

Hope College

Hope College Digital Commons

Holland City News: 1879

Holland City News: 1872-1879

4-26-1879

Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 11: April 26, 1879

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 11: April 26, 1879" (1879). *Holland City News*: 1879. 17.

https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1879/17

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1879 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@hope.edu.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 11.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 375.

The Holland City News.

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

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	8 50	15 00	28 00
2 "	5 00	9 00	16 00
3 "	3 00	5 00	9 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectible quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
" "	1.25 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.35 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.55 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
" "	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
" "	5.55 "	

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

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	Going South.	No. 1.
7 10	12 20	Muskegon.	2 20	7 10	
7 10	11 47	Ferryburg.	2 53	7 43	
7 10	11 42	Grand Haven.	2 57	7 55	
6 15	11 12	Pigeon.	3 20	8 40	
6 35	10 44	Holland.	3 38	9 50	
4 55	10 25	Fillmore.	4 17	10 49	
3 45	9 35	Allegan.	5 18	11 43	

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. & C. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo, Ft. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.
PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and eighth streets.
TEN EyCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, 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.

Commission Merchant.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BURG'S Family Medicines; 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, Coffers, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

PAULES, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of Plaster Mill; (Stean 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.

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlers.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

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

G. A. KONING, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, April 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

C. B. WYNNE Sec'y.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

L. E. BEST, M. D.

GRAND RAPIDS, Nov. 35 1878.

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

D. BERTSCH.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

A FRESH general of Candy, just received at

L. T. KANTERS.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 12
Butter, lb	12
Clover seed, lb	16
Eggs, dozen	8
Honey, lb	8
Hay, ton	80 @ 90
Onions, bushel	35
Potatoes, bushel	60
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 25
Wool, lb	2 00

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	95 @ 97
Corn, shelled bushel	35
Oats, bushel	27
Buckwheat, bushel	40
Barley, ton	14 00
Feed, ton	18 00
" 100 lb	1 25
Barley, 100 lb	1 20
Middling, 100 lb	85
Flour, 100 lb	2 45
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 00 @ 4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	4 @ 4 1/2
Pork, "	6 @ 3
Lard, "	6 @ 8
Smoked Meat	8 @ 10
" Ham	6 @ 6
" Shoulders	4 @ 4
Tallow, per lb	6 @ 8
Turkey, "	7 @ 9
Chickens, dressed per lb	6 @ 8

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of Consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular size for \$1.00. For sale by Heber Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

Why do the Pessinks sell so many cigars? Because they keep the most complete stock of fine cigars in this city. They invite customers to try their brands, especially that little 5-cent Tumble, Clear Havana, as well as the other 25 different brands. 10-1f

Having bought the fixtures and business interest of Mr. W. P. Scott's broom manufactory, I wish to inform the public that the business will be continued and pushed by me with unabated energy. Call for samples, and ascertain prices.

10-2w C. WERSEMA.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; cold hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial." (Father.)

If you wish to buy Candies go to the City Bakery and buy the home made Candies, and others, which they warrant strictly pure and healthy, and in which they take the lead in this city.

10-1f PESSINK BROS.

If you want to get some first-class meat call at

JACOB KUIITE.

Cocoa Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Cove Oysters, Sardines, Salmon and fresh Compressed Yeast, always fresh and first-class, at

10-1f PESSINK BROS.

APRIL.

BY L. FRANK TOOKER.

Oh, strangely fall the April days!
The brown buds reddened in their light,
And spiders spin by day and night;
The willow lifts a yellow haze
Of springing leaves to meet the sun,
While down the white-stone courses run
The swift, glad brooks, and sunshine weaves
A cloth of green for cowslip leaves
Through all the fields of April days.

Oh, sweetly fall the April days!
My love was made of frost and light.
Of light to warm and frost to blight
The sweet strange April of her wave.
Eyes like a dream of changing skies,
And every frown and blush I prize.
With cloud and flush the spring come in
From frown and blush maid's loves begin,
For love is like rare April days.

—Scribner for May.

Choir or Congregation?

Dr. Holland, in a discussion of church music in Scribner for May, writes as follows:

"For ourselves, we are very much afraid of the movement toward congregational music. The tendency thus far has been to depreciate not only the quality of music, in the churches, but the importance of it, and to make public worship very much less attractive to the great world which it is the church's duty and policy to attract and to influence. The churches are full, as a rule, where the music is excellent. This fact may not be very flattering to preachers, but it is a fact, and it is quite a legitimate question whether a church has a right to surrender any attraction that will give it a hold upon the attention of the world, especially if that attraction is an elevating one, and in the direct line of Christian influence. Congregational singing is well enough in its place and proportions, but very little of the inspiration of music comes through it. It is, indeed, more of a torture than a pleasure to many musical and devote people. The ideal arrangement, as it seems to us, is a first-class quartette, made of soloists, who take a prominent part in the public service, with a single choral in each service given to the congregation to sing. In this way, the two offices of music in public religious assemblies seem to be secured more surely and satisfactorily than in any other.

St. Nicholas for May.

St. Nicholas for May, has a May-song in it, and a coronation, of course, but no May Queen. It is a sort of story number, and has nearly forty pictures. Besides the two serials, there are: a spider story, an elephant story, a gunpowder story, a bear story, an astronomical story, a mythological story, a botanical story, a mathematical story, a story of a girl who could not, and more than one of girls who could, besides an astounding tale of a boy who made a man and found him a very difficult person to manage.

A stirring account is given of how "The Big Bear of Wauwatawa" was hunted and slain—the closing struggle being shown in a striking picture by W. L. Sheppard. The "Land of the Powder Players"—Morocco—and the wild sports, on horseback and afoot, of its dark-skinned warriors, are described by Ernest Ingersoll, with the aid of seven illustrations.

Harriet Prescott Spofford's story of "The Boy Astronomer" concludes by carrying him to the Observatory and telling what he there did and saw. Kate Gannett Wells, in "She Could Not," a narrative of girl-life, warns all whom it may concern to find out what they cannot do, as well as what they can do. The pictures in these two stories are by Reinhart and Eyttinge.

Mary Mapes Dodge, the editor, contributes a poem for May-Day; and Mrs. E. T. Corbett, in some comical verses entitled "The Three Wise Couples," winds up the adventures of the Three Wise Women and the Three Wise Men, their absurd doings shown in two full-page pictures by L. Hopkins.

Scribner for May.

The May Scribner opens with a frontispiece portrait of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, by the artist Eaton and the engraver Cole. It is thought to be, in some respects, the most excellent portrait of the series from these hands. An entertaining biographical sketch of Dr. Holmes, by F. H. Underwood, Esq., is also given in this number.

The opening paper is by Sofia Bompiani on the "New Museum in Rome," which has become the center of the enthusiastic interest of "New Italy," and which has not before had a hearing in the magazines. Among the objects of art recently ex-

hibited and now in the museum are statues of Urania, of Commodus as Hercules and as young Hercules, some exquisitely carved sarcophagi, a rhyton or fountain, a terracotta bass-relief representing the parting of Theseus and Ariadne, a bronze thensa or Roman sacred ear, all of an unique and interesting character; of these illustrations are given with the paper.

An unacknowledged account of the varied and peculiar phases of New York wharf-life is given in "A Day on the Docks," by Charles H. Farnham, a new writer, with noteworthy illustrations by Van der hoof and Muhrman. The wharf industries, the harbor police, the haunts and hiding-places of the river thieves, the markets, the garbage-dumps and contractors, the ferries, the shipping, a street jam, and other characteristic features of New York, are described with a sympathetic and graphic power rare in magazine papers of this class.

A paper of a biographical and critical character on the two distinguished violinists, Wilhelmj and Remenyi, is contributed by J. R. G. Hassard, the well-known musical critic, and is accompanied by vigorous pen sketches of the two virtuosos by the artist, Wm. M. Chase.

A paper on "The Pastoral Bees," by John Burroughs, contains much original observation conveyed in that writer's delightful style. It is illustrated by Mrs. Mary Hall's Foote.

The first of the series of papers on Brazil, by Herbert H. Smith, already announced by the publishers of Scribner, is given in this number, and a vast amount of other choice reading matter. Too varied and many in number to mention here. The magazine is becoming wonderfully popular, and its subscription list increases by thousands every succeeding month.

For the Holland City News.

SAUGATUCK, Mich., April 16, 1879.

EDITOR NEWS:—Dear Sir, your correspondent here, we think, should have put another X in his non de plume and he would have completed the job, and shown consistency all the way through, as the whole article in so far as it relates to the alderman, is a tissue of misstatements, from beginning to end, besides being, as it seems to us, in very bad taste for one occupying the position of your learned correspondent towards this particular case and in the community, but there is no accounting for tastes they say. We do not propose to excuse the Alderman. He should have kept his temper, even if the case was an aggravating one, but we must be excused for saying that your correspondent, it seems to us, has gone a good ways in his efforts to bring a fellow townsman (usually a good citizen) in discredit abroad by largely magnifying and distorting a matter to which there were at least two sides, but some men can't get over it, if even an alderman dares to work for their opponent on election day. A pitiable temperament we think.

JUSTICE.

BRAGG, the Wisconsin brigadier, made a gallant fight in the house of representatives for his motion to abolish the southern claims commission, but was beaten by a coalition of republicans and confederates, under the lead of Garfield, of Ohio. The vote was 65 to 112. Bragg insisted that the commission should be abolished, because, in the first place, it was created by "unconstitutional and revolutionary methods," the section constituting it having been hatched on to an appropriation bill. To this neat hit he added the argument that the claims were barred by the laws of war and all public law. Garfield admitted this, but entered a touching plea for the "loyal" southerners and their claim; and this plea was sustained, although Garfield and all the rest are perfectly aware that most of the "loyal" claims heretofore paid were of the Sugg Fort variety. It will not be worth while for Garfield and his confederates to indulge in much rant hereafter about the danger of bankrupting the government in the payment of southern claims. They have deliberately decided to leave the gate open for that sort of thing.

The sleighing at Alburgh, Vt., last week, was the best of any during the winter, and the traveling on the ice safe and good. There is a prospect now of the ice remaining in the lake at Alburgh until the 1st of May, as it is nearly thirty inches thick and perfectly sound. This would be something that has not happened for many years.

There is seven feet high in Georgia, but the man who drinks much of it is higher.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST:

HEZEKIAH SCHAEFER was hanged last week at Chambersburg, Pa., for the murder of his wife in February, 1878.

MRON A. BUEL, convicted of a most foul murder, his victim being a young girl, was hanged at Cooperstown, N. Y., last week.

A TUG-BOAT was run down by a propeller in the East river, at New York, last week, and five men drowned.

THE WEST:

A KANSAS CITY (Mo.) dispatch says: "The total number of colored immigrants who have arrived in Wyandotte up to the present time is 1,771. Out of this number about 300 are in that city, dependent upon subscriptions for their subsistence. The sickness is increasing, and the committees are becoming tired and manifest less interest."

THE jury in the Olive man-burning case at Hastings, Neb., returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Olive and Fisher, and the Judge sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

THE steamship Great Republic was recently wrecked on the Pacific coast while attempting to enter the harbor of Astoria, Oregon, during a dark night. Ten of the crew were drowned in departing from the wrecked vessel by the capsizing of a boat.

THE Sunday News, of Cincinnati, published an article reflecting severely upon the character of Judge Taft, ex-Attorney General of the United States. Judge Taft's two sons, Charles and William, met the editor of the paper, Lester A. Rose, on the street, and Charles kept the crowd back while William beat Rose so badly that he had to be carried home.

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy was recently gored to death by a vicious Mexican deer, in Judge Caton's park, at Ottawa, Ill. Prof. Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, predicts the appearance of the army worm in Illinois and other Western States this season.

THE town of Eureka, Nev., has been nearly destroyed by fire. The total loss is about \$1,000,000, on which there is an insurance of only \$125,000.

CHICAGO elevators contain 6,677,969 bushels of wheat, 2,751,307 bushels of corn, 362,785 bushels of oats, 222,035 bushels of rye, and 432,524 bushels of barley, making a total of 10,436,906 bushels, against 3,140,836 bushels at this period last year.

THE SOUTH:

A TERRIFIC tornado recently swept through the lower part of South Carolina, destroying hundreds of houses and killing many people. In the village of Walterboro more than 100 dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are homeless. Fifteen persons were killed and many wounded. At Oakley, a station on the Northeastern railroad, all the negro houses were leveled and one negro killed, besides many hurt. Similar casualties are reported from various points in the track of the tornado.

DANIEL SHEFFER, a white man, shot and killed two negroes, Philip Burgett and his son Moses, near St. Genevieve, Mo., last week. There had been an old dispute between them, and they met and renewed the trouble, all being armed. Philip Burgett advanced upon Sheffer in a threatening manner, whereupon the latter shot him dead. Moses then opened fire on Sheffer, and was also shot and killed. Sheffer was arrested.

A NUMBER of prominent colored men in St. Louis have organized a society called the Colored Immigration Aid Association, and elected J. Milton Turner President. Its object is to raise funds for the establishment of colonies, and to aid the emigration of colored men from Southern States to other sections of the Union.

THE Tennessee moonshiners, to the number of 700, have concluded to accept the clemency extended by Attorney General Devens, and make no defense to the prosecutions. The Louisiana Constitutional Convention met at New Orleans on the 21st of April.

A CONVENTION of colored people has just been held in New Orleans. A report was adopted stating that "an emigration society was organized in the parish of Caddo, in August, 1874, which rapidly spread through the State, and now numbers on the rolls 928,000 names of men, women and children. Sixty-nine thousand are residents of Louisiana. The cause of this emigration is the fact that negroes are charged a rental of \$10 an acre for land, \$40 per annum for the hire of a mule, 20 cents per pound for pork, and that these payments are secured by a lien on the crops. Life in Louisiana under these circumstances simply means perpetual debt or starvation, and hence they have concluded to leave the State and appeal to the country to assist them in their exodus."

WASHINGTON:

SECRETARY SHERMAN has issued his circular offering \$150,000,000 of 4-per-cent bonds at 1/2 of 1 percent above par. The circular, which gives the fullest of instructions as to means of obtaining these bonds, their time and place of payment, etc., invites "all banks, bankers, Postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons," to become the financial agents of the Government in placing the bonds.

SECRETARY SHERMAN's latest offer of \$150,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds at one-half of 1 per cent premium has been snapped up by a collection of New York money magazines. It has been decided by the Postoffice Department that advertising sheets made up in the form of newspapers cannot be mailed at newspaper rates.

NOTICE is given by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government has no more 4-per-cent bonds to sell at present, the enormous subscription of the New York syndicate having absorbed all that remained of this issue required for the refunding of redeemable ten-forties. The latter are also all called in. Hereafter the refunding \$10 certificates will be sold at the treasury and sub-treasuries only, and not in large sums than \$100 at one time.

CHIEF MOSES and the other Indians called at the Executive Mansion the other day, and were presented to the President, who said to them: "I am glad to see you, my friends. I hope Secretary Schurz will make a settlement with you that shall be satisfactory. We are friendly toward you, and want to deal with you with exact justice. I hope you will always be our friends."

DURING March, 1879, the United States exported provisions, bacon, hams, beef, pork, lard, butter, cheese and tallow valued at

\$11,088,135, a decrease of \$1,473,309 from the exports of the articles in March, 1878.

THE first treasury warrant for the payment of arrears of pensions was signed April 22, and it is believed back pensions can be paid as rapidly as the accounts are made up, at the rate of \$1,500,000 a month.

POLITICAL:

THE full official returns of the late election in Wisconsin show that Judge Cole, the Republican candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, received a majority of 38,133 votes.

MR. RAINY, colored ex-Congressman from South Carolina, who has been an applicant for the Third Auditorship of the Treasury, was tendered the position of Assistant Appointment Clerk of the Treasury by Secretary Sherman, and rejected it with great indignation.

GENERAL:

THE General Superintendent of the railway postal service has made a reduction in the pay of all route agents in order to come within the limit of the appropriations for the fiscal year. Prof. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist of Illinois, has declined the position of Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

In Chicago the Booth season at McVicker's Theater is delighting the press and public, all his representations being given with an excellence of mounting and support which calls for the highest praise. The great tragedian himself has lost none of the elements that have given him the topmost round of the ladder of histrionic fame. This week Bulwer's "Richelieu," the "Richard III." of Shakespeare, and Tom Taylor's "Fool's Revenge," are billed.

THE death of Gen. John A. Dix occurred at his residence in New York city on the 21st of April. Gen. Dix was born in Boscowen, N. H. July 24, 1798. He entered the army in 1812, but resigned in 1823, studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1842 he was elected to the New York Assembly; in 1845 was made Senator in Congress for the unexpired term of Silas Wright; in 1852, was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York city, and in 1859 was made Postmaster. In December, 1860, he was appointed President Buchanan's Secretary of the Treasury in place of Howell Cobb. In May, 1861, he was commissioned Major General of United States volunteers, and subsequently received the same rank in the regular army. He was appointed Minister to Paris in 1866, and in 1872 elected Governor of New York. He was again nominated in 1874, and defeated by Tilden. This ended his political career. He has contributed to a number of journals and published several works. Of late he has lived in retirement.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has ordered a revenue steamer to proceed to Alaska for the protection of the Government interests in that Territory.

FOREIGN:

A DISPATCH from Capetown, South Africa, says that Cetwyke has sent messengers to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought, however, this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops. There has been some severe fighting between the British and Zulus, and the invaders have lost heavily. All the native troops have deserted the British standard. Alexander Solovieff is the name of the man who attempted to assassinate the Czar of Russia. He was a schoolmaster. The assassin was appointed by lot to shoot the Czar. Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, has left St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall. He will probably succeed Prince Gortschakoff as Chancellor of the empire. The American horse Parole, which was last in the betting at the Newmarket handicap in England the other day, was first in the race. A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the heads of the secret police are about to resign, having discovered that three-fourths of the force are in league with the Nihilists. Letters from Keif state that between the 8th and 11th inst. five attempts at murder were made against the officials there.

THE Russian Government, in its attempt to crush out the Nihilists, is adopting the most vigorous and far-reaching measures. In most of the populous districts a Governor General has been appointed whose powers exceed those of a General in time of war. Ten thousand or more persons are now under arrest, and it is thought that most of these prisoners will eventually take up their residence in Siberia.

A DISPATCH from Bombay says the King of Burmah has declared to his counselors that fear had heretofore made him yield to the British demands, but henceforth he would neither listen to nor speak of proposals for an accommodation with England.

GEN. GOURKO, the new Governor General of St. Petersburg, has taken the most extraordinary precautions to frustrate any schemes which the Nihilists may concoct. All the gunholders in the city have been notified to make full and true returns of the stocks severally held by them, and they are, moreover, forbidden to sell to any person unless authorized so to do by special permission from the authorities.

THE American horse Parole, owned by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, of New York, has won the city and suburban handicap at Epsom. This is the second race won by Parole on the English turf within a few days.

THE news from South Africa is that Col. Pearson, who had been so long surrounded by an army of hostile Zulus at Ekowe, has been relieved after severe fighting. Two battles were fought, in which the British lost about 500 men, while the Zulu loss is placed at 2,500.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

Mr. Beck concluded his remarks on the Appropriation bill on the 10th. He read the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Hear denouncing the alleged Democratic programme as unconstitutional and revolutionary, and then said the Democrats were not proposing either to coerce the President or to prevent the President from exercising them. Nor were they setting up revolutionary measures or endeavoring to pass acts which would deprive the President from using the army for constitutional purposes. All they proposed to do, as would be seen by the sixth section of the bill, was to say to the President he should not recall the troops from the frontier, or where they were placed to prevent an invasion from abroad, to be used merely for political purposes. Mr. Beck returned upon the Republicans the charge of revolutionary action by referring to the law of '35, which, he said, was so treated that acts of Congress declared by any Circuit Court of the United States null and void were sustained unless two-thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court should agree in pronouncing them unconstitutional. He also referred to the manner in which the Thirteenth amendment, abolishing slavery, was ratified, as affording another example of Republican revolution. He quoted numerous precedents to show that it was not unusual to attack legislation on general appropriation bills. Among them it was seen that the law relating to Supervisors and Deputy Marshals was enacted on an Appropriation bill by a Republican Congress, and that the celebrated Drake amendment, which annulled the decisions

of the Supreme Court, was made part of an appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes next addressed the Senate. He referred to the dangerous theory of State's rights which could be seen underlying these attempts to deprive the General Government of the right given it by the constitution to regulate the elections for Representatives. He denounced that theory, and upheld the idea that we are a nation, not a confederation of States. Mr. Dawes said his friends on the other side ought not to prate about purity of the ballot-box until it was forgotten how 16,000 Republican voters in the State of New York were wiped out in 1868, in accordance with a circular sent out beforehand in the name of their chief, S. J. Tilden, who afterward did not know anything about it, just as he does not know anything about every other political iniquity that has been transacted in his name and in his house. He supposed it was only a question of time when the threat to wipe out all the war measures, and restore the old order of things, would be fulfilled; but he had felt called upon to raise his protest as a representative of a State whose people would always be found in the van of any movement necessary for the defense of the republic and republican principles. The House completed the money parts of the Legislative bill, and entered upon the political discussion. Mr. Lewis opened the debate with a legal argument against the Election laws. He denied that the South was solid for any illegal or unconstitutional purpose, or out of antagonism to the North. The Southern people needed help and sympathy, too much for that.

The Senate continued the discussion of the Army bill on the 17th. Mr. Voorhees said the protection of the ballot-box had been wrested from the proper local officers, and given to corrupt Federal officials. The spirit that dictated this law was distrust of the people and their capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the constitution was thus perverted. The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facts should be clearly presented to them, and a righteous indignation would spring up in the breasts of the people. He hoped the people would read this law until it should become an abhorrence to the public mind. There was no American who was not liable to arrest for no other reason than that existing in the mind of a Supervisor or Deputy Marshal, thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party malice or hate. Every ruffian acting in such capacity was to determine a man's rights as the police. Mr. Voorhees said it was a satire on free government to say that suffrage should be exercised at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Teller followed Mr. Voorhees. He said the Democratic cry seemed to be for free ballot. All the frauds on the ballot for the last thirty years, he said, emanated with, or had been to the advantage of, the Democratic party. He cited the frauds in Kansas in 1858 and 1864, in Louisiana in 1864 and in New York city in 1868. He did not desire to misrepresent the South, but would only state the facts in regard to that section which, in his opinion, made Federal supervision necessary to a fair election. He then reviewed at a considerable length the testimony taken before the committee of which he was Chairman, and declared that even white Democrats in good standing testified to lawlessness and intimidation in the elections from the South, and that the two Grant backers from the South, which prevented it from being solid now, were only the forerunners of the break in the solid South which would result from the execution of the present Democratic programme. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, made a strong legal argument for the Democratic side in favor of the constitutionality of the Democratic position, and in conclusion said: "Disclaiming any intention to make appeals to passion; disclaiming any intention to excite partisan feelings or to distract the judgment of people's representatives on this very exciting question, I say to the gentleman on the other side, not in any spirit of arrogance, but with all the deliberation and earnestness which the gravity that this great subject demands, that these laws must be repealed, and that this power of the Executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away."

Measures. Maryland, of New Jersey, and Groome, of Maryland (Democrats) addressed the Senate on the 18th in support of the political amendments to the Army bill. In the House, the Legislative Appropriation bill being under discussion, Mr. McKinley (Republican), of Ohio, spoke in opposition to the proposed repeal of the general Election laws. He denounced the legislation as a bold and wanton attempt to wipe from the law every protection of the ballot box, and to surrender it into the unholy hands of hired "repeaters" and ballot-box stuffers at the North, and of tissue-ballot-cheats at the South. Mr. Burrows (Republican), of Michigan, was the next speaker. He said that if gentlemen on the other side were really anxious to preserve peace and the purity of elections, they would be the last to attempt to tear down the only remaining national fortress reared for that purpose. Did they desire an honest registration? These laws provided it. Did they want a pure ballot? These laws provided it. Did they want fair counts? These laws insured it. Did they want true returns? These laws enjoined it. Did they want peace and order at the polls? These laws commanded it. There was nothing in those laws that was a terror to any man save one who had committed or was meditating an attack on the purity of elections. Mr. Coffroth (Democrat), of Indiana, said that an honest election and a fair election, where the voter could vote unmolested and untrammelled, was the palladium of American liberty. The teaching of statesmen, from the earliest history down until the Republican party had come into power, had been an unbroken declaration that the Federal power had no authority to interfere in elections, but that each State should regulate the manner of holding its elections. He maintained that the ballot was the weapon with which a freeman was to protect his personal liberty and his civil rights. The gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had sounded the war tocsin and waved the "bloody shirt," and the whole camp had danced. On hearing the bitter denunciation from the other side, he had ventured to look over there, and he had been delighted to see that his Republican friends were not actually enraged, but were as peaceful and pleasant in appearance as a May morning. He said that the Democratic party were squarely made, the parties were squarely divided, and the question was whether these objectionable laws should be repealed. To that question the Democratic party here and the Democratic party throughout the nation answered, "Yes!" The constitution required it, the freedom of elections and the liberties of the people demanded it.

The Senate was not in session on the 19th. In the House, Mr. Price, of Iowa, made a speech against the repeal of the Election laws. The bill to provide for the exchange of subsidiary silver coin for legal-tender money was discussed. Mr. De La Motte laid a petition embodying a bill to establish "greenback currency," and to relieve the financial distress of the country by granting aid to certain companies "in aid of State authority for works of internal improvement. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to have prepared notes and obligations of the United States to the amount of \$1,000,000,000, to be known as "greenback currency" for general circulation in amounts and forms as the bill provides, which notes or obligations shall constitute a legal tender for all debts, and receivable for all United States Government dues, and shall be valid and lawful money of the United States."

The Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill on the 21st. Mr. Bayard took the floor and defended the incorporation of general legislation in Appropriation bills, there being nothing unusual in it; hence the cry of "revolution" was unsubstantial and foolish, and the people would condemn it. He condemned all conduct which would tend to prevent the restoration of full confidence and friendship to all parts of the country. He was well assured that the hostility of one section against the other would speedily lead to depression and degradation, and ultimately ruin both, and in conclusion, expressed his confidence that the American people would support the majority in their present legislation, as it was in the direction of justice, and had for its object the protection of the liberties of the

people. Mr. Maxey followed Mr. Bayard in a speech strongly advocating the repeal of the Election laws. In the House, a perfect avalanche of bills was introduced, the total number being 1,385, the largest number, by all odds, ever before introduced in Congress in one day. The following are among the most important ones: To provide for revising the Alabama Claims Court; to provide for the distribution of the Geneva award fund; to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad; to retire trade dollars; to increase the volume of currency; to appoint a National Board of Railroad Commissioners; to prohibit the further increase of the interest-paying debt; to enforce the observance of the Eight-Hour law; to pay all Government workmen an increase of wages where they work over eight hours per day; to establish boards of assistants in the navy; to reorganize the army; to amend the law relating to the reimbursing of States for money spent in equipping troops during the war; to amend the Postal laws; to provide for the taxing of incomes.

The Army bill was further debated in the Senate on the 22d. The first speech was delivered by Mr. Garland, of Arkansas. After discussing at length the legal aspect of the questions at issue, he passed to the question of the propriety of attaching the proposed repeal to an Appropriation bill. Mr. Garland said the practice was an old one, and, whatever its faults, it could not be uprooted save by a constitutional amendment. He reviewed some of the notable instances of similar action by Republican majorities, and said the cry of revolution was raised too late to be sincere. He alluded to Mr. Blaine's enumeration of the consequences of a failure to provide for the expenses of the Government, and declared, rather than see the liberties of the humblest citizen longer abridged by law, which it was in the power of Congress to repeal, he would see the Capitol crumble to pieces, the ships rot at their moorings, and the Supreme Court unfrocked. Mr. Davis, of Illinois, spoke next. He said the sixth section of the Appropriation bill proposed to strike from both sections the words "or to keep peace at the polls," and nothing more, so that the army cannot be used hereafter at elections for any purpose. As an abstract proposition, could there be any rational objection to this? Ought the army to be used at the polls when there has been prolonged peace for more than a decade? Does anyone believe that such a law would ever have received the approval of the American Congress if it had been brought forward in time of peace. The charge that this is revolutionary legislation has no force. It might be called a partisan device. Congress has power under the constitution to raise and equip armies, and the House of Representatives hold the purse-strings. The amendment is germane to the bill, and is simply a condition as to the use of the army, which the people's representatives had a perfect right to impose. It is not in any proper sense general legislation, and if it was the statute-books are full of precedents that the friends of the present measure might cite against their opponents. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, followed Mr. Davis. He believed it was revolutionary to force an amendment of the constitution without ordinary processes. The constitution says that bills shall be passed by both houses and receive the signature of the President in order to become law. Yet it was now proposed to make the President's signature a condition to the appropriation of money to defray the Government expenses. Gen. Jackson would have been amazed at such presumption. He read from Jackson's message to the Senate in 1834 protesting against a resolution passed by that body to the effect that the President had acted outside of his constitutional prerogative, and saying that if such interference with the independence of the Executive was allowed to pass unnoticed, and grew into a custom, it would be as effective in destroying liberty of action in the independent departments of the Government as if it were a constitutional amendment were adopted throwing into the hands of the President the power delegated to the Senate. The House passed Mr. Stephens' bill to provide for an interchange of subsidiary coins for legal-tender money, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$20. There was a sharp debate over the political amendments to the Legislative bill, but the guns were of small caliber and made little noise.

"Double" Stockings.

Delicate persons who object to taking cold, having found it impossible to wear the extremely thin "lace" stockings, a London manufacturer has introduced what he calls the "double" stocking. This is in two styles. One is so woven as to present a lace surface over a flesh-colored or rose-pink under-surface, and looks as if the stocking was drawn on over the limb. The designs shown in the upper surface are exceedingly handsome. The other style is an open check simulating the most superb lace, and is intended to be drawn over an under-stocking of flesh color or rose-pink. Warmth is thus secured. These stockings are in silk lace as well as in exquisitely fine Lisle-thread, and—as do all the new designs—they define the calf and instep, setting well in at the line above the heel, an important matter in the comfort of wearing a stocking.

A singular idea is carried out in the stockings embroidered in blue, pink, red and light-green, as well as lilac, gray, pearl and wood-color, over darker shades or contrasting colors. These expensive hose have gained greater popularity on account of the statements—false or true—as to the bad effect on the health of dyed hosiery. Wood-color on wood-color is a favorite in hose.

The Reason.

"Now, children," said a Sunday-school superintendent, who had been talking to his scholars about good people, "when I am walking in the street, I speak to some persons I meet, and I don't speak to others; and what's the reason?" He expected the reply would be, "Because some are good and others are bad," but, to his discomfiture, the general shout was, "Because some are rich and others are poor."

FREDERICK ECKERT, of Baltimore announces his belief that there ought to be seven Books of Moses instead of five, and it is probable that, if glib-tongued and persuasive, he might have made converts under the enlarged Bible that he proposes to issue. But he rashly tested his claim to divine inspiration by attempting to perform a miracle. He exhorted the body of his dead wife, and commanded her to live again. His failure ended his career as a religious leader before it had more than begun. His mistake lay in acquiring faith in himself instead of merely inspiring it in others.

EX-JUDGE WILLIAM CARTER, of St. Louis, lately made the following strange utterance in defending a client: "The low cowards who framed our State constitution dared not give a man liberty to vindicate himself upon the field of honor." Be-ludd!

KATE R. inquires if colds are contagious. Certainly, Kate R.; for if a cold is not catching how can it be caught?

PERSONALS.

A SON of Stephen A. Douglas is about to commence the practice of law in Chicago.

THE steamer City of Pekin will land Gen. Grant in San Francisco about June 1.

SENATOR JONES, of Nevada, pays \$12,000 a year rent for a Washington mansion.

LITTLE Mrs. Tom Thumb remains in the deepest mourning for her sister Minnie Warren.

THE wife of ex-Secretary Belknap has taken up her residence permanently in Philadelphia.

In the home of the Crown Prince of Germany the language commonly spoken is English.

PRINCESS BEATRICE is particularly fond of lace, and has a collection which can hardly be equaled.

MRS. MOSHER, the widow of the man who stole Charley Ross, believes that the boy is still alive.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, a noted New York pawnbroker, died, leaving an estate estimated in value at \$3,000,000.

PRESIDENT WASHINGTON sent in two veto messages, Madison six, Monroe one, Jackson nine, and Taylor four.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY is on his way to Zanzibar with a commission from the King of the Belgians to reorganize the hitherto unsuccessful Belgian expedition.

STEVE LONGFELLOW, who has the honor of being the nephew of the poet Longfellow, is a Boston young man who has just married a poor but honest shop-girl.

DONALD G. MITCHELL (Ik Marvel) is writing a history of the republic of Venice, the material for which was in part gathered by him while Consul in that city in 1859-55.

LORD BEACONSFIELD is said to be looking woefully aged and very frail. He has a way in Parliament of sitting very still, in an apparent lethargy, for a long time; then he suddenly starts up and makes a vigorous speech, to the great astonishment of the House.

EX-GUERRILLA Mosby's refusal to array himself in the court costume of Japan is the subject of complaint by the Americans in Japan, but the State Department at Washington refuses to decapitate him for holding that the attire of a plain American citizen is good enough.

THERE are ten girls in a Pennsylvania family whose Christian names are these: Emma Angelina Adlet, Lovinia Serena Cornelia, Alice Ellen Amanda, Torvilla Susanna Corilla, Francina Telara Cencilia, Perlina Sibylla Agnes, Christiana Effibulia Elixia, Annie Olivia Virginia, Ida Cora Jorine, and Mary Anna Alecia.

JAMES L. DUMPHREY, a Reading (Vt.) hotel keeper, on getting out of bed in the morning, said that he would die before night. He made his will, dressed himself as he desired to be buried, and then reclined in an easy chair, with a pipe and a Bible, to prepare for death. The astonishing part of the story is that he did die, an attack of heart disease carrying him off.

DR. CLARA SPETIGUE has become a regular medical practitioner in Cambridge, Mass., but at the outset of her professional career she finds her husband an obstacle. One of her patients is a handsome young fellow. As he sat in her office and she was counting his pulse the jealous husband dashed in, declared that she was squeezing the sick man's hand, ordered him out of the house, and finally knocked him down.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEANS.....	\$3 75	@10 75
CORN.....	80	@ 4 10
COTTON.....	11 3/4	@ 12
WHEAT—No. 1.....	3 25	@ 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2.....	2 95	@ 3 15
CORN—Western Mixed.....	42	@ 44 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	21	@ 32
RYE—Western.....	57 1/2	@ 59 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	9 25	@ 9 40
LAND.....	5 1/2	@ 6 1/4

BEVES—Choice Grand Steers.....	4 05	@ 5 15
Cows and Heifers.....	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair.....	4 15	@ 4 30
HOGS.....	2 50	@ 3 70
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	85	@ 87
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring.....	74	@ 75
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2.....	46	@ 48
BARLEY—No. 2.....	68	@ 70
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	20	@ 24
EGGS—Fresh.....	5 1/4	@ 9
PORK—Mess.....	8 00	@ 9 50
LAND.....	5 1/2	@ 6

WHEAT—No. 1.....	84 1/2	@ 86 1/2
CORN—No. 1.....	86	@ 87
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1.....	45	@ 46
BARLEY—No. 2.....	68	@ 69

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—Mixed.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	60	@ 61
PORK—Mess.....	9 75	@ 10 00
LAND.....	6	@ 6 1/4

WHEAT.....	1 05	@ 1 06
CORN.....	37	@ 38
OATS.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	55	@ 56
PORK—Mess.....	10 00	@ 10 25
LAND.....	5 1/2	@ 6

WHEAT—Amber Michigan.....	1 03	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2 Red.....	1 54	@ 1 05
CORN—No. 2.....	33	@ 34
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25

WHEAT—Choice.....	5 00	@ 5 00
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 01	@ 1 02
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 00	@ 1 01
CORN—No. 1.....	39	@ 40
OATS—Mixed.....	29	@ 30
BARLEY—per cental.....	1 00	@ 1 05
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@ 10 50

CATTLE—Best.....	5 12	@ 5 37
Fair.....	4 05	@ 4 35
Common.....	3 50	@ 4 25
HOGS.....	2 50	@ 4 20
SHEEP.....	3 75	@ 5 69

RUSSIAN NIHILISM.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The rapid development and startling results of Nihilism show that the internal affairs of Russia are not only in a wretched condition, but that there is a power at work there which may some day gain strength enough to overthrow the Government, and forever end the abominable and barbarous cruelties of its despotic sway. The attempted assassination of the Chief of Police of St. Petersburg last summer, by Vera Sassulitch, her subsequent daring escape from the authorities, and the immense popular sympathy which was manifested toward her, seem to have encouraged the Russian Socialist Revolutionary party to adopt a bold policy. After that assassination the Government arbitrarily arrested hundreds if not thousands of these sympathizers, especially among the students, and shipped them off to endure the horrors of Siberian existence and the barbarities of Russian taskmasters, but it only added fuel to the flame. The party grew more rapidly under persecution than it ever had before, and its membership spread even into army and aristocratic circles.

The work of resistance to the Government did not commence in earnest until February last. On the 9th of that month, Prince Krapotkin, the inhuman Governor of Kharkoff, was killed while returning from a festivity, and on the next day the walls of Moscow and St. Petersburg were covered with placards, printed by the Socialist party, announcing that he had been killed by its orders for being an enemy of civilization and for his monstrous cruelty to political prisoners. On the 4th of March the police tried to break up a Socialist press in Kiev, the old capital of Russia, and were met with a storm of bullets which killed and wounded several of them. On the next day a patrol was exploded near the office of police in Cracow, but did no damage. On the 12th of March a Colonel of Gendarmes was strangled by Nihilists. On the 19th eight officers of the Imperial Guard and a Countess were banished to Siberia for expressing sympathy with Nihilism. On the 25th Gen. Von Drentelin, the chief of the Gendarmes at St. Petersburg, was fired at, and on the same day a Government spy was assassinated in Moscow. One hundred arrests were made in the latter city and forty-five in the former, including four Councilors of State and their wives, officers of the Guard, Court Chamberlains, and two daughters of a prominent Minister, the list showing how widely the principles of the party have been disseminated. On the first of April the President of the court-martial at Kharkoff, who had dispatched several hundred prisoners to Siberia, was shot at, and on the same day over 300 were arrested in Warsaw. On the 9th of April reports came from Kiev of the most horrible treatment of prisoners, whereupon the Revolutionary Committee notified the Imperial Government that they would continue to kill the attendants of the Czar and the heads of police departments as long as this inhuman barbarity to prisoners was allowed to continue. Still further reports of horrors at Kiev and Kharkoff came to hand. Several prisoners at the former place attempted to escape by tunneling under the walls. The authorities were aware of their plan, and allowed them to proceed. When the tunnel was finished they entered it, but never came out alive. They were shot down like dogs, and the authorities made merry over the hideous massacre. Meanwhile, in the prison at Kharkoff, according to the statement of the Russian chaplain, 200 out of 500 prisoners died in four months owing to brutal treatment, the official administration of the prison being so cruel that those who do not die under it either go mad or have their health shattered for life. Enraged with their brutalities, Nihilism strikes a blow at the Czar himself. Our last issue contained the details of the attempted assassination and the Czar's fortunate escape. This is the third time he has escaped similar danger, though the other two attempts were not inspired by Nihilists, but by Poles, in revenge for the rigorous manner in which he dealt with that nationality after the insurrection of 1864. The first attempt was made in 1866 by Dimitri Karakozoff, but was frustrated by the peasant Komisaroff, and the second, during the Czar's visit to the Paris Exhibition of 1867, by Peregowsky, also a Pole. While receiving the congratulations of the Government officials the Czar exclaimed: "This is the third time God has saved me." The Czar, however, would have hit the real cause of his escape much more closely if he had attributed it to the blundering marksmanship of the would-be assassin.

Much as the methods of assassination are to be abhorred, it must be remembered that the Russian Socialists strike only at those who are guilty of cruelties to prisoners that put civilization to blush. The Nihilism of Russia differs from our Socialism. It is not at war with society, but with the Government and with the law. They are pessimists, and they believe that everything connected with the Government is hopelessly rotten. The people sympathize with them, and it is therefore a war of the people against the Government. The Government is absolute in its power and despotic in the use of it. It has no methods of punishment that are not horrible, and the mere expression of sympathy is sufficient to call down upon the victim the most cruel barbarities. The Government officials murder their prisoners by slow torture, and the Nihilists murder the Government officials at sight, and so widespread is their system that the assassins, as a rule, man-

age to escape. The plan pursued by the Government is not calculated to stop the spread of Nihilism. So long as the Government tortures, the Nihilists kill, and persecution only seems to increase their numbers and their boldness. So long as the petty Russian Governors and prison-keepers are allowed to exercise unlimited power and no restraint is put upon them, there can be no hope that Nihilism will cease its methods of revenge. The people will grow more and more embittered toward the Government. There can be but one outcome to this wretched condition of things, and that is revolution.

FARM NOTES.

MAKE a shallow basin in the ground not far from the kitchen, and fill with coal ashes as it is made, and on this throw night slops, wash water, etc. An immense amount of the very best fertilizers can be made in this way.

PURE air and water are of even more importance than exercise in the care of young animals. They are often huddled together in houses altogether insufficient in size, and in which the atmosphere is almost constantly impure from the product of respiration.

TO CLEAR cistern water add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rain-water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

IF, after the wool has grown to some considerable length, sheep or lambs become annoyed with lice or ticks, wash the lambs in a strong decoction of tobacco. Another way is to take a pair of bellows and inhale tobacco smoke; then blow the smoke with considerable force among the ticks. This will prove instant death to them.

AN English farmer, very successful during ten years in fattening cattle and sheep, supplied a ration made as follows: Eight bushels corn soaked in ten pails of water two days, then simmer for an hour, afterward mix with fourteen pounds coarse cheap sugar, and commingle with cut straw, or other fodder.

AN experienced poultryman gives the following recipe for chicken cholera: For every forty fowls take a piece of asafetida the size of a hickory nut, break it into small pieces and mix it in about a pint of corn meal; wet it thoroughly with boiling water and place it near the roosting-place, so that the chickens can eat the first thing in the morning.

THE liquid yieldings of animals are worth more—good authorities say one-sixth more—pound for pound, than the solid excrements, and they are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stable are not in the roof; those often in the floor are quite as objectionable, and are the cause of a great deal of waste.

Egg plants should be cultivated more than they are. When peeled and cut in slices, soaked in salt water, dipped in dry meal, and fried or broiled and served with butter and pepper, they are very nice. Their culture is simple: Sow the seed, transplant say about three or three and a half feet each way in rich ground, then hoe as often as needed to keep down the weeds.

DRAINAGE TO INCREASE THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL.—Of the great benefit of land drainage there is hardly a limit. Pages would be occupied if I should enumerate them. The immediate result, and from which all others flow, are the freeing of the soil from stagnant water, and the introduction of air. Stagnant water is an enemy to vegetation, be it found in the soil of our fields or the saucer of the flower pot. It is the duty of the farmer, and of the florist, to remove that enemy as soon as possible by the best means within reach. Such water not only acts injuriously to the soil positively, by lowering its temperature, but negatively by preventing the free passage of air and rain. Set the water in motion by removing it from below, and we have beneficial effects, the spaces in the soil become occupied by the warmer air or rain, carrying with them salts and acids, which help to decompose the mineral constituents of it. The average yearly rainfall in the United States is about forty-two inches; that of Illinois is near forty-four. In some cases, this amount, and even more, is evaporated from an underdrained field. Experiments show that fifty-six inches will evaporate from a vessel in the open air in our climate. In England, with its damp atmosphere, the evil is a great one; but I believe that, in our prairie country, where the wind and sun have full play, it will be found to operate in its fullest extent. It is true, all of the heat taken up through evaporation does not come from the soil, but enough of it comes from that source to make a great difference in its temperature. Dr. Madden, of England, found that the soil of a drained field, in which most of the water was removed from below, 64 deg. warmer than a similar soil undrained. The 64 deg. is equal to a difference of nearly 2,000 feet in elevation. Mr. Parks, the English agricultural engineer, made simultaneous observations on a drained portion and an undrained portion of a field. The result was, that from a mean of thirty-five observations, during the spring and early summer, the drained soil, at seven inches depth, was 10 deg. warmer than the undrained, at the same depth. The highest temperature of the undrained soil was 47 deg., while that of drained went up to 66 deg. at seven inches, and 49 deg. at thirty-one inches, after a thunder storm.—Prof. Shattuck, in Drainage Journal.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, April 18, 1879.

GIRLS IN THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

In response to a demand upon the part of certain prominent agriculturalists, the Senate, this week, agreed to the bill making an appropriation providing for admission of young women to the Agricultural College. The bill appropriates \$12,000 for building, heating and furnishing a hall for the accommodation of girls. It is also proposed to employ an additional teacher for the year 1880, at a salary of \$1,000, and a matron for the same year at \$600.

Should this bill become a law, the people will watch its outcome with deep interest. Those who think it possible and practicable to manufacture farmers no doubt see no good reason why farmers' wives may not also be manufactured at the same shop. At the time of their graduation the girls ought to leave the college branded thus: "F. for F. W."—fitted for farmer's wife. Certainly there are no more useful members of society than the intelligent wives of some of the farmers in Michigan. But the doubt which sticks in my crop is whether or no it is possible to manufacture intelligent, practical and common-sense wives for our young farmers. Should my doubt prove to have been well founded, the tax-payers of the State will be out of pocket \$13,600 for the year 1880—that's all.

THE GAME LAW.

The House, in committee of the whole, the other day, agreed to Senate bill No. 46, to amend the Game law. The debate upon the bill in both houses sounded much alike, being substantially a repetition. The debate on the question of still hunting vs. hunting with dogs, as usual, was quite prolonged, but the still hunters won a victory in the committee, as a clause prohibiting the use of hounds was adopted by a vote of 30 to 29. Section 1 of the bill as amended is as follows:

SECTION 1. That no person shall pursue, hunt or kill any wild elk, wild buck, wild doe or fawn, in the Upper Peninsula, except from the first day of August to the first day of November, and in the Lower Peninsula except from the 15th day of September to the 15th day of November, inclusive, in each year, or kill at any time any deer when it is in its red coat, or any fawn when it is in its spotted coat, or have in his possession the skin of such deer or fawn in the red or spotted coat, and the having in possession of the skin of such deer or fawn shall be prima-facie evidence of such illegal killing. No person shall at any time kill or capture any deer in the waters of any of the streams, ponds or lakes within the jurisdiction of this State. Provided it shall be and hereby is declared unlawful to hunt deer with hounds or dogs at any time on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. And no person, corporation or company shall ship or carry out of this State, by any means whatever, any of the game protected by this act. No person shall kill or destroy, by any means whatever, or attempt to take or destroy, any wild turkey at any time except in the months of October, November and December of each year, or kill or destroy, by any means whatever, any woodcock, except between the 15th day of July in each year and the 1st day of January next following; or any prairie chicken, partridge or grouse of any species, or any wood duck, teal duck, mallard duck or gray duck, save only from the 1st day of September in each year to the 1st day of January next following; or any wild water fowl between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of September of each year. And in so far as this act relates to ducks, the shooting or killing of them upon the 1st day of the week is prohibited, and upon other days of the week the shooting or killing is prohibited in the night time between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

STREET RAILWAY TAXATION.

In committee of the whole recently the House indulged in a lively debate on House bill No. 211, which provides that street railways shall pay taxes to the corporation in which they do business. Messrs. Moore and McNabb advocated the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Donnelly and Kurth spoke against it. The bill finally passed the committee in this form:

SECTION 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, That section twenty-six of an act entitled "An act to provide for the formation of street railway companies," approved March 5, 1867, being compiler's section number 2,327 of the compiled laws of 1871, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 26. The real and personal property of each and every corporation formed under this act shall be subject to taxation for local, State and county purposes the same as like property owned by private individuals.

THE MOSHER LIQUOR BILL.

The debate in the House, Wednesday night, upon the Mosher Prohibitory Liquor bill attracted a large audience. Many ladies were present. The House acted as a committee of the whole. The Clerk read the long bill, occupying much time and doing no good, as the members had it before them in printed form. At last the committee began to consider the bill by sections. Many amendments were offered by the enemies of the bill, but they were quickly voted down.

Mr. Cheney, of Kent, moved that three new sections be added, providing for submitting the bill to a popular vote on the first Monday in April, 1880.

Mr. Thorpe, of Branch, protested against any such surrender by the temperance folks of the whole ground, for he was confident that the measure would be opposed by a majority of voters, who only represented one-fifth of the people. Mr. Turnbull thought that if the bill could not be carried through the Legislature on its merits, it could not be pettifogging, nor could it blind the people of the State. He was very bitter in his denunciation of the bill, and of Prohibitionists in particular.

Mr. Robertson wanted the people to decide this important question for themselves.

Mr. Moore, of Detroit, discussed the constitutional aspect of the amendments, contending that the proposed submission would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Outcheon next indulged in a very long and very dry legal argument in reply to Mr. Moore.

At 11 o'clock p. m. the House ad-

journal, making the bill the first order for Thursday morning.

THE SENATE LIQUOR BILL.

occupied the attention of that body Thursday forenoon. The bill in question is similar to the present tax-law. In some respects, I think, it is better for the temperance people. For instance, it provides that before a saloonist can sell a drop of liquor he must pay his State tax for a full year. The bill was made the special order for Tuesday next, at 2:15 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The discussion of the liquor traffic has brought a large temperance and anti-temperance lobby to Lansing this week. Alfred Russell, of Detroit, an able lawyer, has been here in the interest of the liquor men.

The session of the Supreme Court has attracted many able lawyers from all parts of the State.

Exclusion parties are here almost daily, the railroads giving reduced rates.

The weather here remains cool and raw, with indications of a snow squall. The Legislature will probably adjourn May 20. G. W. H.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, April 15.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To appropriate the non-resident highway tax one mile on each side of the Isabella and Cedar rivers State road, and to repair and finish the same; to amend the law relating to primary schools; to amend the law relating to the formation of county and town agricultural societies; to amend the law relating to overseers of highways; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation to drain and reclaim certain swamp and overflowed lands; appropriating for general and other expenses of the university for the years 1879 and 1880, \$42,250; to amend the laws relative to the formation of corporations for the construction of canals or harbors; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of swamp lands to construct that portion of the Tuscola and Saginaw Bay State road not now constructed; making an appropriation for completing and furnishing Normal school buildings and for improving grounds, \$15,550; to amend the law relating to interest, fixing the legal rate at 6 per cent; to amend the charter of the city of Lansing. A joint resolution was passed requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose the enactment of any law limiting the jurisdiction of courts of the United States in proceedings against municipal corporations of any State by citizens of another State. A concurrent resolution was passed asking Congress for authority to construct a bridge at Detroit.

HOUSE.—Bills passed: To amend the charter of the village of Fremont; to provide for the collection of State and county taxes of the city of Detroit; to amend the charter of the city of Coldwater; transferring certain unexpended moneys of the appropriation of the year 1877 for improvements at the State prison at Jackson; to provide for compiling and printing and distribution of laws in regard to drains; to amend the charter of the city of Detroit; to authorize the Township Board of Orange to allow claims of Charles Matthews; to amend the law relative to issues of false, fraudulent and paid shares of stock of railroad companies; to provide for collection and compilation of statistics of municipal indebtedness and taxation; to provide a punishment for slander; to amend the laws providing for publication and distribution of laws and documents; to reorganize and establish the township of Grant; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation to lay out, open and construct a drain to Mud lake, and to clear out, open and deepen Indian creek from Mud lake to the west line of section 18; to amend the law authorizing the appointment of a Commissioner of Mineral Statistics and define duties, and compensation at \$1,500 per annum.

WEDNESDAY, April 16.—SENATE.—A concurrent resolution was introduced by Senator Tyler, that from and after Tuesday, the 20th day of May, at 12 o'clock noon, the two houses will transact no business other than for the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to sign enrolled bills for the approval of the Governor, and the entry of the same on the journal by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and fixing the time of final adjournment of this Legislature on Thursday, the 23d of May, at 12 o'clock noon. Senator Heston moved to amend so that final adjournment be had May 20. The whole matter was laid on the table, after a good deal of discussion. Bills passed: To provide for a County Board of School Examiners for the examination of teachers; making an appropriation of \$7,900 for improving the grounds of the new Capitol, and for the proper care and protection thereof; to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for the museum at the University and appropriating of \$40,000 for the same.

HOUSE.—Representative Donnelly introduced a resolution similar to that in the Senate for final adjournment, which was tabled. Bills passed: To amend the law relating to proceedings against garnishees; to amend the law relating to registration in townships; to amend the law relative to taking of private property for public use or benefit and for the opening of highways, streets, and alleys, by cities and villages; to amend the law relative to courts held by Justices of the Peace; to amend the law relative to costs in Circuit, municipal and courts of record having civil jurisdiction; to reincorporate the village of Marine City. The House was in session in the evening on the special order, the Mosher Liquor Bill.

THURSDAY, April 17.—SENATE.—Bills passed: Making an appropriation of \$13,600 for the purpose of building, heating and furnishing a hall for the accommodation of young women at the Agricultural College, and to pay the salary of a preacher and matron; to amend the law relative to fees of officers and ministers of justice in criminal cases; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation to drain and reclaim certain swamp lands in the townships of Ganage, Casco and Clyde, in Allegan county; to provide for the compensation and to prescribe the duties of certain officers of Wayne county.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mosher's Liquor bill passed in committee of the whole by a vote of forty-two to forty. It is now upon order of third reading. Bills passed: To detach certain territory from the township of Little Traverse and to attach the same to the township of Bear Creek, Emmet county; to amend the law relative to payment of salaries to State officers; to amend the law relative to salaries of Notaries Public; to amend the law relating to granting and defining powers and duties of incorporated villages; making an appropriation for the support of the Reform School for the years 1879 and 1880, \$33,150; to amend the law relative to recording deeds, mortgages and instruments of record; to amend the charter of Bay City.

FRIDAY, April 18.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To provide punishment for slander; to amend act providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads and to define his powers and duties and fix his compensation; relative to the clerk of the Supreme Court; to authorize and empower the Board of Control

of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of State swamp land for the construction of the Alpena and Montgomery State road; relative to levy of execution upon grain while growing or any unharvested crop; transferring the unexpended moneys of the appropriation of the year 1877 for improvements at the State prison at Jackson; to provide for the collection and compilation of statistics of municipal indebtedness and taxation; to amend the charter of the village of Fremont; to amend the charter of the city of Coldwater, and for the collection of damages sustained by reason of defective public highways, streets, bridges, crosswalks and culverts.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the act establishing the Detroit House of Correction; to authorize the Ladies' Library Association, of Kalamazoo, to hold property, real and personal, to any amount not exceeding \$30,000, in addition to the value of its books; to amend section 12, article 4, of act No. 198 of the laws of 1873; to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroad companies; to regulate the running and management and the duties and liabilities of all railroad and other corporations owning or operating any railroad; to permit persons charged with crime to give evidence and be examined not upon oath as witnesses in their own behalf; to amend the law authorizing counties, townships, cities or villages to raise money by taxation for the payment of their bonds issued to aid in the construction of railroads; relative to Boards of Supervisors; relative to railroad companies. Both houses adjourned during the forenoon until Monday evening at 8:45.

MONDAY, April 21.—Both houses of the Legislature reassembled this evening, as per adjournment from Friday. No general business was transacted. Petitions were presented for the purchase of a full-length portrait of the late Douglas Houghton; against the passage of the bill relative to proceedings against garnishees; for the passage of the Senate bill to revise and consolidate the several acts relating to the better protection of game, and for the better preservation of elk, deer, birds and wild fowl; asking for the retention of the present tax on brewed and malt liquors; asking that the School law be amended, and praying that the present Tax law on manufacture and sale of beer be retained.

Faintness and Its Causes.

Faintness consists in a temporary failure of the activity of the heart; the blood, in consequence, is not properly circulated. It does not reach the head, and the patient loses clearness of vision and color, and, if not prevented, falls on the floor, where, however, or even before reaching it, he recovers. There is no convulsion, and, though he can scarcely be said to be conscious, he is not unconscious, so as not to be able to be aroused, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking slightly pale, to the state we have described; and in some cases the state of fainting is hardly recovered from well before it begins again and again, for hours and days together. We need hardly say that such cases as the latter are altogether beyond the reach of domestic medicine. What are the causes of faintness? It is not very difficult to describe these. Some people are so easily affected that they faint if they cut their finger, or even if they only see the cut finger of another. All one can say of such persons is that their muscular fiber is not strong, and that their nerves are sensitive. The heart, which goes on for years circulating the blood, is essentially a muscle. It is weak in some people, stronger in others. As a rule, it is weaker in women, and stronger in men. Hence women faint more rapidly than men. Whatever weakens the heart and muscles generally acts as a cause of faintness. Close, foul air is a common cause of faintness or of languidness. Anything which greatly affects the nervous system, such as bad news or the sight of something horrible or disagreeable, will sometimes cause fainting. But, of all causes of fainting, none is so serious as the loss of blood. The muscles, in order to act well, must be supplied with the blood; and if the blood of the body is lost—if it escapes, from a vein open purposely, or from piles, or from the source from which menstruation proceeds—in excessive quantity, then faintness will happen. The degree of it will depend on the constitution, and on the amount of blood lost. A loss of blood that would scarcely be felt by one person will be a serious cause of faintness to another. Sometimes frequent faintness arises from becoming very fat, the muscular system of the heart being impaired by fat deposit.—Cassell's Household Guide.

The World's Mortality.

The earth is inhabited by about 1,300,000,000 of inhabitants, viz:

Of the Caucasian race.....	390,000,000
Of the Mongolian.....	150,000,000
Of the Ethiopian.....	100,000,000
Of the Malay.....	100,000,000
Of the American Indian.....	1,000,000

All these respectively speak 3,064 languages, and possess 1,000 different religions. The number of deaths per annum is 33,333,333, or 91,994 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 per minute, or 1 per second. This loss is more than compensated for by the number of births. The average duration of life throughout the globe is 33 years. One-fourth of its population dies before the 7th year, and one-half before the 17th. Out of 10,000 persons, only 1 reaches his 100th year, only 1 in 500 his 80th, and only 1 in 100 his 65th. Married people live longer than unmarried ones, and a tall man is likely to live longer than a short one. Until the 15th year, women have a better chance of life than men; but beyond that period the chances are equal.

Kentucky Judges.

We believe it was Judge Riddle who, a few years back, had a bottle thrown at his head while on the bench. Judge Wickliffe found it necessary to shield himself behind his desk in court to escape stray pistol balls. Judge Randall had to abandon court and leave the town of Jackson very expeditiously. And then we note a higher phase of development, the trusty shotgun was brought out, and the County Judge of Breathitt county was killed.—Louisville Age.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879.

PURSUANT to notices published the people assembled in the First Reformed church on Wednesday evening to witness the unveiling ceremonies of the memorial tablet of Rev. A. C. Van Raalte, D. D. The exercises were opened by the congregation singing a psalm, which was followed by reading a passage of the Scriptures by Rev. R. Pieters, which was interspersed by the annoying cries of a baby. Then followed the prayer by Rev. Dr. Phelps. The curtain was then pulled up by Mr. R. Kanter, one of the committee who had charge of the tablet, who also gave a brief history of the origin and work done in this behalf. The tablet was accompanied by a life-sized portrait of Dr. Van Raalte, is of the darkest Italian marble, and the inscriptions, although many, are well arranged and gilded. The tablet is placed in the south wall of the church, on the east side of the pulpit. Rev. Pieters then addressed the assembly, explaining the inscriptions, making a strong plea for their correctness, and eulogistic of the deceased. Rev. Dr. Phelps was then called upon to speak upon the characteristics of deceased as relating to education, and the opportunity thus offered to bring in the "theological question" was improved. Elder Broek was then called upon to cite some of the incidents of deceased's early life, commencing from 1835, the year in which Dr. Van Raalte became a minister of the Gospel, the troubles during the separation in the Netherlands, the immigration to this country, the early settlement here, his constant faith in Providence, etc. The people at large, and the tablet committee in particular, were then returned thanks by Mr. D. B. K. Van Raalte, in behalf of the family, for their kindness and sympathy, in erecting this tablet in memory of their father. The closing prayer was by Mr. T. Keppel, and after another psalm was sung, the congregation was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Pieters. The building was well filled with people, among whom we noticed many old settlers. The tablet was prepared and the lettering done at the marble works of Mr. H. R. Luce, of this city, and we congratulate him on the ability to display such artistic work, and the reasonableness of the price for the same, and the tablet committee take pride in recommending his work, as illustrative that we need not go abroad for any kind of marble work.

It is getting to be a generally admitted fact, that our farmers lack the necessary information, pride, or something to do as well as they might do. By improving their cattle they can better their financial condition, and to make them feel anxious or desirous to improve in all their pursuits it has become actually necessary to get up a fair for this whole colony—a fair which will last 4 or 5 days—a full-fledged fair—a fair that will exhibit the best of everything in produce, grain, fruit, cattle, horses, swine—a race-course—which will tend to improve our stock of horses, etc. And whereas, several farmers begin to see the useful tendency of it, and are actually inclined to help the cause along, we would suggest that some farmers call a mass meeting of farmers, form an association, and put the enterprise on its feet. No spot for a Colony Fair is more centrally located than this city, and no city in Michigan can offer a finer site for such a place than this city—on the edge of Black Lake. Come now, American farmers! Americanized Holland farmers,—and everybody else—who feels an interest in the Agricultural development of this Colony—who will set this ball in motion, and be over afterwards proud to have his name on the list of the foremost workers in establishing a Colony Fair?

CARD.

The undersigned desire to express their heartfelt gratitude and thanks to the many friends and acquaintances for their proffered and actual assistance and sympathy shown with the loss of their dearly beloved daughter and sister.

J. VAN DEN BERG, and family.

HOLLAND, April 23, 1879.

Additional Local.

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

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuff called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. —, Washington, D. C.

Deaths.

VAN DEN BERG.—At Holland, Michigan, on Friday, April 19, Sarah, Josephine, beloved daughter of James and Josephine Van den Berg.

Married.

ROSBACH-HOFFMAN.—Mr. Bastiaan Rosbach, of Noordloos, to Miss Kate Hoffman, of New Holland, by Rev. G. Broene, at his residence, on Saturday, April 19th, 1879.

PRITCHARD-ROBERTS.—Mr. Robert Pritchard, to Miss Mary R. Roberts, both of Alendale township, by Rev. D. Van Pelt, at the residence Mr. Planstiel, on Friday, afternoon, April 19th, 1879.

New Advertisements.

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED proposals will be received by the Board of Education of the Public Schools of the City of Holland, for the building of a new school house. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. Wm. Wakker, with whom all bids will be left. Bids must be in by noon of Monday, May 13th next.

By Order of the Board of Education,
C. DOESBURG, Sec'y.
Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., April 23, 1879.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

P. & A. Steketee

On Monday Morning next,

And see the finest opening of Spring and Summer Goods; among them the finest line of Shawls ever brought to this city.

A beautiful assortment of table-cloths, table-linen, towelings, etc.

Cashmere in all the principal colors.

A complete line of New Dress Goods, Black Silks; a full line of Alpaccas, endless variety of calicoes, ginghams, jaconets, lawns, etc.

Hosiery from the cheapest sock to finest Loyal thread stockings.

A complete assortment of bed ticking, sheeting, quilting calicoes, live geese feathers, etc., etc.

A full line of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Ladies Gaiters, Ladies Boots, etc., etc.

A fresh stock of Groceries, including our Celebrated 40 cent Tea.

SALT BY THE POUND OR BARREL.

GARDEN SEEDS

all kinds—also Reid's Flower Seeds.

Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Candies, Etc.

Call for anything you don't see.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

HOLLAND, April 26, 1879.

Children Carriages,

Sofas, Sofa Chairs,

LOUNGES, ETC.,

Very fine and cheap at

H. MEYER & CO.

Mortgage Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Ira A. Livingston and Thomas Knowles of Ottawa County, Michigan, of the first part, to James Charles, late of Kent County, Michigan, now deceased, of the second part, bearing date the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1878, and received for record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, on the twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1879, at eight o'clock in the forenoon and there recorded in Liber number 3 of mortgages on page 28. That Olive O. Hubbard, formerly Olive O. Charles, and widow of said James Charles, deceased, is now the holder and owner of said mortgage, it having been turned over to her by the Judge of Probate of Kent County, Michigan, under the provisions of chapter 136 of the Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan of 1871, said James Charles leaving no children, and the residue of his personal estate including said mortgage, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as appears by the records, files and inventories relating to said estate in the office of the said Judge of Probate. That on said mortgage and the note accompanying the same there is claimed to be due for principal and interest, at this date, the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-two cents, and also the sum of fifty dollars, the attorney fee provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure. That no suit or proceeding in law or in equity has been instituted for the recovery of said debt or any portion thereof. That by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the land described therein to satisfy said mortgage debt and interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and said attorney fee and costs of sale, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the Twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Circuit Court house in the City of Grand Haven, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County. Said premises are described in said mortgage as all that certain parcel or parcel of land situated, lying and being in Ottawa County and State of Michigan and described as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section six (6), town seven (7) north, of range fourteen (14) west, containing forty (40) acres, be the same more or less. Also all that portion of the north part of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter as may be contained within the limits described as follows: commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section six (6), thence east along the north line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to the Grand Haven or River road; thence southeasterly along the center line of said road twelve (12) rods; thence west parallel with the north line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter to the west line of said southeast quarter of the northeast quarter; thence north along said west line to the place of beginning, being two acres more or less, according to the United States survey—together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining or thereupon situated. Dated, April 24th, A. D. 1879.

OLIVE O. HUBBARD,

holder and owner of said mortgage.

CLARK H. GLEASON,

Attorney for owner of Mortgage. 11-13w

Come and see our new Spring Stock of

WALL PAPER,

CURTAINS, ETC.,

H. MEYER & CO.

Situation Wanted.

SITUATION Wanted in a general store, bank, or manufactory by a young American, speaking German and Dutch fluently. Good salesman, thorough book-keeper, best of references.

H. J. BEBLINGAME,

33 North May Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of LYON & CARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts with said firm must be settled by Messrs. Lyon & Cary, who will continue the number business. Dated, OLIVE CENTRE, March 23rd, 1879.

LYON & CARY,

11-14w

GREENBACKS AT PAR.

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

AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE

OF

E. J. HARRINGTON,

—ALSO—

A Handsome variety of

BROCADE DRESS GOODS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Just received at the Drug Store of

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

A full and complete assortment of

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

Such as Syringes of every size and description; Nursing Tubes and bottles, the latest and most beautiful inventions. Nipple Shields, Atomizers, etc. The stock is too numerous to mention in detail.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

They are sold at about half the price of former years. The improvements in this line of goods will astonish you, if you see them.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.

HOLLAND, April 25, 1879. 11-4w

Chancery Sale.

The Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa—In Chancery.

CALVIN D. BARRELL,

Complainant,

vs.

James Mowry and Amelia

Mowry, Defts. In supplemental

bill with Edwin Thayer as to

whom said bill has been dis-

missed and said defendants with

said Thayer and said complain-

ant exhibited against them, and

said Thayer and said complain-

ant by William Manwaring as

complainant,

Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said

Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chan-

cery, made in the above entitled cause, on the

twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1879,

Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth

day of June, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock, in

the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House,

in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the

undersigned, 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, all of the north-east quarter of the

north-west quarter of section nineteen, and the

north half of the west half of the north-west quar-

ter of section nineteen, all in township number

six north, of range number thirteen west, said

land lying and being in the County of Ottawa and

State of Michigan.

Dated, April 25th, A. D. 1879.

ALEXANDER VISSCHIER,

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa

County.

Geo. H. WHITE, Complainant's Solicitor.

A Large Stock of

Carpets, Matting,

Door Mats, Etc.,

Just Received at

11-8w

H. MEYER & CO.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stom-

ach, blood, liver, and kidneys are

healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, ap-

petizer, strengthener and curative on

earth,—Hop Bitters."

"It is impossible to remain long sick

or out of health, where Hop Bitters are

used."

"Why do Hop Bitters cure so much?"

"Because they give good digestion, rich

blood, and healthy action of all the

organs."

"No matter what your feelings or

ailment is, Hop Bitters will do you

good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does

harm, but good, always and continually.

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stom-

ach and sweeten the breath with Hop

Bitters."

"Quiet nerves and balmy sleep in

Hop Bitters."

"No health with inactive liver and

urinary organs without Hop Bitters."

Try Hop Bitters and Pain Relief.

For Sale by J. O. Doesburg.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured

of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple

remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-

sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it,

he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free

of charge) with the directions for preparing and

using the same, which they will find a sure cure

for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the prescription, with please

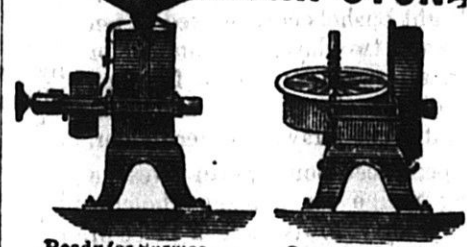
address,

E. A. WILSON, 191 Penn St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

1-36w

RICHARDS' IMPROVED PORTABLE BURR STONE



Ready for Service. Open for Dress.

GRIST and FEED MILLS

WARRANTED BEST AND CHEAPEST

FARMERS AND STOCK MEN

Save 50 per cent. by grinding feed.

A SMALL CUSTOM MILL IN EVERY VILLAGE AND TOWN.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEM.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, March, 1877.

\$20 clean profit daily with our 40 inch mill. Only

4-horse power. J. W. STOWE.

City Grain Elevator, Dayton, O., Dec. 14, '80.

Your 20-inch mill "beats" our 4 foot stone on

either wheat, meal or feed. J. DURST, Prop.

Danville, R. R. Elev. Chicago, Jan. 25, 1877.

We average a ton of meal per hour on our 24 inch

stone. Has run four years. Very satisfactory.

EDWARDS & CO.

Champaign, Ill., March 6th, 1876.

60 bushels per hour on a 30-inch mill, an "Old

Miller" talks. F. B. SACKETT.

Miller for T. Doty & Co.

J. C. RICHARDS, & CO., Chicago, Ill.

BUILDERS OF

Grain Elevators, Steam Engines, Corn

Shellers, &c.

26-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the con-

ditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date

the 20th day of May, A. D. 1872, executed by Gale

Eastman, of the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa

County, and State of Michigan, to Walter Wright,

of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State

of Illinois, and recorded in the office of the Reg-

ister of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, in the

State of Michigan, on the first day of June, A. D.

1879, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 462, which

said mortgage was for a valuable consideration,

and assigned by Thomas Lyman and Lewis D.

Wagner, executors of the estate of the said Wal-

ter Wright, deceased, to Oliver A. Whitner, on the

eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1879, which said

assignment was duly recorded in the said office of

Register of Deeds for said County of Ottawa, on the

19th day of February, 1879, in Liber 13 of

Mortgages, on page 80, by the non-payment of

money due thereon as provided by the terms of the

same, and on which mortgage there is claimed to

be due at the date of this notice, the sum of four

hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$452), with interest

thereon, at the rate of ten per cent.

per annum from this date, together with an

attorney fee of ten dollars, therein provided,

and no suit or proceeding at law having been in-

stituted to recover the amount now remaining due

on said mortgage or any part thereof. Now,

therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained

in said mortgage, and the statute in such case

made and provided, notice is hereby given that on

Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1879,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the

front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand

Haven, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan,

(that being the place where the Circuit Court for the

Hottings.

WINTER wheat looks splendid.

Our City Marshal is after the poor side-walks. Good!

Rev. Dasker, junior, will be installed in Ebenezer church to-morrow.

Mr. J. Albert will start on Monday evening next for another car load of fresh Illinois horses.

At this writing the weather is quite warm, and in a few more days of such temperature the fruit trees will be in full bloom.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their annual meeting for the election of officers at Hope Church, Thursday next, at 8 P. M. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

The largest stock of dress goods and most complete in its assortment, which we have ever seen imported in this city, arrived at Sietek's store this week. See their new advertisement.

The latest we have been enabled to learn from Lansing is that the Senate has passed a liquor tax bill with the following provisions: Retail beer dealers to pay \$65, and retail liquor dealers, including drug stores, \$200.

A congregational meeting of Hope Church was held on Monday evening, and it was resolved to paint the parsonage and the outside woodwork of the church. A committee was appointed to secure proper ventilation in the church, beautifying of the ground, etc., etc.

We call the attention of all contractors and the public at large to the advertisement of the Board of Education, asking bids on the new schoolhouse. Specifications and plans can be seen at the office of Mr. W. Wakker, corner of ninth and River streets. All bids must be in at noon, on Monday, May 12th.

Those of our people who have ordered trees, plants, shrubs or flowers from the nursery of Mr. Jas. D. Husted, will do well to be on hand on Monday and Tuesday next to receive their goods, near the Chicago depot. Keeping them wet and warm (during cold snaps) and planting them as soon as possible is of great importance to the purchaser.

At the annual meeting held at Grace (Episcopal) church on Monday, April 14, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: Senior Warden—John Roost; Junior Warden—H. C. Matrau; Vestrymen—W. H. Parks, P. H. McBride and J. C. Post. Delegates to the annual diocesan convention, H. C. Matrau, W. H. Parks and John Roost. Alternate, M. D. Howard.

A new Song and Chorus, by John T. Rutledge. This beautiful Song is founded on Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's popular novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is a very popular Song; so pretty that everyone falls in love with it as soon as they hear it. If you want a Song that will always be a favorite, order "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Any music dealer will send it for 35 cents. Published by W. L. Thompson & Co., East Liverpool, Ohio.

A meeting was held on Thursday evening last, at the room of Columbia Fire Co. No. 2, for the purpose of further perfecting the organization and plans of the public hall company; but owing to other meetings, no business was transacted, and the meeting was adjourned to Monday evening, April 23rd, when a full attendance is expected, as important business will be brought before it, such as signing the articles of incorporation, election of directors, etc.

The arrivals and clearances up to Thursday night as reported at our Custom House, were as follows:

ARRIVED.	
April 1.	Schr. Wollin, Chicago, light.
" 10.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 100 bris salt, 10 bris sugar.
" 14.	" Maria, Milwaukee, 10 bris salt.
" 16.	" Wollin, Racine, light.
" 21.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 300 pcs. moveable, 20 pigs mides, 400 lbs. iron.
" 24.	" Wollin, Kenosha, light.
" 25.	" The Hope, London, 60 m. lath.
" 26.	" Banner, Chicago, light.
" 28.	" Elva, Chicago, light.
CLEARED.	
April 1.	Schr. Wollin, Racine, 45 m. oak lumber.
" 5.	" A. Plunger, Kenosha, 20 m. oak lumber.
" 10.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 35 eds. black oak bark.
" 14.	" Maria, Milwaukee, 10 bris salt, 10 bris sugar.
" 16.	" Wollin, Kenosha, 20 m. oak lumber.
" 18.	" Banner, Chicago, 20 m. pine lumber.
" 21.	" Four Brothers, Chicago, 3400 r. r. ties.
" 22.	" Wollin, Chicago, 20 m. oak lumber.
" 25.	" The Hope, London, 60 m. lath, 200 lbs. butter, 500 doz. eggs, 7 m. straw, 220 lbs. ham, 140 lbs. lard, 100 lbs. tallow, 3 m. apples, 3 bris flour.
" 26.	" Banner, Chicago, 1000 ties.
" 27.	" Berry, Racine, 25 m. oak lumber, 1 lot machinery.
" 28.	" Elva, Racine, 30 m. oak lumber.
" 29.	" Tri-Color, Chicago, 30 m. f. b. staves, 100 bris headings, 31 carboys.

The first Soda Water of the season can be found at the Book Store of

L. T. KANTERS.

MAJ. Gen. John A. Dix is dead.

ALL our saw mills and grist mills are running on full time.

Rev. A. A. Pfanstiel is sojourning a few weeks at Kewanee, Ill.

Mr. Galen Eastman, of Grand Haven, has been appointed Indian agent at Navajo, New Mexico.

The shipping of hardwood lumber over Harrington's dock by Mr. Klaas Krouwer, continues unabated. Three and four vessels are loading at one time.

Dr. Schouten has just added to his stock one of the most complete assortments of rubber goods we have ever seen.—See advertisement for more elaborate description.

Mr. James H. Carey, of Olive Centre, has dissolved partnership with Mr. Lyon, and is building a store at the Centre in which he will open a general stock of merchandise in a few days.

On Wednesday last the lifeless body of a man, a logger, was found about 3 miles east of White Cloud, Mich., in the woods. No foul play is suspected. It is claimed he died of heart disease, to which he was subject.

At Springfield, Ill., the other day, one of the members of the Legislature was complaining of his room at the hotel, and saying how barren it was of the ordinary conveniences of life. "Why," said he, with indignation, "there isn't even a Bible to whet your razor on!"

PURSUANT to call a meeting was held by the members of the Holland Soldiers' Union, at the secretary's office, and elected the necessary committees to make arrangements for the usual celebration of Decoration Day. Further arrangements will be announced by the committees hereafter.

On Wednesday evening last an assassin attempted to take the life of the great tragedian, Edwin Booth, in McVickar's theater, Chicago, by shooting at him from the audience. The accused gives his name as Mark Gray. He was taken, arraigned, and plead guilty—regretting the failure of his shot.

AMONG the new enterprises we notice that Mr. P. Pfanstiel has bought out a stove factory, thereby procuring two boilers, engine, pulleys, counter shafts, planers, stove cutter, heading machine, etc., all of which he intends to put in motion in a short time, and augment his business considerably. He has enterprise and deserves success.

ONCE more the sale tells the story: And once more we wish to impress on our readers that the American Cough Cure is a safe and effectual cure for Coughs, Colds, and Croup. It has a larger cash sale than all the other so called Cough Remedies combined, try it once and be convinced. Price 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggist and Apothecaries, Holland, Michigan.

CONSTANT arrivals of new goods, new styles of furniture, new styles of carpets, and all other articles useful and ornamental for the household can be found at Reidsema's furniture store. His stock is large, handsome and complete, and the most attractive feature of his business is that he sells cheap. For enumeration of his different articles we refer you to his advertisement.

The president of the red ribbon Club informs us that in the early part of week after next, a public meeting will be held and a temperance address delivered by Rev. Dr. G. H. Mandeville, of New York, or Rev. Dr. Cole, of Yonkers, N. Y., of which further notice will be given next week. Rev. R. Pieters has promised to deliver a temperance lecture in the Holland language, in the First Church, during the latter part of the month of May.

An altercation occurred at Hungerford, Newaygo Co., on Wednesday, in the store owned by F. Mills, between two men, named W. Boyd and J. Crowley, about a \$10 bet, which resulted in the former drawing a revolver and shooting the latter, with fatal effect. It is thought; at least the doctors say his chances for recovery are very doubtful. Both men were somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time. Boyd was taken to Newaygo County Jail Thursday, in charge of a constable.

It will be gratifying intelligence to the afflicted of this community, to learn that a Surgeon of long experience, from the celebrated National Surgical Institute, of Indianapolis, Ind., will be at the Outler House, Grand Haven, Mich., May 3, where he will be pleased to meet all persons suffering from disease of the Spine, Hip and other joints; Club Feet, Paralysis, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat; Female Diseases, and Chronic and Private Diseases, and give his opinion as to their curability at the Institute. There will be no charges made, as his visit is not for the purpose of treating cases, but to determine for those afflicted, the probability of a cure being effected at the Institute.

New lettuce has made its appearance.

A. Bolks, Esq., has returned from his trip to Orange City, Iowa.

It is exceedingly dry for the season, but farmers don't complain yet. All seem to be busy sowing oats.

Rev. G. Broene, of Noordeloos, declined the call of the True Dutch Reformed Church of this city.

The ladies of Grace (Episcopal) church will give a social on Wednesday evening, April 30th, at the residence of Mr. M. D. Howard. All are cordially invited.

Esquire J. H. Eppink, of Graafschap, arrived back from New York on Wednesday last, bringing with him Rev. Kuiper, who had just arrived in New York on the Dutch steamer.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., April 24th, 1878. Joseph Brower, Miss Anna DeVoe, Mrs. B. O'Neill, Hiram Lover.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

We thought that it was a fire alarm that struck our ears on Monday last, as we passed the City Hotel, at about 12 m., but upon investigation we found that they had bought a beautiful new "dinner bell," and with which the "bell boy" was exercising his muscle.

VANDERYKEN & Co's stove factory is running full blast. They have 50 per cent more stove bolts than last year and intend to do a big business this year. They have already commenced shipping on a large scale, which is earlier than usual. We hope they will realize better profits than ever before.

The schooner Tri-Color, which has been repaired at Schol's shipyard during the past winter, was launched on Thursday afternoon of last week, and is now as good as new. She took a load of barrel staves for E. van der Veen & Co. and proceeded on her usual route rejoicing. We hope Capt. Claus will have a lucky season.

THE "Baby's Best Friend" is the most appropriate title for Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It is absolutely free from Opium, Morphia and other powerful agents, perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances and by allaying the usual Stomach and Bowel Disorders of babyhood keeps the child from fretting and crying, so injurious to itself and annoying to all. Price 25 cents.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the necessary improvement of their stock of poultry, and the opportunity is now of easy access. Mr. Millard Harrington, of Fillmore, has taken great pains to procure the genuine White Leghorn chickens, and has been successful in raising a fine brood, whose eggs he is now daily receiving, and he offers them for sale at 25 cents per dozen.

We are in receipt of a long letter from Mr. Jas. C. Ver Heulen, from Beloit, Kansas, where he is at present sojourning in company with Mr. L. Van Putten. They describe the country as charming, but every business chance taken up by the sharpest business men of the Eastern States. Fruit trees were in full bloom, and farm work well advanced. The drouth had terminated by copious rains, and hopes were raised high for another good crop.

In answer to the oft repeated question: "How is it with the blast furnace; is it coming?" We answer: that everything looks favorable yet. The last hitch is the slow process of coming to an understanding with the railroad authorities. The question between the railroad folks and the blast furnace company is one involving thousands of dollars, and consequently great care is taken not to be hasty about it. However, the hope of the committee is just as high as it ever was. But—patience, gentlemen.

The large new store of Mr. J. den Herder at Zeeland is completed, and Mr. J. Moerdijk, of Kalamazoo, opened a large stock of general merchandise in the same on Tuesday last. The office of Mr. den Herder, next door to this store is also completed. The building formerly occupied by Bolks Bros. has been almost rebuilt, having a whole new front, new floors, etc., and is at present occupied by Mr. S. Brouwers. Mr. De Kruif, Zeeland's new druggist, has fitted up a handsome little drug store, and is running it in Grand Rapids style; everything appears neat and clean, and makes an attractive appearance.

Our new Common Council met at their first regular session on Wednesday last, and all were present except Alderman Boone, who was not in the city. The mayor delivered a short message, expressing the hope that all would work united for the best interest of the city. He endorsed the action of his predecessor and former council, as far as he was acquainted with it, in its effort to economize, but he did not want to lose sight of the immediate wants of the city, such as keeping streets in repair, and to keep the park in order—several repairs of which have been notoriously neglected. The Mayor then announced the standing committee, and after some more routine business adjourned.

Grand Opening —OF— SPRING GOODS.

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

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

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

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

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

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

Full line of BLACK SILKS at greatly reduced prices.

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

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

People at a distance, please send for samples.

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

Dr. R. A. Schouten,
PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,
Writing Material, Snuff,
And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,
(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS
AND
Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, enclosing 3c. stamp, BEN. VANDELFF & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y. 1-26w.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

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



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-17.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm name of Walsh & Beach, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved.

HEBER WALSH,
W. H. BEACH,
H. G. BEACH.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 8, 1878. 9-1w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the purchase of WHEAT, at their Warehouse, under the firm name of H. Walsh & Son.

HEBER WALSH,
WALTER C. WALSH.
HOLLAND, April 8th, 1878. 9-3m

After you have Read the above then Read This.

HAVING dissolved the co-partnership with Mr. H. Walsh, we are now buying wheat and all other grain in our own name; and we want the citizens of Holland to feel and understand that we have come to stay, and you can safely tell your neighbor that we will pay the highest market price for all grain—especially wheat.

BEACH BROS.
HOLLAND, April 8th, 1878. 9-3m

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

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

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work

Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX
Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

