the Pathological Society a few evenings ago, it would appear that the mosquito is the means of spreading the filaria sanguinolenta among human beings. They suck up this tiny entozoon with the blood of their human victims; and the female mosquitoes, after their banquet, go to the river to deposit their eggs. In doing so, the filaria and their larvae find their way into the water, and again to other human beings who drink it. In order to ascertain how far the mosquito is thus a carrying agent of disease from man to man, a patient known to have the filaria in his blood was placed alone in a chamber, and an opportunity furnished to mosquitoes to feed upon him. After that, the spoils were captured and dissected, and in the stomach of one no fewer than 120 filariae were found. This newly-found relation of the mosquito to man adds materially to its objectionableness; for, not only does it feed upon us, but it helps to spread amongst us an entozoon which is known to cause a definite series of unpleasant pathological consequences by its presence in the blood.

### A Deadly Climate.

Erzeroum, in the recent war, seems to have been a vast charnel house. During the past three months, 9,500 Turkish soldiers have died in the various hospitals there, and probably at least as many civilians, making a total mortality of nearly 20,000 in Erzeroum alone in about twelve weeks. In January, the weather being then very severe, a detachment of 800 troops was sent over the mountains to Erzingham. Only 300 reached their destination. They were overtaken by a fearful snow-storm. The Colonel had his wife and three children with him in a covered arabic he and they all perished. The hospitals at Erzeroum are full of cases of frostbite, some of them as severe as any cases on record. Twenty-seven soldiers without feet are under the charge of one surgeon alone; they had been all frostbitten, and their feet had to be amputated.

### New York Journalism.

The New York journals appear to be in a bad way. Said a "managing editor" at a recent meeting of the New York Press Club: "There is not a man here that can call his soul his own. You are a pack of hirelings. You represent the great metropolitan press. There is not one of you that dare write a line of his honest convictions. There is not one of you that dare write a line of what he believes. If you were to write it, it would not be published. The soul would be taken out of it. It would be suppressed. I would suppress it if it were brought to me. I get \$125 a week for suppressing the truth; for adding but the soul of every sentence which comes before me."

### Slaughtering Alligators.

Three persons residing in the parish of Assumption, La., last year killed 9,000 alligators, saved the oil and sold the hides. The price of hides is 75 cents apiece. The trio, besides, gather moss, and are making money fast. Alligator hides make a good shoe or boot; and, as alligators are not protected by the Game law, hunters who go in for "leather and prunella" and money can keep up the game all the year round.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

SOJOURNER TRUTH is lecturing around the State with her old-time vim.

THE block belonging to John Oyer, in Springport, burned last week. Loss not stated; insurance, \$12,000.

A SAGINAW CITY man has traveled about 180,000 miles on a street car. He has been conductor on one for eight years.

THE number of saloons in Michigan in 1876 was 4,867, but in 1877 the number had decreased to 4,000.

A LARGE number of horses are being shipped north to work in the Michigan mines and in the lumber regions.

C. W. GAUTHIER'S fish-freezer, at West Bay City, was destroyed by fire the other night. Loss, \$8,000 to \$10,000; partially insured.

THE Michigan State Agricultural Society makes its formal announcement that the State Fair will be held at Detroit, Sept. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

THE valuation, on a cash basis, of the city of Detroit is less this year, by \$13,750,000, than last, when it was \$4,000,000 lower than the preceding year.

NEW postoffices have been established at Vogel Center, Missaukee county, and Spring Grove, Allegan county. Clifford postoffice, Lapeer, has been re-established.

THE Village Board of Pewamo has resolved that all saloonists of that village must pay a corporation license of from \$100 to \$500 yearly.

At the special election in Manistee, the city voted to levy a special tax of \$4,000 and issue bonds of \$20,000, thus taking up the entire indebtedness of the city.

HARRY ALDRICH, aged 9 years, while at play, fell from a lumber pile into the river at Bay City and was drowned. Life was extinct when the body was recovered.

AN Indian, named Fisher, was turned out drunk from an Elk Rapids saloon one night lately, lay all night in the street, exposed to a cold storm, and was found dead the next morning.

ELISHA MINES, of Lexington, while out hunting the other day with a valuable stallion, accidentally discharged his gun and wounded the animal so seriously that it was necessary to kill him.

MRS. MARY MCCOLLUM, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, died in Buena Vista township the other day, at the advanced age of 100 years. Deceased has resided many years in Saginaw county.

DR. HENRY M. HURN, assistant physician at the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, has been appointed by the new Board of Commissioners Superintendent of the Eastern Asylum, at Pontiac.

It is announced that Gov. Croswell will appoint Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte, to be Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, vice Judge Van Zile, resigned. The term will last until Jan. 1, 1882.

HENRY FISHER escaped from prison at Jackson recently. He had been trusted too much as an outside man. He was incarcerated two years ago for three years, for grand larceny, and had always behaved well.

MRS. GEORGE H. LAWRENCE, of South Boardman township, Kalamazoo county, committed suicide, a few days since, by drowning herself in a cistern. She was detected trying to poison herself with strychnine the night before and prevented. She was supposed to be temporarily insane.

TOLEDO parties have stocked Aldrich lake, near White Pigeon, with 5,000,000 young white fish, and Klinger lake with 50,000. They have secured certain rights of the adjoining land owners, and propose to find out whether fish-farming can be made a success in inland lakes.

MATTHEW F. GUNION, of Dexter, a young lawyer, has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to await examination upon the charge of arson. The property burned was the barn of Samuel Fay, a Socio farmer, who claims that Gunion burned the barn to pay off a grudge he bore against him.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the Michigan State Treasurer's office for the month ending March 30, 1878: Balance on hand, Feb. 28, \$995,718.23; Receipts for the month, \$150,624.77; total, \$205,498.55; balance on hand, March 30, \$840,856.45.

THE Land Office, which had been established at Ionia for forty-two years, is now a thing of the past. By order of the Government it was removed to Reed City on the 26th ult. It required one car to contain the books, papers and furniture of the office. The officers who hold over and go to Reed City are James Jennings, Receiver, E. Stephenson, Register, and G. W. Wilson, clerk.

REV. E. MUDGE, of Maple Rapids, moving away, left a vacancy in the postoffice at that place. Accordingly, a public meeting was held and a vote taken for a successor. Mrs. Korr, widow of Prof. S. C. Korr, a former principal of the public school, was the fortunate candidate, receiving 140 votes out of 180, the whole number cast.

WILLIAM BROPHY, William McNebb, and another man, whose name is unknown, entered the saloon at the railroad station in Wyandotte, kept by William Walthers, the other evening, and, after taking one or two drinks, began to raise a disturbance. Walthers tried to get them out, but they became so abusive that he resorted to force, and finally pulled out a knife and stabbed Brophy fatally in the abdomen, and McNebb in the hip. Walthers was arrested. He claims to have done the stabbing in self-defense.

THE members of the State Fish Commission, George B. Jerome, Eli R. Miller and Dr. Joel C. Parker, held an informal meeting in Detroit last week, and visited the hatchery on Atwater street, where

they directed the shipment of 1,000,000 young whitefish. These were distributed as follows: 340,000 in Saginaw bay, 100,000 at Grayling, 260,000 in the lakes near Pontiac and Fenton, 100,000 in Kalamazoo county and 200,000 in Lake Michigan. It is expected that 500,000 more will be sent to Ludington soon to be planted.

THE Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Michigan reports that there are twenty-six life companies doing business in Michigan, of which ten are purely mutual. The number of policies in force on the lives of citizens of Michigan is 20,760, insuring the sum of \$41,940,779. During the year the companies received an aggregate income of \$812,825.77, and disbursed the sum of \$696,679.77.

At the close of last month the State debt of Michigan was reduced \$91,000, and is now only \$1,042,000 interest-bearing and \$28,150 non-interest-bearing. State Treasurer McCreery has recently purchased, with the money in the sinking fund, \$5,000 of the renewal bonds, due July 1, 1878, and \$38,000 of the two-million-bond due Jan. 1, 1883, each of these amounts bearing 6 per cent. interest. He has also purchased \$48,000 of war-bounty bonds due May 1, 1890, bearing 7 per cent. interest. This will make an annual saving of \$5,640 interest on the two last items, and a saving of about \$100 on the amount due next July.

THE State Board of Fish Commissioners have been at work for months to devise a plan for a fish chute that will meet the requirements of the law. As the law requires all chutes to be of the same pattern or model, they have been particularly careful to find one that will not prove a failure. The Secretary says that after an examination of many models and plans, the board has agreed upon one which it is thought will prove a success. The model is in the hands of lithographers in Chicago, and copies of it will soon be ready for distribution. When completed, a copy will be sent to every Town Clerk in the State.

THE amount of specific taxes received at the State Treasurer's office from fire insurance companies doing business in this State for the years 1876 and 1877 is given in a recent report. The amount of tax is 3 per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums on property insured in this State. The total amount of tax for 1877 was \$10,578.95 less than for 1876, or a falling off of about 16 1/2 per cent. The amount of tax received in 1876 was \$54,152.36; in 1877, \$52,534.62. Companies paying a tax of \$8,961.11 in 1876 withdrew from the State after paying the assessment of that year. The amount of specific taxes received at the State Treasurer's office from life and accident insurance companies doing business in this State for the years 1876 and 1877, was \$25,513.73 in the former year, and \$22,627.41 in the latter, showing a decrease of \$2,886.32.

### Courting Under Difficulties.

They were courting under difficulties. It was in a room through which the members of the family were continually passing to and fro.

"Dear Alice," he said, "I cannot longer labor under the sun—"

(The old man appears.)

"—pension of banks is due to the unwise policy—"

(Old gent passes on.)

"I was going to say, my dear girl,

that I hope you will promise to be mine,

and name an early day for the banns—"

(Old woman happens in.)

"—should never be paid in gold—"

alone.

(Exit old girl.)

"Name the happy day when I may

call you my own, for I cannot

believe that you will think I pre-

(Old man slides in again.)

"—sumption cannot be so soon accom-

plished."

(The intruder retires.)

"I say I can't believe you are entire-

ly indifferent to me, but you'll soon

grant me the privilege of calling you

"—"

(Old lady on deck.)

"—life, giving the financial question

much study."

(Old lady slides off.)

"If you love me just nod your head

You and—Oh, one sweet kiss to seal it—"

(Prospective father-in-law.)

"—according to eminent divines, is a

myth, a superstition—"

(They were again left alone.)

(The old folks conclude that Alice is

safe enough in the company of a young

man who can talk nothing but finance

and theology, and so relax their vigi-

lance.

### Hanging in England.

A bill for the abolition of capital punishment in England has been rejected by the House of Commons, by a vote of 263 against 64. Notwithstanding this vote, the sentiment against the death penalty in England is very strong. When a murderer was to be hanged lately, at Dolgelly, the inhabitants of the place refused to have anything to do even with the preparations. No local carpenter would erect the gallows, and when the materials for the structure had been got from Chester, no carter could be persuaded to fetch them from the station. Out of eighty-four persons convicted of murder in England in a single year, only eighteen actually reached the gallows. In France, during the ten years ending with 1865, there were 1,064 convictions, and only 121 executions.

Emerson's phonograph has been on exhibition among the scientists of Paris. When the instrument was placed on the table, and vociferated, "The phonograph presents its compliments to the Academy of Sciences," there was a roar of laughter from the audience, which could with difficulty be persuaded that the sound did not proceed from some concealed ventriloquist.



SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

## COMPROMISE SCHEMES IN EUROPE.

In the proposition for compromise that comes from Vienna may be seen, if not an immediate way out of the difficulties that environ the parties to the Eastern dispute, at least a disposition to find a way without war. By this proposition an attempt is made to satisfy the demands of all parties without disregarding the susceptibilities of any. It contemplates Russia, Austria and England as entitled to equal consideration in the partition of Turkey in Europe; for although Russia did all the fighting by which the Sultan's sovereignty was destroyed the authors of the plan probably assume that Austria and England are entitled to as great a reward for standing still as Russia for her activity, and there is so much reason in that view that the success of her activity was due to their passive attitude. Hence the three-fold division of Turkey in Europe—a northern a western and a southern; a Bulgarian, a Slavic and a Grecian province—to be respectively under the protection of Russia, Austria and England, and all to be guaranteed autonomy and administrative reforms. For England's advantage this would deprive Russia of authority in a country with extensive coasts on the Egean Sea; for Austria's advantage it would give her a hold on the Slavic countries that are near her without disturbing her present equilibrium by the incorporation of those provinces with the Austrian Empire—a step to which she would feel herself impelled by necessity if all Bulgaria were to be occupied by Russian troops. Russia would have no advantage in this as compared with the settlement of the Treaty of San Stefano, for one of the other propositions of this plan is that all issues as to the Danube and the straits shall remain as they were before the war. One of the points as to the Danube is the possession of the country at its mouth—the case, therefore, of Bessarabia. Russia would be estopped by the plan, therefore, in that respect, and her territorial indemnity in Asia would have to be guarded by guarantees for England in India. It is thought probable that if England makes any proposal it will be one not far different from the above. But in this shape Russia will not accept it. However, the disposition to make any propositions shows that the claims and objections on either side are susceptible of some abatement and that it is not yet time to despair of peace.

## EFFECT OF WAR ON OUR INDUSTRY.

Europe is at war, or constantly prepared for it. America is at peace. The difference in industrial conditions implied by this fact is simply enormous. Give us half a century of peace and political sanity, give Europe half a century like the last quarter of a century, and the relative wealth, resources and popular comfort of the two continents will scarcely admit of comparison.

The general backsliding from free trade on the continent is, for instance, one of the immediate consequences of the state of war which has prevailed since the Crimea. War convulses business with sudden changes, and expose it to sharp disasters. Germany, according to returns just made public, suffered an adverse trade balance, from 1873 to 1876 inclusive, of £320,000,000 or vastly more than the French indemnity. Her three successive wars, instead of "developing" her industries, seem to have exposed them more completely to the competition of England and the countries of peace. Bismarck seriously contemplates another resort to protection, and the recent efforts to renew the reciprocity treaty between Germany and Austria have entirely failed. Besides the private disabilities which war imposes upon all industries from the mere fact of political disturbance, it mortgages nations to taxation to a degree feebly appreciated. England has a sum of wealth which makes the taxation necessitated by her armament seem light. Yet India is greatly distressed by the burden of arms maintained for the defense of that country. Austria, Italy, Germany and Russia are compelled by their great military systems to impose heavy tariffs for revenue alone. France is embarrassed to the last degree by the magnitude of her annual interest account, the cost of universal soldiering, and other burdens necessitating revenue. In view of this circumstance and of the hungry persistence with which the budget committee of the French Assembly cling to every item of revenue, there is a certain amusing presumption in the address which is brought over here by Messrs Chouteau and Chantal, as representatives of French free traders anxious to make a reciprocity treaty with this country, at a moment when there is very much more probability of general reductions in the American than in the French tariff. These gentlemen are to be commended for their assiduous presentation of the subject to American merchants, but how far will they be backed up by the ways and means committee of the French Assembly?

Thus in all our commercial and industrial relations, Europe stands at a distinct disadvantage as compared with us from her position on the verge of war. Whether war prevails for the moment or not is perhaps not of the greatest importance, since the expense of the military system is constant, and scarcely increased by the fact of fight. If we are decently sane in our national policy, holding our credit high and paying off our own debt, returning to a healthy monetary system and gradually taking the liberty of free trade, as we can afford it and grow up to it, treating domestic questions from a national and economical standpoint, rather than from a sectional or imperially extravagant one, we see no reason why we should not attain speedily a substantial industrial independence of Europe. We do not mean that commerce across the Atlantic will dwindle and be exterminated, but that in all the great staples of consumption, whose production or manufacture is compatible with our climate and genius, we shall furnish the outside world, and take the tribute of the nations that follow war.—*Springfield Republican.*

## The Very Latest.

## A New Order of things.

## What it is Proposed to Do.

## How People Are To Save Money.

## And Yet Have Just as Many Things.

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

## Spring and Company Pronunciamento.

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

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

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

## Additional Local.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Young men, attend the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Business College and Practical Training School. Board, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Send for College Journal.

For 18 years we have manufactured Saleratus with great success. For the past two years we have been manufacturing by a new process. It never becomes hard and is always uniform in strength. It is made from the best English stock, is perfectly pure and 1/4 stronger than any other Saleratus in market. By following the directions and using 1/4 less than of other brands, your biscuits will always be sweet, nice and spongy. Try it.  
HENRY S. SMITH & CO.,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

## New Advertisements.

## Dissolution Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Nathan Kenyon and Jacob Van Patten was this day dissolved by mutual consent, Nathan Kenyon retiring from the business. Jacob Van Patten will continue on in the Banking business under the firm name of J. Van Patten and Son.  
HOLLAND, April 10th, 1878.

NATHAN KENYON  
JACOB VAN PATTEN.

## Cheap for Cash!

THE seven acres of land, (more or less) with improvements, known as Dr. Morris' place, on the old "Indian Village" campus, can now be purchased cheap for cash. There is considerable fruit on the place, such as strawberries, currants, grapes, etc., etc. Its locality—on the south shore of Black Lake, and in the extreme south-west corner of Holland City—is as fine and picturesque as any "in the land."

For further information inquire at this Office or of  
JOHN W. HOPKINS,  
Grand Haven, Mich.

## Detroit and Milwaukee

## Railroad Hotel,

Wm. E. Kirkland, Proprietor.

## Grand Haven, Michigan.

The best accommodation for the travelling public can always be found, night or day, at the above Hotel. The best imported liquors and cigars always on hand.

WM. H. KIRKLAND.

GRAND HAVEN, April 10, 1878. 9-11

## Chancery Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN: The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—in Chancery.

Henry Soper,  
Complainant,  
vs.  
Henry Reynolds,  
Caroline Reynolds and  
Napoleon B. Fox,  
Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the fifth day of April, A. D. 1878, Notice is hereby given, that on the **Twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1878**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-one (21) in town eight (8) north of range fourteen (14) west, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.  
Dated, April 12, 1878.

EDWIN BAXTER,  
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.  
Wm. N. ANGEL, Complainant's Solicitor. 9-7w

## I have engaged the services of

## Mr. J. A. Griffin,

of New York City.

Who is a practical cutter and tailor, and am now prepared to make up suits according to the latest styles and fashions.

In this connection I have purchased a stock of Broad-cloths, Cassimeres, of the latest Spring styles, and will guarantee a perfect fit. Prices reasonable.

Call soon and take the first choice, at the

## Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

## MISHAWAKA

## PLOWS!!

These Plows are made of

## CHILLED IRON,

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

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

Large stock of

## Carpets, Curtains,

## WALL PAPER

and all kinds of

## FURNITURE

Just received and sold at

## BOTTOM PRICES

7-6w at H. MEYER & CO.

## I. P. EAK,

PROFESSIONAL

## VETERINARY SURGEON,

—AND—

## HORSE GELDER,

ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

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

Particular attention will be paid to castrating and treating horses, and orders can be left at Mr. C. Blom, St. Zeeland, Mich., or at Wm. Van Patten, Holland, Mich. 7-3m

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, in chancery, to mediate and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Ellis Thompson the complainant, and in favor of Susan Thompson the defendant therein named, I did, on the 14th day of March 1878, levy on all the right, title and interest of the said Ellis Thompson in and to the following described lands situated in said County of Ottawa, viz: the southeast quarter of north-west quarter and east half of north-west quarter of section twenty-four in town eight north range fifteen west. Notice is hereby given that I shall expose said lands for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder to satisfy the amount due on said execution, including costs and collection fees, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the **eighteenth day of May, 1878**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.  
Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March 27th, 1878.

JOHN VERPLANKE,

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

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Orville O. Sparks and Mary Sparks to John Spoon, dated June 23, 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa County, Michigan, September 20, 1875, in Liber V. of mortgages on page 281, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, thirteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof. No suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage of any part thereof. By such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the land therein described, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, including said attorney fee and the costs of foreclosure and sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa on the **24th day of June, 1878**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; said premises are described in said mortgage as the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-nine, in town eight north, range fifteen west, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.  
Dated, March 25th, 1878.

JOHN SPOON, Mortgagee.

Wm. N. ANGEL, Att'y for Mortgagee. 7-13w

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Peter H. Chappell and Elizabeth Chappell to George W. Woodward, bearing date the sixth day of April, A. D. 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, at half past seven o'clock P. M., in Liber T of mortgages on page 608, through non-payment of a part of the money secured to be paid by said mortgage, by reason of which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of two hundred and forty-six dollars and four cents, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage of any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows: to-wit: commencing at an iron post in the Grand Rapids and Muskegon State Road four chains and fifty-four and one-half (54 1/2) links north-westerly from a grind stone in the first angle of the said state road west of the east line of section thirty-four and running from thence south, thirty minutes west, one chain and sixty-one links; thence north, eighty-three degrees and thirty minutes west, two chains; thence north, thirty minutes east, three chains twenty-nine and one-half (29 1/2) links to an iron post; thence south forty-nine degrees and forty-four minutes east, two chains and sixty-one links along the said state road to the place of beginning; Also that piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, known and described as follows: commencing at a point in the Muskegon State Road, said point being the north-west corner of a lot owned by the said Elizabeth Chappell and running from thence south, along the west line of said Elizabeth Chappell, to the south-west corner of said lot; thence west to the half quarter line; thence north on said half quarter line to the centre of said State road; thence south-easterly along the centre of said state road to the place of beginning, and being a fractional part of the south-east quarter of section number thirty-four, town eight north of range thirteen west; all containing about one acre and a half of land more or less, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining; at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, on the **twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1878**, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs including said attorney fee.  
Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March twenty-ninth, 1878.

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

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

## Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

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

## Rubbers, Slippers

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

## Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

## The Great English Remedy GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for

Sexual Weakness, Seminal Weakness, Spermatocoea, Impotency and all diseases that follow a disordered sequence on Self Abuse; as Loss of memory, Un-After Taking.

Before Taking of memory. Un-After Taking. veral Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

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

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

The Gray Medicine Co.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.  
Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and at all Druggists everywhere. 49-1y

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

## NEW STYLE OF Photographs

—AT—

## BURGESS' ART GALLERY

Only \$1.00 per doz.

Six Tin Types for 50 cts.

## GOLD

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 100 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home ever night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 36-1y

## RADEKE &amp; SON, Wholesale Dealers

IN  
Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

## Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

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

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on  
WASHINGTON STREET.  
GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 5-11

## RIDLEY HALL.

## A HOME SCHOOL.

E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.

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

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

For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at FARMINGTON, GREENSBORO CO., MICH.

## Dissolution Notice.

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

7-4w

## Call at the Meat Market

—OF—

## J. K. WHITE

For the best kind of

## Fresh and Salted Meats.

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

Come and examine my

## STOCK.

J. K. WHITE

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



## Hottings.

GOLD is worth only 3/4 of a cent more than greenbacks, in New York on Thursday last.

ONE hundred and sixty-five thousand barrels were made at Jonesville, Mich., last winter.

REV. J. Rice Taylor, of the Episcopal Church, is expected home during the latter part of this month.

REV. Wormse, of Bethel, Iowa, has received a call from Nyverdele, in the Province of Overysel, Netherlands.

WEDNESDAY, April 24th, is set apart in Vriesland, as market day; and in the Village of Zeeland, on Wednesday, May 1st.

At St. Joseph, Mich., fish dropped from five cents per pound to three, and the fishing fleet went out of the business at once.

MELVIN Storing, who but recently returned from a sojourn in the State of Arkansas, died of consumption on Wednesday morning.

DURING the blow of Wednesday last the schooner Tri-Color dragged her anchor and was beached, in Black Lake, near Van Dijk's mill.

THE classic of Holland adjourned on Tuesday last, and the classic of Grand River commenced their session on the same day in the City of Grand Rapids.

A WEEK from next Tuesday evening, April 23rd, Rev. C. Van der Veen, will lecture before the Fraternal Society of Hope College. Subject: History of Tradition.

THE latest dispatches from Europe indicate another "white heat" period. The dispatches from almost all the large cities in Europe show a general opinion that war is inevitable.

OUR City Clerk, Mr. J. A. Roost, has moved, and is at present residing on the corner of Second and River streets,—near the brick yard. We mention this for the accommodation of our citizens who may wish to see him about official business, when not in his office.

On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Eliza Hopkins was operated on by Dr. Shepard, in the city of Grand Rapids, for a case of caries on the left lower jaw. Mr. Hopkins has been a patient sufferer, and was advised by several of our local physicians to have the operation performed as the safest procedure with a view to a permanent cure.

THE good example of the Fillmore people, in starting a cheese factory, is being followed by the enterprising inhabitants of Vriesland, Mich. We are informed that the milk of over three hundred cows has already been promised, and that the remainder of the arrangements will be perfected as soon as possible, so as to start manufacturing forthwith.

HARD times or no hard times, our citizens and farmers should not neglect the cultivation and planting of forest and shade trees. A small expense now, will be worth hundreds of dollars in the near future. Our forests are disappearing very fast and our farmers and gardeners should remember that it materially affects the rainfall. Plant some trees every year; they are beautiful and will pay for themselves in more ways than one.

On Friday evening, April 19th, Miss Wyona Bradfield will deliver a temperance lecture at the Methodist Church. Subject: The helps and hindrances to the temperance work. Miss Bradfield is a young lady, fifteen years old, but she has already become known as an able speaker. Her lectures at Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and other places have been very favorably noticed by the press, and we can assure our readers, that the lecture will be an interesting one. Admission, ten cents. Lecture to begin at 7:30 p. m.

As will be seen by reading over our new advertisements, the banking firm of Kenyon & Van Putten has dissolved by mutual agreement, Mr. Kenyon retiring. This has been anticipated by the knowing ones for some time. Happily, this city contains at least one man who has the moral courage to keep up a banking business, for the convenience of the merchants and citizens at large. The new firm will be known as J. Van Putten & Son. Mr. Jacob Van Putten, the senior of the new firm, is a thorough Americanized Hollander, has an excellent business character, and is widely known throughout this part of the State, and it would not be at all surprising, that some of the surplus funds of our rich farming community will henceforth be deposited in this bank—instead of in a stocking. Mr. L. Van Putten, the junior partner received his last schooling under the master hand of Prof. Swensberg, of Grand Rapids, and is said to be possessed of the nucleus elements of a first-class accountant. We hope they may prosper, and win the confidence of the whole "Colony."

THE Cutler House, we are told, will open on Monday next, April 14th.

AMERICAN car-wheels, for both street and railroad cars, are now offered in the London market.

FOR a beautiful lot of baby carriages and toys, go to S. Reidsema. His stock is large and handsome.

CITY Marshal Vaupell held two strangers under arrest on Thursday last, on suspicion of having stolen a horse.

THE schooner Little Belle arrived here with a cargo of stone for the projected new flouring mill, Messrs Geerlings & Co. at Hamilton.

REV. C. A. Foster, L.L.D., of Grand Rapids, will hold divine service in Grace Church on Easter Sunday, April 21st, morning and evening.

MR. A. A. Planstiel, who has been studying theology at the Presbyterian Seminary of Chicago, is home on a vacation. One more year will finish his studies.

WE learn from the Chicago Times that Rev. Jacob Post, D. D. will leave the Holland Presbyterian Church of Chicago, and go to Milwaukee to take charge of a similar organization.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., April 11, 1878: Mrs. Sarah Wolf, A. A. Melanson, Hiram Levett, Wallace Perry.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A HORRIBLE accident is reported from New York. One of the buildings of the Steuben County Poorhouse, Bath, N. Y., was burned on Saturday night, and fifteen inmates perished. The place was set on fire by an insane pauper.

AT bedtime Little Willie was saying the usual prayer at his mother's knee, and having got as far as "If I should die before I wake," hesitated. "Well, what's next?" asked his mother. "Well, I suppose the next thing would be a funeral."

MR. E. J. Harrington has just returned from Chicago, where he has been engaged for several days picking out the finest and largest selection of Dress Goods and Prints he has ever put on the shelves.—Look out for the new advertisements in our next issue.

SECRETARY of State, Everts, and wife and daughter were in Chicago this week to meet their invalid son on his home trip from China, where he has been sojourning in the hope of getting cured of incipient consumption. Their hopes were in vain, however, and it is feared, he will hardly be able to reach his home before that dread disease will end his days.

THE services of Mr. J. A. Griffin, of New York City have been engaged by Mr. E. J. Harrington, as a first-class cutter and tailor, and is now endeavoring to offer such inducement to our well dressed community, that they will find it more profitable and convenient to patronize home industry than to go to Grand Rapids, or elsewhere, to gratify their taste in that line.—See advertisement in another column.

A WASHINGTON dispatch, dated April 10th says: The majority in the Senate for the Pacific Railroad funding bill was unexpectedly large, and was greatly due to the vigorous lashing administered to the railroad lobby by Mr. Thurman in his closing speech. Jay Gould, Dillon, Huntington, and other railroad magnates have been conspicuous during the whole debate, and Mr. Thurman scored them mercilessly. It is thought the bill will speedily prevail in the House.

A FEW minutes before twelve on Wednesday, a car load of cedar posts on the freight train coming in from the north, caught fire from a spark of the engine, and the wind blowing hard from the south fanned it into a blaze. Conductor Church immediately uncoupled the car and brought it to the depot as fast as safety would admit, put it under the water tank and extinguished the fire by a deluge of water. The whole operation was done as hands as if the depot hands had been drilled in that peculiar business.

At a session of the new Common Council which met in their room, on Thursday evening, the following transactions took place: The Mayor delivered his message, referring to the late election as an approval of the conduct of the city government of the past year; recommended immediate action on the necessary repairs of Eighth and River streets; and the approval of the \$500 loan for the Fire Department, and its judicious application. The standing committees were announced for the year, and the bonds of the different officers were set at—Treasurer, \$5,000; Marshal, \$1,000; and the several constables \$500 each. Mr. Jacob de Fyter petitioned the council to be considered a candidate for street commissioner, and that he offered to do the work for \$175 per year. After other routine business, the council adjourned.

COTTON planting is going forward rapidly in the southern parishes of Louisiana.

BAYARD TAYLOR, Mark Twain and Murat Halstead sail for Europe on Thursday, by the Alsatia.

PETER Cooper has just entered upon his 85th year, and is almost as young as he was twenty years ago.

JEFF Davis is going to deliver the address at Macon, Ga., on Memorial day, and Bob Toombs at Columbia, Ga.

ANOTHER cotton-mill is to be built at Augusta, Ga. Illinois parties propose starting a woolen factory at Waupun, Wis.

Gov. Hampton was greeted at Anderson, S. C., last week, and escorted through the streets by a torch-light procession of colored men.

"THE book trade is affected, I suppose, by the general depression. What kind of books feel it most?" "Pocketbooks," was the laconic reply.

THE Manitoba sections of the Canada Pacific Railway are being rapidly constructed. Several thousand workmen are engaged at \$2 a day, and more are needed.

P. & A. STEKETEE received a magnificent lot of prints and dress goods on Thursday last, consisting of over one hundred and fifty patterns. Now is your chance to buy.

ONE of the finest opportunities for making a handsome residence place and fruit farm exists now, by purchasing the place formerly occupied by Dr. S. L. Morris, known as the Indian Village. The locality is superb.—See advertisement.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Chicago, held during this week in that city, Rev. E. C. Oggel was received from the classis of Grand River, Reformed Church. A committee was appointed to arrange for a formal installation and the 24th day of April was announced as the day agreed upon.

WITH pleasure, we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. W. H. Kirkland, who has for years kept the hotel at the Detroit & Milwaukee depot, and does yet, to the satisfaction of his customers. His ability and skill needs no recommendation at our hands, and his genial nature and gentlemanly manners will always insure him a good business.

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

ARRIVED.  
April 8.—Schr. Bates from Chicago, light.  
8.—"Elva, from Chicago, 10 bu oats.  
11.—"Josef, fr Milwaukee, 16 bxs tobacco.  
CLEARED.  
April 8.—Schr. Jones to Milwaukee, 20 tons plaster.  
8.—"Bates, to Chicago, 45 cds wood.  
8.—"Elva, to Chicago, 1,800 hemlock r. r. ties.  
9.—"Hope, to Muskegon, 50 bu potatoes, 400 lbs butter, 100 doz eggs, 4 bbls flour, 400 lbs feed, 9 bu onions.

SEVERE fighting is again reported in South Africa, and the pleasant announcement that the war was "practically at an end" has had to be revised and corrected. The latest news is said to be "most serious," a powerful Caffre chief having taken the field in Transvaal, the recently annexed boer republic. That Caffre chief will get a thrashing in time, no doubt; but it is exceedingly unpleasant for John Bull to be annoyed with these small disturbances just now, when he needs all his forces and all his courage for a demonstration against the Crocs.

JAMES Sanderson and Thomas Hackett, engaged in bottling chairs and repairing furniture, living about four miles from Grand Haven were arrested, on Sunday night and lodged in jail to await examination on the charge of counterfeiting. A quantity of counterfeit silver coin was found in their possession, but no counterfeiting material or tools have yet been found on the premises or adjoining woods. The money found on their premises were poorly executed imitations. The men did not appear to be smart enough to be manufacturers; but perhaps they are "abovers of the queer."

ONE of the most deplorable features of general corruption is the bursting of Savings Banks, and the lordly managers of such banks walking off with the hard-earned pennies of the poorest kind of hard working people. Among the latest dispatches we find the following from Boston, Mass.: "The Wellfleet, Mass. Savings bank, with deposits of \$423,163, and the South Boston Savings bank, with deposits of \$1,595,063, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of depositors, have been placed under the restrictions of the new savings bank law. If the laboring class of this country will only learn by such debauchery, and invest their savings in the new popular 4 per cent bonds of the United States they will be safe, and help the whole country along on a solid basis. The people of the United States ought to carry their own debt, and keep hundreds of millions of interest on that same debt in this country, instead of seeing it paid to foreign bondholders."

## Holland Marble Works.

CORNER CEDAR & EIGHTH STREETS.  
**Luce & Perkins,**  
Manufacturers of  
**TABLETS, HEADSTONES  
MONUMENTS**  
And all kinds of  
**CEMETERY WORK**  
—IN STONE—

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

**All Work Warranted and  
Prices Low.**

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25, 1877.

**I, the undersigned**  
—THE—

**Oldest FURNITURE Dealer**  
In the city, am again ready with an entire new stock of

**FURNITURE**  
—AT—

**BOTTOM PRICES,**  
consisting of all kinds of

**Household FURNITURE**  
to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,  
Table Oil Cloth,  
Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and  
Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

**Live Geese Feather,  
and Feather Beds.**

Coffins and Caskets always  
on hand.

**Fair dealing can be relied on.**

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.  
HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

**W. & H. ELFERDINK'S**

**BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,**  
—AT—

**NO. 22 RIVER STREET,  
Holland, Michigan**

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city.

They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

**Repairing neatly done and at  
Short Notice.**

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

**FOR SALE.**

3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberry; Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry, Pear, etc. trees in bearing.

The money required down belongs to J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, Mich. January 1, 1878.

**Joslin & Breyman,**

**Watchmakers & Jewelers,**

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

DEALERS IN

**ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.**

**Full Line of Gold Pens.**

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 4, 1877.

**BEST**

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

**Farm for Sale.**

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain. 80 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of

42-41 M. D. HOWARD.

## NEW STAND!!

**G. Van Putten.**

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

**J. ROOST & SON,**

Corner Ninth and River Street.

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

A new Stock of

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

Etc., Etc.

**The Goods are first-class.**

**PRICES ARE LOW.**

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

**CALL AND SEE.**

**G. VAN PUTTEN.**

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

**Fine Building Site For Sale.**

THE Year 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Deenburgh's Drug Store, and P. & A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DUBBING.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

**A Large and Fine**

**NEW STOCK**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

—OF—

**E. HEROLD,**

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

**CALL AND SEE US.**

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

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

**D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,**

DEALER IN

**Boots and Shoes**

**Rubbers, Slippers, etc.**

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

**Makes Custom Work a  
Specialty.**

**D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.**

**CROCKERY!**

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1876.

**PICTURES!**

Come and examine my specimens before you

decide to go elsewhere. I am now prepared to

take the finest frame photo's for a lower

price than ever before.

**CARDS DE VISITE**

Are finished in the latest style, and everybody

pronounces them charming, and without extra

charges.

**TIN TYPES**

Taken on the shortest possible notice.

**Gallery opposite Post-Office.**

A. M. BURGESS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878.

51-4w



"But a year is no long," he said,  
With a look of the curly head.  
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven—  
Seven whole days! Why, in six, you know  
(You said yourself—you told me so),  
The great God up in heaven  
Made all the earth and the seas and skies,  
The trees and the birds and the butterflies!  
How can I wait for my needs to grow?"

"But a month is no long," he said,  
With a droop of his boyish head.  
"Hear me count—one, two, three, four—  
Four whole weeks, and three days more;  
Thirty-one days, and each will creep  
As the shadows crawl over yonder steep;  
Thirty-one nights, and I shall lie  
Watching the stars climb up the sky.  
How can I wait till a month is o'er?"

"But a year is no long," he said,  
Upitting his bright young head.  
"All the seasons must come and go  
Over the hills with footstep slow—  
Autumn and winter, summer and spring;  
Oh, for a bridge of gold to fling  
Over the chasm deep and wide,  
That I might cross to the other side,  
Where she is waiting—my love, my bride!"

"Ten years may be long," he said,  
Flowing his lovely head.  
"How much to win there is much to lose.  
A man must labor, a man must choose,  
And he must be strong to wait  
Till the dawn of his life's day;  
No time has he to loiter with fate  
Who would climb to manhood's high estate!"

"Ah! life is no long," he said,  
Bowing his grand white head.  
"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven—  
Seven whole years! As with a light  
As swallows cleaving the morning light,  
Or golden gleams at even,  
Life is short as a summer night—  
How long, O God! is eternity?"

## THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

Narrative of the Event by Col. Pritchard,  
of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

Col. D. B. Pritchard, of Allegan, Mich., has contributed to *The Journal* of that town a long account of his capture of Jefferson Davis by the Fourth Michigan Cavalry in 1865. Col. Pritchard says he does not make this statement from personal opinion, but from a sense of justice, as it has been assumed in certain quarters that the story of Davis' capture in woman's dress is no longer true. He says:

The orders under which I acted were received from Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding the Second Division of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, and from whom, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 7, 1865, I received direct orders to report immediately to him in person for instructions. On my arrival he detailed to me the information received by Gen. Wilson from his forces in the direction of Augusta regarding the movements southward of the principal parties connected with the Confederate Government, and the desire to effect their capture if possible, directing me to proceed with my regiment, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, from its camp near Macon, Ga., down the southern side of the Ocmulgee river a distance of seventy-five or one hundred miles, to take possession of all the fords and ferries below Hawkinsville, and to picket the river and scout the country north and south of the river as thoroughly as my command would permit. Certain places appearing upon the maps were thought to be desirable points for establishing the headquarters of my regiment, but that matter was left to my own discretion upon arriving upon the river. If necessary, I was authorized to disregard all points and communications, and pursue as far as might be deemed necessary, and to the end of the campaign.

In obedience to the orders above stated, which were verbal and strictly secret, I moved with my command from camp at Macon, at 8 o'clock the same evening, pursuing the main highway leading down the south side of the Ocmulgee river, in the general direction therewith, leaving everything in camp which might in any way impede our free and rapid movement. As this article is not intended to describe in detail the incidents of the march, I will simply say that we pressed forward by rapid forced marches, night and day, only halting long enough to feed and rest our horses, until the 9th day of May, at 3 o'clock p. m., when we arrived at Abbeville, seventy-five miles from Macon, where we first struck the trail of the party, and which had gone on in the direction of Irwinesville the night before. Here we also met Lieut. Col. Harnden, commanding a detachment of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, with whom a brief consultation was held, when it was decided that we could not plan any concerted action for the two commands, and that each had better act independently; and then we separated. Col. Harnden with his command pursuing the train on the direct road to Irwinesville, with the announced intention on his part of pressing through to that place that night before going into camp. I continued my march down the river, after sending Company H of my regiment, under Lieut. Fisk, to take possession of Brown's ferry, one mile and a half above Abbeville. After moving three miles further we met persons who gave us additional information regarding the character of the train, and also of the roads. Learning that there was another road leading into Irwinesville, from a point known as Wilcox's mills, about fifteen miles below Abbeville, I decided to press forward by this road in the direction of Irwinesville, believing that, if Mr. Davis was traveling apart from the train, as he was reported as doing, communicating with it from time to time, he would be likely to be traveling on the road which I proposed to take; and, if Col. Harnden pressed through to Irwinesville as he expected to when we separated, we would place them between us, and thus greatly increase the chances of a capture.

I accordingly ordered a detail of 150 of the best-mounted men of my regiment, and seven officers besides myself; but the full detail of enlisted men was not filled, owing to the packed condition of the horses. At 4 o'clock I put the column in motion, moving still down the river road, a distance of twelve miles, to Wilcox's mills, where a half of one hour was made to feed and cool the horses

From thence we proceeded by a blind woods road through an almost unbroken pine forest for a distance of fifteen miles, to Irwinesville, where arrived at about 1 o'clock on the morning of May 10. The roads were first closely examined in all directions, but no traces could be discovered of the passage of a train or a mounted force, at which we were much surprised, as we had confidently expected to either meet Col. Harnden at that point, or fall in rear of his command, and concluded, at first that the train must have taken some other course; but, upon inquiry, and passing ourselves as Confederates, we soon learned that a considerable party had gone into camp, just at dark the evening before, about a mile and a half from town on the Abbeville road. At first I thought it must be the First Wisconsin, but upon further inquiry, learned that they had tents and wagons, which I knew was not the case with Col. Harnden's command. I at once turned the head of the column in that direction, impressing a negro for a guide, moving my command into within about a half-mile of the camp, where I halted under cover of a small eminence and dismounted twenty-five men and sent them, under command of Lieut. Purinton, with instructions to make the circuit of the camp and gain a position on the road in rear of the enemy to cut off escape in that direction; to gain the position designated undiscovered, if possible, but, if discovered and alarm was raised, I would charge the camp from the front, and he was to move upon the camp from any position he might take; but, if no alarm was raised, I should take it for granted that he had successfully executed his orders, where he should remain quiet until I should assault the camp, as I had not then decided whether I should attack at once or delay until the appearance of daylight, but finally determined upon the latter course, as the moon was getting low and the deep shadows of the forest would render it easy for parties to elude us in the darkness. After waiting in our position for about an hour and a half, and until the appearance of early dawn, I put the column quietly in motion, and was enabled to approach within a very few rods of the tents before discovery, when a charge was ordered, and in an instant the camp, with its inmates, was wholly within our power, without the necessity of firing a shot. The surprise was so complete that not the slightest show of resistance was made, the men not even having time to grasp their weapons, which were lying at their sides. The camp was located in the thick pine forest, close by a small swamp. A chain of mounted sentries, composed of a force specially designated for that duty, swept rapidly around the camp on the instant when the main force dashed into it, thus barring all possibility of escape after the completion of the circuit. This chain of sentries, under the command of an officer, were to maintain their position until all the prisoners were gathered in and placed under guard. Immediately after taking possession of the camp, my Adjutant, Lieut. Dickinson, notified me that there were ladies in the tent when I directed him to station guards at each of the tents and allow none of the men to enter. All of the men with the party, except Mr. Davis, I believe, were sleeping on their blankets outside of the tents in different parts of the camp, partially undressed, and as soon as they were aroused, sprung from their beds and were immediately placed under guard and allowed time to put on the balance of their clothing, which consumed several minutes, after which the prisoners were gathered together and placed under a regular detailed guard.

But before this was fairly completed, and before any of the persons occupying the tents had completed their toilet and come out, or a list of the names of the captured party had been made up, a volley was fired down the road and across the swamp, and about eight or ten miles north of the camp, where the force of twenty-five dismounted men under Lieut. Purinton were stationed. I at once ordered the men to resume their places in the column. Leaving Adj. Dickinson with a sufficient force in camp to gather the rest of the prisoners in and guard them until my return, I in person pushed forward across the swamp with the balance of the command to the aid of Lieut. Purinton, whom I supposed to be engaging the force guarding the train, but which proved to be the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Col. Harnden, whose men had come upon the force under Lieut. Purinton, and though a misunderstanding in the challenge and response, each had taken the other for the enemy, it still being so dark that they could not distinguish the uniforms, and as I came up the road in column, mounted, we received a raking fire from a dismounted force concealed behind trees and logs, which killed one man and severely wounded Lieut. Boutelle. This sad mistake was not discovered until two men were killed in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry and eight or ten men wounded in the First Wisconsin Cavalry.

As soon as the firing ceased I returned to the camp, and, as I recrossed the swamp, I was met by Lieut. Dickinson, who, in a hurried way, informed me that he had carried out my orders, and said we had captured an oldish man whom he believed was Jeff Davis, and that he came out of one of the tents dressed up in woman's clothes and attempted to escape as a woman. I got the impression that Mr. Davis had refused to reveal his name up to that time, but will not be positive on the point. I rode on up to the point where the prisoners were gathered under guard, and, as I approached them, I was accosted by this man, who proved to be Mr. Davis, with the inquiry if I was the officer in command. I replied that I was, and asked him in return whom I was to call him. He replied that I might "call him what, or whoever I pleased," when I replied that I would call him Davis;

and, after a moment's hesitation, he said, "That is my name." He then drew himself up in a very dignified and imposing manner, and exclaimed: "I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenseless women and children, but it is theft, it is vandalism." Davis had thrown off the garments constituting his disguise, and was clad in a suit of Confederate gray at the time of my meeting him. I then proceeded to take an inventory of our capture, when I ascertained that we had captured Jefferson Davis, wife, and four children; John H. Reagan, his Postmaster General; Col. Johnson, and Lubbock, aids-camp on Davis' staff; Burton N. Harrison, his Private Secretary; Maj. Murran, Capt. Moody, and Lieut. Hathaway; Jeff D. Howell, a brother of Mrs. Davis, and Midshipman in the rebel navy; thirteen private soldiers; Miss Maggie Howell, sister of Mrs. Davis, two waiting maids, and several servants. We also captured five wagons, three ambulances, about fifteen horses and twenty-five or thirty mules. The train was principally loaded with commissary stores and private baggage, with a few arms and a few boxes of fixed ammunition.

On the morning of the 11th we resumed our march in the direction of Macon, and, on the afternoon of that day, when a few miles below Hawkinsville, we met the rest of our brigade just coming out from Macon, and received from them the first knowledge we had of President Johnson's proclamation. Accompanied by Gen. Wilson's order offering a reward for the capture of Davis and others.

Retaining my independent command, I continued my march toward Macon, halting for the night two or three miles above Hawkinsville. Moving on again early on the morning of the 12th, we arrived within fifteen or twenty miles of Macon, where we again encamped for the night. At this place occurred some incidents, which I deem sufficiently important to warrant a full and specific statement. It will be remembered, by those acquainted with the fact, that the cavalry command, under Gen. Wilson, had drawn no regular Government supplies since leaving camp on the Tennessee river, March 22, and had been dependent wholly upon the resources of the country for subsistence, and my command was expected to subsist by foraging while on this expedition; but, as the country through which we passed was very sparsely settled, and a great portion of the land covered with pine forests, and unproductive, we found it very difficult to gather the necessary supplies for my men and horses, and my men were really in a suffering condition for food, and, as there was a surplus of provisions in the train, I decided to distribute that surplus among my men. After we had got settled in camp that evening I went to Mr. Davis and informed him of my purpose, requesting him to have his cook set apart from his supplies a sufficient quantity to fully supply his party for a certain number of hours, by which time we would reach Macon, when they could amply be provided for. Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who were both present during the conversation, strenuously objected to the course I proposed, arguing that all the supplies in their wagons were private property, and that I had no right to take them in the manner proposed, and Mrs. Davis said she felt certain that when we got to Gen. Wilson's headquarters all their property would be returned to them and they be permitted to proceed on their journey. Discussing the matter in rather a spirited manner for a little time, I told Mr. Davis if he did not feel disposed to have his servant set apart the necessary amount of supplies I would direct my commissary to do so, after which I would distribute the remainder. Mr. Davis became very angry at that, and said he had never expected to be compelled to suffer such indignities as that, and if he could have got possession of his arms at the time of his capture he would not have been compelled to. To which I replied (perhaps a little acrimoniously, for I had become somewhat irritated at his course) that I did not think the garments worn by him on that occasion were particularly adapted to rapid locomotion or to the use of firearms; to which Mrs. Davis retorted, very sharply, saying, "I want you to understand distinctly that Mr. Davis assumed that disguise at my instance." This admission of Mrs. Davis in regard to her husband's disguise was wholly voluntary and drawn out under the circumstances above stated, and was the first conversation I had with Mr. and Mrs. Davis in person in regard to the disguise worn by the husband at the time of the capture.

On the afternoon of May 23 I received orders from the War Department, through Gen. Miles, commanding at Fortress Monroe, directing me to procure the disguise worn by Davis at the time of his capture, and proceed to Washington and report in person to the Secretary of War. Accordingly, I went over to the steamer Clyde and informed Mrs. Davis of my instructions, and asked her if she had any objections to delivering to me the garments worn by Mr. Davis as a disguise at the time of his capture, and received this very sharp and pungent reply: "Certainly not, sir, for I do not think I ever had an opportunity to donate any clothing to Mrs. Stanton before; it is, perhaps, well that my mantle should fall on the shoulders of Mrs. Stanton." Mrs. Davis then delivered to me in person, with no further compulsion than a simple request, a lady's waterproof cloak or robe of dark color, trimmed with pearl buttons, which she admitted to be the one worn by her husband as a disguise at the time of his capture. On the morning of the 24th, Capt. Hadson went over to Clyde and procured the balance of the garments worn in the disguise, which consisted of a black woolen shawl with a border. The Captain informed me that Mrs.

Davis at first did not like to give up the shawl, saying she needed it for her children. He then went back to shore and purchased another shawl for her, replacing the one Mrs. Davis delivered to him. These garments were taken by me to Washington and delivered to the Secretary of War, and were thoroughly identified by the three soldiers who arrested Mr. Davis at the time he came from the tent, to-wit: Corporal George Munger and privates James F. Bullard and Andrew Bee, each of whom made sworn statements at the War Department of the facts within their knowledge concerning the disguise, and which were filed in the office of the Secretary of War. I have no copies of those sworn statements in my possession, but I have a statement made by Corporal George Munger in response to a request by Col. Robert Burns, and which I here insert:

SCHOOLCRAFT, Oct. 29, 1877.  
DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th, asking for a statement of my participation in the capture of Davis is at hand. I have had a great many calls for a statement from almost every State in the Union. I just received one from the Tribune office last week. I thought I would not say anything about it. There has been a great deal said by different ones regarding the capture of Davis. All seem to differ more or less. If I should make a statement it would not correspond with all.

Col. Pritchard's statement is as near right as any I have seen as regards Davis' disguise. Davis had on a lady's waterproof cloak or dress, and a red and black or black and white shawl thrown over his head and shoulders, over a suit of gray clothes and a pair of cavalry boots. I do not know if Dickinson ordered Bee to let the woman pass or not, only what I heard the morning of the capture. I believe Bee was on guard at the tent. I did not see Dickinson until after Davis was taken back to the tent, and had taken off his disguise. Dickinson might have halted Davis, but not in my hearing. He certainly did not stop. He was about four rods from the tent when I first saw him. Bullard and I were changing horses as we used to do sometimes when we found better ones. Bullard had just thrown his saddle on his horse. I was just buckling on my girth, when I saw the three women, as I supposed them to be, which, afterward, proved to be Davis, Mrs. Davis, and Miss Howell. I said to Bullard, "Those women ought not to be allowed to go out of camp; you go and stop them." Bullard said, "You go; you have your saddle on." I mounted my horse, rode around in front of the party, and said to them, "Where are you going?" Mrs. Davis said, "With my old mother after some water." Mrs. Davis had a pall on her arm. I said, "What is she doing with those boots on?" When I saw his boots I cocked my gun and laid it across my saddle. Mrs. Davis put her hand over Davis' face, and said, "Don't shoot! You may not admire Mr. Davis' principles, but he is a reverend man." That is all that was said there. As soon as Bullard buckled his saddle, he rode up to where we were. He heard the most of this conversation. We went back to the tent with them. There Davis took off his disguise, and said he thought our Government more magnanimous than to be chasing up women and children. This is as near right as I could state it at this time. Yours,  
GEORGE MUNGER.

## Mr. Tennyson's Wedding Present.

When Grandfather Licksingle heard that Queen Victoria gave an Indian shawl to Mrs. Lionel Tennyson as a wedding present, his indignation knew no bounds.

"An' is that all the penurious old creature gave her?" he demanded.

He was informed it was all the newspapers reported.

"I have always said that she was a close-fisted old snooter," exclaimed grandfather, stabbing the floor with his cane, "an' it's my opinion that any one who would give a poor, innocent girl an Indian shawl on her wedding day would not hesitate to steal chick."

"Tut, tut," said father, "you should not utter such sentiments."

"Tut-tut, tut yourself," stammered grandfather in his anger. "I've been among the Indians enough to know that the best Indian shawl that ever hung from the shoulders of a greasy red man never cost more than 75 cents, an' is nothin' now but a red horse-blanket, with natural bugs for ornaments. So help me gracious, I wouldn't give a dog one for a wedding present." — *Old City Derrick.*

## Influencing Legislation.

I have seen that, in respect of these very (Pacific railroad) companies, when danger to public interests, and danger to the credit of these companies in respect of all their creditors, including the United States, was first brought to the attention of this body, and a bill was about to be considered taking some first and mere initial step about it—I have seen officers of the companies in this very Senate Chamber on the day such a bill was to be up distributing their passes with an ostentatious impudence that was amazing. I hope it did not affect any Senator. I suppose it did not. I have seen 50 cents a line paid to affect legislation in editorials of newspapers. That is a very small price now. That was in old times. I suppose present editorials are paid for at the highest rate. — *Speech of Senator Edmunds.*

## Smugglers' Devices.

The custom-house officers at Neuville aux Jontes, on the Belgian frontier, lately discovered a development of the formerly well-known mortuary style of smuggling. A waggoner having applied for a pass for his horse, the revenue officers proceeded to examine the animal. While performing this duty, their noses were assailed with a most offensive odor arising from the contents of the wagon. The driver stated that the smell proceeded from the carcasses of two dead horses, which were the only contents of the vehicle. The officials insisted on a rigid investigation of the matter. The dead horses were literally stuffed with tobacco. The affair has created some sensation in the district, and a gloom has fallen over the local purchasers of cheap tobacco, who fancy they have for some time past detected a horsey flavor in their pipes.

A MAN in Paris was recently arrested and sentenced to three months imprisonment and 500 francs' fine for insulting Marshal MacMahon by selling printed handkerchiefs representing him wielding a hatchet to decapitate the French republic.

## LINES TO A PHILOSOPHER.

A little child might well confound,  
With almost perfect ease,  
The wisest man, though quite profound,  
By questions such as these:

First, tell across what river lies  
That famous way, the Bridge of Sighs?

Then answer, the hardest of things,  
From whence descends the reign of Kings?  
Pray give the weight, and from what stack,  
The straw that broke the camel's back?

How large a broom ought there to be  
To sweep a storm across the sea?

Now name the tree, and tell how high,  
That bore "the apple of the eye?"

Who has ever wished or sought  
To ride upon a train of thought?

Upon what sea, and at what rate  
Sails that proud, mighty ship of State?

Upon whose tender face appears  
Wrapped this weary vale of tears?

To what ocean and through what clime  
Flows that non-ending river, Time?

— *Cincinnati Commercial.* JAN. 1, 1880.

## PITH-AND POINT.

HENS are often set in their ways.

Bonds irredeemable—Vaga-bonds.

To SLEEP in your clothes spoils the nap.

An honest man is the most lonesome work of the Creator. — *Rome Sentinel.*

Yes, yes—we find it so.

Why is the fly one of the tallest of insects? Because he stands over six feet without shoes or stockings.

WHAT a dull set of financiers those Hollanders are! They haven't had a bank failure over there for forty years.

FALLING in love is like falling into a cistern—it is mighty easy to fall in, but awful hard to get out. — *Breakfast Table.*

"MARRIAGE! pooh! don't men-shun-it!" exclaimed the maiden aunt. "Indeed, they don't," replied her lovely niece.

PUNCH has written to Mr. Darwin to inquire if it is possible, under his theory of development, for a baypony to become a sea-horse.

Our ancestors, the monkeys, couldn't have been so ignorant after all, Mr. Darwin. They were all educated in the higher branches.

WHAT is the difference between a schoolboy studying his lessons and a farmer watching cows? (One is stocking his mind, and the other is minding his stock.)

Why have the funny men of America been so dull this winter? Answer first—They haven't! Answer second—Because it's been such a no-pun winter. — *Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FRIEND, to scientific authority—"Doctor, how is a man to tell a mushroom from a toadstool?" Scientific authority—"By eating it. If you live it is a mushroom; if you die, it is a toadstool."

A young gentleman of Brooklyn has made himself cross-eyed for life by watching the tip of his nose, threatened with an eruption of sore boils. He evidently believed that a watched pot never boils.

"What's your occupation, Bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the House. "I am running for Congress, sir," he replied.

"Do you know where I can get room to store a load of salt?" asked a countryman of a Boston clerk. "Perhaps my father can accommodate you," was the reply; "he has plenty of salt-rheum on his hands."

"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me, aisy?" asked an anxious lover of a little girl. "Yes," was the reply, "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make a nice cradle for my doll."

A CANADIAN priest lately sued a young man, whom he had married, for his wedding fee, which he stated at \$15. The jury found for the defendant, on the ground that the youth had received no appreciable value.

When they get telephones in the hotels it will refresh the weary traveler who is sent up to the fourth floor to sit down quietly and impart to the clerk down in the office his private opinion of that functionary's conduct.

JUDGE PETERS, a Philadelphian and a punster, lately observed to another Judge on the bench that one of the witnesses had "a vegetable head." "How so?" was the inquiry. "He has carrotty hair, reddish cheeks, a turnip nose, and a sage look."

An English writer states that he was much impressed with the gentleness of American manners. He ought to send his boy to one of our colleges, or try getting out of a crowded depot with two gripsacks when our hackmen are feeling well. — *Breakfast Table.*

He appeared to be almost gone. Rolling his eyes toward the partner of his bosom, he gasped, "Bury me 'neath the weeping willow, and plant a single white rose above my head." "O, it's no use!" she snapped out. "Your nose would scorch the roots!" He got well.

PARENT (whose daughter has a weakness for an artist): "I hear you take walks with that picture-making fellow. Have no more to say to him! A smart fellow, with no coat to his back." Smart grandson: "Oh, come now, grandpa, he's not much worse than you in that respect; for yesterday I heard the doctor say you hadn't any coat to your stomach."

They were taking evidence the other day in a divorce case on the ground of cruelty. The husband was under examination, and the wife, prostrated with grief, was weeping bitterly, covering her face with her handkerchief. "Now," said the Judge, "are you not ashamed to have thus brutally treated your wife, a tender young woman of 25?" The wife suddenly raised her head. "I beg your pardon," she sobbed, "24 only," and she again gave way to her grief.







