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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 12.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 376.

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	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$8.00
2 "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 "	6.00	10.00	12.00
4 "	7.00	12.00	14.00
5 "	8.00	14.00	16.00
6 "	9.00	16.00	18.00
7 "	10.00	18.00	20.00
8 "	11.00	20.00	22.00
9 "	12.00	22.00	24.00
10 "	13.00	24.00	26.00
11 "	14.00	26.00	28.00
12 "	15.00	28.00	30.00

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 pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Wednesday Jan. 1, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	2.00 a. m.
"	9.20 p. m.	3.30 p. m.

Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.25 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
"	10.55 "	3.35 p. m.
"	9.25 p. m.	6.10 "

New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.50 a. m.	12.15 "
"	5.10 "	10.45 a. m.
"	3.25 p. m.	9.35 "
"	5.55 "	"

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
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.

Gang North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Gang South.	No. 1.
7 30	12 20	Muskegon.	2 30	7 00
7 10	11 47	Ferryburg.	2 38	7 43
7 00	11 42	Grand Haven.	2 57	7 55
6 15	11 12	Pigeon.	3 20	8 40
5 35	10 44	Holland.	3 53	9 50
4 55	10 25	Edmore.	4 17	10 48
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. & R.
& R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalama-
zoo, 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
Eighty street.

Banking and Exchange.

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

Barbers.

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

Commission Merchants.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-
icines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

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

Furniture.

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

General Dealers.

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 6th street.

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, &c.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at the
First Ward Drug Store, 6th Street.

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

VANPELLE, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;
Eighty street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TRELLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Societies.

L. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellows' Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
G. A. KOWING, R. S. W. BLOX, N. G.

F. & A. M.

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

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

The Best, Safest, and Cheapest remedy
for all affections of the Bladder and Kid-
neys—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	80
Beans, bushel	12	12
Butter, lb.	12	12
Clover seed, lb.	16	16
Eggs, dozen	8	8
Honey, lb.	10	10
Hay, ton	30	30
Onions, bushel	35	35
Potatoes, bushel	20	20
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 25	1 25
Wool, lb.	1 25	1 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	97	95
Corn, shelled bushel	27	27
Oats, bushel	27	27
Buckwheat, bushel	14	10
Brass, ton	18	10
Feed, ton	1 25	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 30	
Middling, 100 lb.	85	
Flour, 100 lb.	2 43	
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00	4 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4	3 45
Pork	6	3
Lard	8	2 10
Smoked Meat	5	6
" Ham	5	6
" Shoulders	4	5
Tallow, per lb.	6	5
Turkeys	7	2 8
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	5

Take Warning.

Directly around each bronchial tube
where it enters the lungs, are about 20,000
minute air cells—in the entire lungs 600,-
000,000. A slight cold producing bron-
chial inflammation, a gathering of phlegm
and a slight difficulty in breathing quickly
involves the 20,000 air cells, and finally,
if not remedied, the whole six hundred
million become clogged with pus which
must be healed or life will soon terminate.
The world's great lung remedy, Dr.
King's New Discovery for Consumption,
readily heals and permanently cures the
very worst cases of lung diseases, Coughs,
Colds, Tickling in the Throat, Asthma,
Hoarseness and difficulty of breathing in
the shortest time possible. Trial bottles
ten cents. For sale by Heber Walsh, Hol-
land, Michigan.

A Remarkable Result.

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

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

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 Tumblor, 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 man-
ufacture, 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. WIERSEMA.

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;
could hardly crawl about, and was an old
worn out man all over, and could get
nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bit-
ters, and now I am a boy again. My blood
and kidneys are all right, and I am as ac-
tive 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 Candles go to the
City Bakery and buy the home made Can-
dies, 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, Coves Oysters, Sardines,
Salmon and fresh Compressed Yeast, al-
ways fresh and first-class, at
10-1f PESSINK BROS.

A Royal Will Missing.

After the sudden demise of Prince Henry
of the Netherlands, it was whispered
about that his last will and testament in
favor of his young wife, the Princess
Mary of Prussia, who had been married
to him only a short time, was missing.
The Dutch papers denied the authenticity
of the report current in the German press,
although they were unable to contradict
them entirely. The *Magdeburger Zeitung*,
a very influential provincial paper, whose
Berlin correspondent has proved himself
well informed on all matters pertaining to
the German court, publishes some inter-
esting detail on the subject, which will not
fail to cause a sensation, both here and in
Holland. According to this information,
the dowager princess, on the death of her
husband, took his watch and chain, to
which her portrait in miniature and a
small key were attached. The key be-
longed to a small casket in which the late
prince preserved important documents, in-
cluding, as he had assured his wife, a
statement drawn up by him after his wed-
ding, in reference to his marriage settle-
ment. A few hours after the decease of
his royal highness, Baron Blockhausen,
the president of the government of Lux-
embourg, of which Prince Henry was
stadtholder, hastened to the castle of Wal-
ferdangen, where the lamentable event
had occurred, to request from the afflicted
widow the key to the box, and some other
valuables. The princess immediately
complied with his desire, particularly as
it was strengthened by the assertion that
important state papers might be therein
inclosed. On the arrival of Prince Freder-
ick Charles, who heard of this strange
course of proceeding, he, as father of the
young widow, insisted on the return of
the objects to their rightful owner. The
contents of the casket were examined by
the prince and his daughter in the presence
of several witnesses; but, most inexplic-
ably, no documents whatever relative to
the deceased's last wishes were discovered.
Suspicion is unquestionably rife that the
box was tampered with during the time it
was in the hands of the Luxembourg au-
thorities. In compliance with the pre-
scriptions of Dutch law, nine months
must elapse after the obsequies of the
prince before it can be officially ascer-
tained whether he died intestate or not.
As Prince Henry of the Netherlands was
reported to be immensely wealthy, the
final decision is of the greatest signifi-
cance to his bereaved consort, who either
enters on unrestricted possession of all his
property—a contingency doubtless con-
templated by him—or is limited to the en-
joyment of a comparatively small annual
revenue. Baron Blockhausen, on the ex-
piration of the period mentioned, will
have to render a full account as to what
happened with the box while it was under
his care. His position, in the face of such
grave charges and insinuations, is cer-
tainly not enviable.—*Berlin Cor. London
Globe.*

How Lincoln Relieved Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. James B. Steedman, familiarly
known as "Old Chickamauga," was never
in happier frame than at the Ford Post
reunion the other night, when, with other
valuable anecdotes and incidents of the
war, he related the following: Some weeks
after the disastrous battle of Chickamauga,
while yet Chattanooga was in a state of
siege, Gen. Steedman was surprised one
day to receive a telegram from Abraham
Lincoln asking him to come to Washing-
ton. Seeking out Thomas, he laid the
telegram before him, and was instructed
to set out at once. Repairing to the white
house, he was warmly received by Mr.
Lincoln. His first question was abrupt
and to the point: "Gen. Steedman, what
is your opinion of Gen. Rosecrans?" Gen.
Steedman, hesitating a moment, said: "Mr.
President, I would rather not express my
opinion of my superior officers." Mr.
Lincoln said: "It is the man who does not
want to express an opinion whose opinion
I want. I am besieged on all sides with
advice. Every day I get letters from army
officers asking me to allow them to come
to Washington to impart some valuable
knowledge in their possession." "Well,
Mr. President," said Gen. Steedman, "you
are the commander-in-chief of the army,
and if you order me to speak I will do so."
Mr. Lincoln said: "Then I will order an
opinion." Gen. Steedman then answered:
"Since you command me, Mr. President,
I will say Gen. Rosecrans is a splendid
man to command a victorious army."
"But what kind of a man is he to com-
mand a defeated army?" said Mr. Lincoln.
Gen. Steedman in reply said cautiously:

"I think there are two or three other men
in the army that would be better." Then,
with his quaint humor, Mr. Lincoln pro-
pounded this question: "Who, beside
yourself, Gen. Steedman, is there in that
army who would make a better com-
mander?" Gen. Steedman said promptly:
"Gen. George H. Thomas." "I am glad
to hear you say so," said Mr. Lincoln;
"that is my opinion exactly. But Mr.
Stanton is against him, and it was only
yesterday that a powerful New York de-
legation was here to protest against his ap-
pointment because he is from a rebel state,
and cannot be trusted." Said Gen. Steed-
man: "A man who will leave his own
state (Thomas was a Virginian), his friends,
all his associations, to follow the flag of
his country, can be trusted in any position
to which he may be called." That night
the order went forth from Washington re-
lieving Gen. Rosecrans of the command of
the Army of the Cumberland and appoint-
ing Thomas in his place.—*Toledo, (O.)
Journal.*

The Assegai.

Besides the gun or rifle, the Zulus em-
ploy the *assegai* and shield. The shaft of
the *assegai* is about five feet long and as
thick as a man's little finger; the wood is
that of the *Curtinia jaggeda*, not unlike the
mahogany tree, brittle and elastic, the latter
quality giving the spear the peculiar vibra-
tory motion on which its accuracy of flight
so much depends. The head is generally
blade-shaped, with a raised ridge along
the center, concave on one side and con-
vex on the other, serving like the feathers
of an arrow. The tang of the head is made
red hot and so burns its way into the wood
round which is bound a band of wet raw-
hide that, contracting as it dries, holds
the head as firmly as an iron ring. Be-
sides three or four missile *assegaies*, the
Zulu soldiers carry a shorter and stronger
stabbing *assegai*, with a long, heavy blade
and an oblique shield of oval form, long
enough, to cover him from the eyes to the
feet, and impervious to darts. A stick
long enough to project beyond both extren-
ities runs through the center, and the
darts of paint on the outside indicate the
regiment to which the wearer belongs.
When opposed to a native foe the Zulu
tactics have been to move in compact
force on the enemy, receiving the darts on
the shields, and as soon as the hostile mis-
sives have been expended to close and use
the stabbing spear. Dr. Halub says that
against any antagonists the Zulus rush in
"with dauntless courage and the fury of
tigers; without the least concern for the
hundreds falling, they press on to get to
close quarters as speedily as possible, look-
ing neither to right or left, nor dreaming
of hiding for a moment." They begin the
attack with a couple of volleys, then throw
down their guns and charge. At from
forty to sixty paces they halt, and send a
shower of thousands of *assegaies* upon the
foe, then take the short spear in the right
hand and close. As the breach-loaders at
Isandula were so hot from rapid firing
that the soldiers could not grasp them to
use the bayonets effectively, the regulars
were as badly handled as were British
guards last century when the Highlanders
at Killiecrankie swooped down upon them,
cast up their bayonets with targes of tough
bull's-hide and brought the broadsword
into play.

THE howl that the negroes are leaving
the South through fear of "Bulldozers,"
that they are oppressed etc., is set at
naught now that the movement has
spread to the poor white people of that re-
gion, who are fully as ignorant and credu-
lous as the negroes. Five or six thousand
white people have reached Illinois and
Indiana this spring, and they are also cold

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE committee of citizens of New York who have been considering the project of a world's fair in that city in 1893, have agreed upon the site of the proposed exhibition.

ALBERT DEFFARGE, a New York druggist, crazed with jealousy, poisoned his child and then committed suicide by taking poison.

A BOSTON dispatch says the Libanon National Bank, of Laconia, N. H., was entered by burglars, and notes, bonds and money representing upward of \$150,000 were taken away.

THE WEST.

NOTRE DAME, the famous Catholic University at South Bend, Ind., has been destroyed by fire. The total loss is about \$300,000; insurance, \$300,000. The students have been sent to their homes, and the buildings will be replaced at once. . . .

A SENSATIONAL scene, and one not down in the bill, was enacted in McVicker's Theater, at Chicago, the other evening. Shakespeare's historical play of Richard II. was being enacted, the well-known tragedian, Edwin Booth, personating Richard. The third act had been reached, and Mr. Booth was seated on the stage delivering the lines of the immortal bard, when a man arose in the audience and deliberately fired two pistol-shots at the actor. Fortunately, the would-be assassin was a poor shot and the bullets went wide of the intended mark. The episode created the wildest excitement among actors and audience; but after a brief intermission, the play went on and was carried to its conclusion. The shooter was arrested and gave the name of Mark Gray, and his residence Keokuk, Iowa. He admitted the shooting, and expressed regret that he had not aimed more accurately. It is suspected that the man is crazy.

FOUR large warehouses, with their contents, on Kinzie and State streets, Chicago, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$300,000.

A VERY notable murder trial has just been concluded, at Chicago, having lasted eighteen days. In July of last year a young man named Peter E. Stevens, fired by jealousy, shot and killed his wife, a girl of 16 years. In due course of time he was indicted and arraigned for trial. For counsel Stevens engaged Storrs and Trude, probably the two shrewdest, if not ablest, criminal lawyers in Chicago. They set up the insanity plea, and labored with masterly ingenuity to convince the jury that the murderer was insane at the time of committing the deed; but without success. A verdict of manslaughter, with fourteen years in the penitentiary, was rendered. No sooner was the decision of the jury rendered in the court than Mrs. Young, the mother of the murdered woman, who had been a constant attendant at the trial, leveled her revolver at the head of Stevens and pulled the trigger, but fortunately, a corner of a handkerchief which the would-be murderer held in the same hand that grasped the weapon was caught by the hammer, the cap failed to explode, and the intended victim's life was saved.

S. D. RICHARDS, the butcher of Peter Anderson and the Haralson family, was hanged at Minden, Kearney county, Neb., on the 26th of April. The law of Nebraska provides that executions shall be private, and that not over ten persons shall be admitted. For this purpose a frame inclosure sixteen feet square had been built. Two thousand people were on the ground, and amid loud shouts, the inclosure was torn down, so the execution was public. After this demonstration, the crowd was orderly. . . .

CHICAGO elevators contain 6,447,343 bushels of wheat, 2,977,996 bushels of corn, 358,680 bushels of oats, 164,354 bushels of rye, and 338,687 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 10,285,000 bushels, against 2,861,649 bushels at this period last year. . . .

THE SOUTH.

A CHARLESTON (S. C.) dispatch says that ex-Treasurer Cardozo and ex-Congressman Small, convicted of bribery, have been pardoned by Gov. Simpson.

A DISPATCH from Vidalia, Concordia parish, reports that 3,000 negroes are on the river bank awaiting transportation Kansasward. At New Orleans the Migration Relief Association (colored), of Louisiana, has formally organized. . . .

GEN. JAMES P. BROWNLOW, late cavalry officer of the Federal army, and a son of ex-Senator Brownlow, died at Knoxville, Tenn., last week.

REPORTS from Texas say that the Kiowa Indians are killing herders and running off stock in the Pecos river country. . . .

GENERAL.

APRIL returns to the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, show that the acreage of winter wheat is about 14 per cent. greater than last year. The wheat in the ground, taken as a whole, is about 2 per cent. below the average. The crop in some sections was unfavorably affected by a fall drought, and in others by the absence of snow during the extreme winter cold. With average growing conditions, however, it will make a very large crop of winter wheat. Rye has fallen off about 4 per cent in acreage, and is about 4 per cent. below the average. . . .

WORK on the Vanderbilt railroad tunnel under the Detroit river, at Grosse Ile, began last week, both in Michigan and in Canada.

THE Provincial Parliament of British Columbia is seriously considering secession from the Canadian Confederation, with a view of resuming its former position as a Crown colony of Great Britain, entirely independent of Canada. . . .

of April, at the age of 74. He became Bishop in 1848.

In deciding a case in the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, a ruling was made which renders the Jurors' Test-Oath law inoperative, if not unconstitutional. The opinion takes the ground that a juror on examination as to his competency cannot be required to answer the question whether he took part in the Rebellion, since to answer the question in the affirmative would be to disclose on oath that he had been guilty of an infamous crime—an admission which he cannot be compelled to make.

A PORTLAND (Ore.) dispatch says that Gen. Alfred Sully, United States army, died at Vancouver barracks, on the 27th ult.

THE house of John L. Keogh, at Carbon Hill, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and a son aged 11 and a daughter aged 18 were burned to death. Keogh had his face and hands terribly burned in his endeavors to rescue his children. His youngest child, aged 5, had his head and arms badly scorched, and his recovery is doubtful. . . .

WASHINGTON.

It has been decided by the Court of Claims that the pensions of inmates of the Soldiers' Homes belong to them individually, just as if they were outside of the institutions. Heretofore, while an ex-soldier remained in one of these institutions, the officials have drawn his pension and applied it to the support of the home.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Senator John A. Logan has been challenged to mortal combat by W. M. Lowe, a Greenback Congressman from Alabama. The trouble grew out of a statement of Lowe to the effect that Logan, in 1861, raised recruits for the Confederate service. Logan will pay no attention to the challenge.

THE row between Senator Logan, of Illinois, and Congressman Lowe, of Alabama, caused something of a sensation at Washington. It grew out of an interview between Lowe and a Pittsburgh reporter, in which the former said that Logan aided in raising recruits for the Confederates at the beginning of the late war. Logan gave publicity to a card characterizing the statement as "false and slanderous." Lowe thereupon addressed the Illinois Senator a note asking him whether the words "false and slanderous" were applied to him. Receiving no reply, a second note was addressed to Logan, again demanding an explanation. Still no answer. Then a third note was sent by the Alabama Congressman, demanding that he, Logan, name some place out of the District of Columbia where another communication would reach him. This, of course, implied that a challenge to mortal combat was the next thing in order. This note was treated in the same manner as the two preceding ones, with silent contempt. Then the irate Lowe comes out in the newspapers with a "card," in which, after giving the notes he had addressed to Logan, he says: "Thus ended this one-sided correspondence, which explains itself. It needs little or no comment from me. I will not brand John A. Logan as a liar, for he is a Senator of the United States. I will not post him as a scoundrel and poltroon, for that would be in violation of local statutes; but I do publish him as one who knows how to insult, but not how to satisfy, a gentleman, and I invoke upon him the judgment of honorable men of the community." Thus the matter rests at this writing. At Washington it is not believed the affair will go any farther, as Lowe is satisfied with his card, and Logan expresses indifference as to how many cards may be written.

THE death of Representative Clark, of the Fifth Iowa district, occurred at Washington a few days ago. . . .

EX-SENATOR FREELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, is spoken of as a successor to Mr. Stoughton as Minister to Russia.

FOREIGN.

A THIRD brilliant victory has been scored by the American horse Parole in England, by winning the great Metropolitan Stakes at Epsom. A cable dispatch says of the race: Castlereagh was the only other entry that faced the starter. Castlereagh carried 110 pounds; Parole, 124. F. Archer rode Parole and Platt was on the back of Castlereagh. Castlereagh made the running, and a magnificent contest ensued, and it was apparently either horse or race when they were passing the Tottenham course down to the grand stand. In this exciting state of the contest, Archer called on Parole for an effort, and the gallant gelding nobly responded, and, putting forward a wonderful effort, passed the judge's chair ahead of Castlereagh.

RUSSIAN items: Lieut. Dubrovin has been arrested near Novgorod, suspected of being one of the chief members of the Revolutionary Committee. The assassination of another spy, who betrayed the whereabouts of the secret printing office at Toprovno, is reported. . . .

BURNED: A block of buildings at Union City, Pa., lost \$60,000; the residence, stables, and several fine horses of Alex. King, at Pittsburgh, Pa., lost \$75,000; a large portion of the town of Coacoh, Ct.

HEER RICHTER, the distinguished German musician, is dead. . . .

THE Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has asked permission to open all letters leaving for Russia. . . .

THE note sent to the Khedive of Egypt by England and France demands the appointment of an English Minister and French Minister to take the places of Rivers Wilson and Bignieres, and that they shall not be removed except with the consent of England and France. . . .

A CABLE dispatch says that "porters to guard the doors of houses and prevent the posting of placards in St. Petersburg, as required by Gen. Gourko's regulations, cannot be obtained, because the Nihilists threaten all who undertake the service with death. Gen. Gourko has apparently been removed from the dictatorship of St. Petersburg on account of the impracticable nature of his orders. The Czarowitch has received anonymous

letters warning him to go abroad. Murders continue to be reported. . . .

THE British army invading Afghanistan is threatened with demoralization. A Peshawar dispatch says that everybody, from the General down, is tired of war, which brings endless discomforts and little or no glory.

AN earthquake occurred at Miareh, Persia, March 22, by which 922 lives were lost and twenty-one villages, totally destroyed. . . .

THE Russian police is fast depopulating the residences in St. Petersburg, by filling the prisons with persons arrested of Nihilism. The work goes on night and day, but in the meantime the revolutionary element seems to grow bolder and stronger. . . .

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

[EXTRA SESSION.]

There was a sharp discussion in the Senate, on the 23d, over the resolution to rescind the rule regarding the removal of Senate employees. An amendment proposed by Mr. Pendleton, that the employees shall be only retained so long as acceptable to a majority of the Senate, was adopted by a vote of 35 to 23. The debate on the Army bill was then resumed, and Messrs. Williams, of Kentucky, and Jones, of Florida, spoke in favor of the repeal of the Election laws, after which there was a sharp colloquy between Messrs. Blaine and Butler in regard to alleged charges of bulldozing and election frauds in the South. Mr. Blaine, in closing the debate, paid his respects to Mr. Davis, of Illinois. He denied to that Senator the right to carry the traditions and fame and glory of Abraham Lincoln into the Democratic camp. He might go there himself, and he might sit on that side of the Senate, where he was the only man that gave Lincoln a support. Had Lincoln lived, as the Senator said, some things might and others might not have happened. But the thing that had happened was that a senator from this floor, elected by Democrats over a Union soldier, had spoken as a representative of Abraham Lincoln. The Senator had the right to go when and where he pleased. He had the right to address to the living what he chose, but he had no right to drag the greatest man of the last ten centuries into the mire of the party that he would have opposed to his death. . . .

The discussion of the proposed repeal of the rule relating to Senate employees was continued in the Senate on the 24th, but no action was taken. The Army bill was then taken up, and Mr. Conkling addressed the Senate. He said there was a purpose on the part of the Democrats to stop the appropriations unless certain legislation is conceded. It was a plain duty of Congress to make appropriations to keep the Government alive, and a refusal to do so is revolutionary and treasonable. Thus far the achievements of the Democratic majority had been easy, but the trial was yet to come. It would be more difficult. The party had got themselves into a predicament, and unless the Executive led them out they would have to back out. They had been told that if the President refused to accept these bills with all their political excrescences, and yield to a majority, they will vacate their seats and leave the Government moneyless. If the majority should make such an attempt, he (Conkling) hoped and trusted they would be called back as soon as need be until the ruling republicans' pretensions, and abandoned their treasonable position. Mr. Conkling spoke three hours, and his fort is pronounced by the Republicans the ablest yet delivered during the long debate. Several amendments were offered by the Republicans to the repealing clauses, all of which were voted down by the Democrats. . . .

At Ward's Corners, Delaware county, Iowa, Alfred Bush owns a French stallion. Since he purchased the animal, the latter has shown a most vicious temper, and is unsafe and dangerous to handle. Mr. Bush has a son about 2 years old, for whom the horse has formed a great attachment, and the two frolic together strangely. The boy will put his little hands in the horse's mouth, pull out his tongue, seize his tail and swing with it, climb up his legs—in fact, do whatever his childish freaks prompt. For hours they thus play together, the horse apparently enjoying it as well as the boy, and, what is singular, the horse will allow none to come near while the boy is with him, and is especially cautious about injuring the boy himself.

Equine Eccentricities.

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Maj. Andre.

Cyrus W. Field has purchased the ground where Maj. Andre was executed, and will mark the spot with a stone bearing an inscription prepared by Dean Stanley. He says it is merely a historical matter, and that he would do the same thing for Satan, if he should be executed, just for the historical interest of the thing.

THE New York elevated railroad has begun the erection of a third track, to be placed between the other two, and on which down trains will be run in the morning and up trains in the afternoon thus giving additional accommodation to the crowds that throng the road at that time.

NEXT year the Belgians intend to celebrate, with all becoming pomp and ceremony, the fiftieth anniversary of the independent existence of Belgium as a kingdom.

PERSONALS.

ALL the Davenport family are now on the stage.

KING CETTWAYO wears earrings as large as snuff-boxes.

ROBERT BROWNING and Mrs. Stowe are each 66 years old.

MADAME BONAPARTE's jewels have been appraised at \$70,000.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY sold his New York residence for \$60,000.

W. H. VANDERBILT's income is estimated at \$18,000,000 a year.

PHILADELPHIA is the only city where editors grow to be very old.

POPE LEO does not like to give audience to promiscuous strangers.

MR. JOHN KEATS, the poet's nephew, is a civil engineer in Missouri.

THE Khedive of Egypt has twelve children, distributed among four wives.

THERE is a rumor that Dean Stanley is about to join the Roman Catholic Church.

THE Iowa banker, B. F. Allen, lives at Leadville, in a log cabin 15x20 feet in dimensions.

DR. MCCOSH, the President of Princeton College, has just become a citizen of the United States.

OAKLAND, Cal., is getting up a regiment which shall escort Grant from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

NO GERMAN Emperor has hitherto lived as long as the present sovereign. Next to him comes Frederick III., who died in 1893, aged 78.

ROBERT ALSTON, a son of the assassinated Georgian, has been made messenger of Senator Gordon's Committee on Commerce, receiving a salary of \$1,440.

ON his 95th birthday, the Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce, the distinguished Methodist preacher, of Georgia, baptized five great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild.

THE family of Secretary of War Stanton is all broken up, and one daughter is the only remaining child. The last son died a year ago, after making a brilliant reputation as a lawyer in Washington.

EDWARD CLAY, a Richmond barber, attempted the other day to eat twelve soda crackers in as many minutes. When the time was up he had disposed of ten crackers only. Besides, it took him a quarter of an hour to get unchoked.

JAMES KEETOR, a farmer of Norfolk county, Va., went out plowing, one day last week, a poor man and went home rich, having struck an iron chest that contained several thousand dollars in gold coin—probably buried there by somebody during the Rebellion.

ANNA LEWIS chased a neighbor in Cincinnati, firing at him as she ran, until she had emptied the seven chambers of a revolver, when she loaded the weapon and fired seven times more—all without hitting him, although his clothing was perforated.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, the slayer of the rebel raider John Morgan, is alive and well, living at Bloomington, Ind. He lived on a farm in Arkansas about five years after leaving the service, and then struck out for New Albany, Ind. He was born in the County Antrim, North of Ireland.

A FRENCH surgeon has performed a remarkable feat in the art of the transplantation of teeth. He extracted an incisor (projecting under the tongue) in the lower jaw of a young man of 26, and planted it in the upper jaw in place of a decayed tooth just removed. In a few weeks the tooth was firmly fixed. This successful experiment opens up a new field for dentists.

THE total amount of lumber cut last season is set down at 4,334,216,220 feet.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEVER.	58	10 1/2	75
HOGS.	35	10 1/2	83
COTTON.	11 1/2	10 1/2	13
FLOUR—Superfine.	3 1/2	10 1/2	30
WHEAT—No. 2.	97 1/2	10 1/2	13
CORN—Western Mixed.	41	10 1/2	45
OATS—Mixed.	31	10 1/2	32
RYE—Western.	56 1/2	10 1/2	58
PORK—Mess.	9 00	10 1/2	25
LARD.	6	10 1/2	64
CHICAGO.			
BEVER—Choice Graded Steers.	4 70	10 1/2	50
Cows and Heifers.	2 75	10 1/2	40
Medium to Fair.	4 25	10 1/2	45
HOGS.	2 60	10 1/2	37
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 25	10 1/2	50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 75	10 1/2	40
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	78	10 1/2	80
CORN—No. 2 Spring.	76	10 1/2	77
OATS—No. 2.	33	10 1/2	34
RYE—No. 2.	46	10 1/2	47
BARLEY—No. 2.	67	10 1/2	68
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	18	10 1/2	20
EGGS—Fresh.	8	10 1/2	9
PORK—Mess.	8 00	10 1/2	25
LARD.	6	10 1/2	64
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.	83 1/2	10 1/2	85 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	33	10 1/2	33
OATS—No. 2.	33	10 1/2	33
RYE—No. 1.	43	10 1/2	44
BARLEY—No. 2.	57	10 1/2	58
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.	1 04	10 1/2	105
CORN—Mixed.	25	10 1/2	25
OATS—No. 2.	25	10 1/2	25
RYE.	48	10 1/2	49
PORK—Mess.	9 00	10 1/2	25
LARD.	54	10 1/2	6
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.	1 00	10 1/2	105
CORN.	27	10 1/2	28
OATS.	23	10 1/2	24
RYE.	23	10 1/2	24
PORK—Mess.	9 75	10 1/2	25
LARD.	54	10 1/2	6
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Amber Michigan.	1 04	10 1/2	105
No. 2 Red.	1 04	10 1/2	105
CORN—No. 2.	35	10 1/2	36
OATS—No. 2.	27	10 1/2	28
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice.	5 00	10 1/2	50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	1 00	10 1/2	101
No. 1 Amber.	1 01	10 1/2	103
CORN—No. 1.	38	10 1/2	39
OATS—Mixed.	28	10 1/2	29
BARLEY (per cental).	1 00	10 1/2	105
PORK—Mess.	10 00	10 1/2	25
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—B. & W.	5 30	10 1/2	53
Fair.	4 50	10 1/2	50
COMMON.	3 81	10 1/2	40
HOGS.	3 75	10 1/2	38
SHEEP.	3 25	10 1/2	33

VETOED.

Message of President Hayes Vetoing the Army Appropriation Bill.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I have maturely considered the important questions presented in a bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval.

The bill provides, in the usual form, for the appropriation required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation which, attached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary duties of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character.

The sixth section of the bill is amendatory of a statute now in force in regard to the authority of persons in the civil, military and naval service of the United States at the place where any general or special election is held in any State. This statute was adopted Feb. 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Senate, and almost without opposition in the House of Representatives, by the concurrent votes of both of the leading political parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln.

Section 5,328. Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such officer or person is authorized by law to do so, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

Section 5,329. No military or naval officer or other person engaged in civil, military or naval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States.

The amendment proposed in this statute in the bill before me omits from both of the foregoing sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls." The effect of the adoption of this amendment may be considered—First, upon the right of the United States Government to use military force to keep peace at elections for members of Congress; and, second, upon the right of the Government by civil authority to protect these elections from violence and fraud.

In addition to the sections of the statute above quoted, the following provisions of the law relating to the use of the military power at elections are now in force:

Section 2,003. No officer of the army or navy of the United States shall prescribe or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State; or in any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free rights of suffrage in any State.

Section 5,519. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than \$5,000, and imprisoned at hard labor not more than five years.

Section 5,520. Every officer of the army or navy who prescribes, or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State, shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

Section 5,531. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service, who, by force, threat, intimidation or otherwise, compels, or attempts to compel, any officer, holder of an election in any State to receive the vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes or attempts to impose any regulations for conducting any general or special election in any State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as prescribed in section 5,520.

Section 5,532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishments therein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust under the United States; but nothing in those sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

The foregoing enactments would seem to be sufficient to prevent military interference with elections; but the last Congress, to remove all apprehension of such interference, added to this body of the law section 15 of the act entitled "An act making an appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1878, which is as follows:

Sec. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitatus, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases, and under such circumstances, as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the constitution, or by the act of Congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the employment of any troops in violation of this section; and any person willfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

This act passed the Senate, after full consideration, without a single vote recorded against it on its final passage, and by a majority of more than two-thirds it was concurred in by the House of Representatives.

The purpose of this section quoted was stated in the Senate by one of its supporters as follows: "Therefore, I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, that we shall take away the idea that the army can be used by a General or special Deputy Marshal, or any Marshal, merely for election purposes, or a posse ordering them about polls, or ordering them anywhere else where there is no election going on to prevent disorders or suppress disturbances that should be suppressed by the peace officers of the State, or, if they must bring others to their aid, they should summon unauthorized citizens and not summon the officers and men of the army as a posse comitatus to quell disorders, and thus get up a feeling which will be disastrous to the peace among the people of the country."

In the House of Representatives the object of the act of 1878 was stated by the gentleman who had it in charge in similar terms. He said: "But these are all minor points, and insignificant points compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the House in the bill in reference to the use of armed men in peace. The Senate had already included what they called, and what we might accept, as a principle, but they had stricken out the penalty and had stricken out the word 'expressly,' so that the army might be used in all cases where implied authority might be interfered with. The House committee planted themselves firmly upon the doctrine that, rather than yield this fundamental principle, for which for three years this House had struggled, they would allow the bill to fall, notwithstanding the reforms that we had secured, regarding these reforms of but little consequence alongside of the great principle that the army of the United States in time of peace should be under the control of Congress and obedient to its laws. After a long and pro-

tracted negotiation, the Senate committee has conceded that principle in its length and breadth, including the penalty which the Senate had stricken out. We bring you back, therefore, a report—a report with the alteration of a single word, which lawyers assure me is proper to be made, restoring to this bill the principle for which we have contended so long, and which is so vital to secure the rights and liberties of the people. Thus have we this day secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing army which cost the struggle of 300 years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people."

From this brief review of the subject, it sufficiently appears that under the existing laws there can be no military interference with elections. No case of such interference has, in fact, occurred since the passage of the act last referred to. No officer of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election in any State. No complaint even of the presence of United States troops has been made in any quarter. It may, therefore, be confidently stated that there is no necessity for the enactment of section 6 of the bill before me to prevent military interference at elections.

The laws already in force are all that is required for that end. But that part of section 6 of this bill which is significant and vitally important is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all power to keep peace at Congressional elections. Congressional elections, in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State—every political party—is entitled to a share of the power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the necessary qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unimpaired ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted, so long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and the departments of the Government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. Two provisions of the constitution authorize legislation by Congress for the regulation of Congressional elections.

Section 4 of Article I of the constitution declares:

The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Fifteenth amendment to the constitution is as follows:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the court declares to be the exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The power of Congress to protect this right by appropriate legislation is expressly affirmed by the court of national legislation; to provide safeguards for free and honest elections, is necessary, as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in the large cities of the North. Congress has, therefore, exercised the power conferred by the constitution, and has enacted certain laws to prevent discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence and intimidation of Federal elections.

Attention is called to the following section of the Revised Statutes of the United States viz.: Section 2,004, which guarantees all citizens the right to vote without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Sections 2,005 and 2,006, which guarantee to all citizens an equal opportunity, without discrimination, to perform all the duties required by law as a prerequisite or qualification for voting. Section 2,022, which authorizes the United States Marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve order at Federal elections. Section 2,034, which authorizes the United States Marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comitatus whenever they, or any of them, are forcibly resisted in the execution of their duties under the law and are prevented from executing their duties by violence. Section 5,523, which provides for the punishment of the crime of interfering with Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals in the discharge of their duties at elections of Representatives in Congress.

These are some of the laws on this subject, which it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government to enforce.

The intent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all civil officers of the United States, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at the place where their enforcement is most necessary, namely: At places where Congressional elections are held. Among the most valuable enactments to which I have referred are those which protect the Supervisors of Federal elections in the discharge of their duties at the polls. If the pending legislation should become a law, there is no power vested in any officer of the Government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties under the law will remain, but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The States may employ both military and civil power to keep the peace and enforce the laws at State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States even the necessary civil authority to protect national elections. No sufficient reason has been given for this discrimination in favor of a State and against national authority.

If well-founded objections exist against the present National Election laws, all good citizens should unite in their amendment. Laws providing safeguards of elections should be impartial, just and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partisan and fair in their operation that the minority party out of power will have no just grounds to complain. The present laws have in practice unquestionably conduced to the prevention of fraud and violence at elections. In several of the States members of different political parties have applied for the safeguards which they furnish.

It is the right and duty of the National Government to enact and enforce the laws which will secure free and fair Congressional elections. The laws now in force should not be repealed except in connection with the enactment of the measures which will better accomplish that important end. Believing that section 6 of the bill before me will weaken, if it does not altogether take away, the power of the National Government to protect Federal elections by the civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that it ought not to receive my approval. That section is, however, not presented to me as a separate and independent measure, but is, as has been stated, attached to the bill making the usual annual appropriations for the support of the army. It makes a vital change in the Election law of the country, which is in no way connected with the use of the army. It prohibits, under heavy penalties, any person engaged in the civil service of the United States from having any force at the place of any election prepared to preserve order, to make arrests, to keep the peace, or in any manner to enforce the laws. This is altogether foreign to the purpose of an army appropriation bill.

The practice of tacking to the Army Appropriation bills measures not pertinent to such bills did not prevail until more than forty years after the adoption of the constitution. It has become the common practice. All parties, when in power, have adopted it. Many abuses and a great waste of public money have in this way crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted constitutions have

generally provided a remedy for the evil by enacting that no laws shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. The constitutions of more than half of the States contain substantially this provision.

The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true principle of legislation, which requires that every measure shall stand or fall according to its own merits. If it was understood that to attach to an appropriation bill a measure irrelevant to the general object of the bill would imperil and probably prevent its final passage and approval, a valuable reform in the parliamentary practice of Congress would be accomplished.

The best justification that has been offered for attaching irrelevant riders to appropriation bills is that it is done for convenience sake, to facilitate the passage of measures which are deemed expedient by all branches of the Government which participate in the legislation.

It cannot be claimed that there is any such reason for attaching this amendment to the Election law to the Army Appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assumption. A majority of the House of Representatives in the last Congress was in favor of this section to this bill. It was known that a majority of the Senate was opposed to it, and that as a separate measure it could not be adopted. It was attached to the Army Appropriation bill to compel the Senate to assent to it. It was plainly announced to the Senate that the Army Appropriation bill would not be allowed to pass unless the proposed amendments of the Election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to assent to the bill on account of this irrelevant section. Congress thereupon adjourned without passing the Appropriation bill for the army, and the present extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress became necessary to carry on the Government.

The ground upon which the action of the House of Representatives is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its advocates.

A week before the close of the last session of Congress the doctrine in question was stated by one of its ablest defenders, as follows: "It is our duty to repeal these; it is not worth while to attempt to repeal except upon an appropriation bill. The Republican Senate would not agree to it, nor the Republican President sign the bill for such repeal. Whatever objection to legislation upon appropriation bills may be made in an ordinary case does not apply where free elections and the liberty of citizens are concerned. We have power to vote the money. Let us annex conditions to it and insist upon a redress of the grievance. The Senate represents States. We represent the tax-payers of the republic. We, therefore, by the very terms of the constitution, are charged with the duty of originating the bills which grant the money of the people. We claim the right which the House of Commons in England established after two centuries of contest, to say that we will not grant the money of the people unless there is a redress of grievances."

By another distinguished member of the House it was said: "The right of the representatives of the people to withhold supplies is as old as English liberty. History records numerous instances where the Commons, feeling that the people were oppressed by a law that the Lords would not consent to repeal by the ordinary methods of legislation, obtained redress at last by refusing appropriations unless accompanied by relief measures."

That question of gravest magnitude, and new in this country, was raised by this course of proceeding, and was fully recognized also by its defenders in the Senate. It was said by a distinguished Senator: "Perhaps no greater question, in the form in which we are brought to consider it, was ever considered by an American Congress in time of peace, for it involves not only the merits and demerits of laws which the House bill proposes to repeal, but involves the rights, the privileges, the powers, the duties, of the two branches of Congress and of the President of the United States."

Upon the assembling of this Congress, in pursuance of the call for an extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the Forty-fifth Congress to make the needed appropriations for the support of the Government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft, by construction, a new principle upon the constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills and by the usual and orderly methods of procedure. But the majority of both houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for the raising of revenue, and, therefore, has the right to withhold the appropriations upon which the existence of the Government may depend, unless the Senate and President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

The various departments of the Government and army and navy are established by the constitution, or by laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined, and their support is carefully provided for by law.

The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people and is now in the treasury, ready to be paid out as the appropriation bills are passed. Whether the appropriations are made or not, the collection of taxes will go on. The public money will accumulate in the treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the constitution that any single branch of the Government should have power to dictate the conditions upon which this treasure should be applied to the purposes for which it was collected. Any such attempt, if it had been entertained, would have been plainly expressed in the constitution.

That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in a consolidation of unchecked and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the Government. The Executive will no longer be what the framers of the constitution intended, an equal and independent branch of the Government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him, without constraint or redress from any other branch of the Government.

To say that a majority of either or both houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill, under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the Government, for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the constitution. It strikes from the constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said that this should be done because it is the peculiar function of the House of Representatives to represent the will of the people; but no single branch or department of the Government has exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the constitution of the United States.

By that constitution they have ordained and established a Government whose powers are distributed among co-ordinate branches, which, as far as possible, consistently with a harmonious co-operation, are absolutely independent of each other. The people of the country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of the Government.

The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the Government. Its principle places not merely the Senate and Executive, but the

judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House.

The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also of the means and measure of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of, but the House may, on the same principle, determine that any other act of Congress—a treaty made by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate—a nomination or appointment to office, or a decision or opinion of the Supreme Court—is a grievance, and that a measure of redress is to withhold appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the Government.

Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the house in which it originated without my approval. The qualified negative with which the constitution invests the President is a trust that involves a duty which I cannot decline to perform, with a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve, unimpaired, the constitutional powers and equal independence not merely of the Executive, but of every branch of the Government, which will be imperiled by an adoption of the principle of this bill.

I desire earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of the earlier days of the republic, which excluded from appropriation bills all irrelevant legislation.

By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in the method of Congressional legislation. Your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the constitution and the patriotic sentiment of nationality, which is their firm support; and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all our fellow-citizens.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, April 25, 1879.

This week has witnessed the great fight upon the liquor question, and those of us who are still in the land of the living are casting about to find the dead and wounded. The friends of the Mosher bill (the Maine law), on a final vote in the House, found that they were only as one to three. This, then, settles that bill for this session. Your correspondent, who is very radical upon the temperance question, personally regrets the defeat of so manifestly a just and righteous public measure. The fault lies not in the bill, but in a still too lax public sentiment. If so, this is not the proper place to discuss it. The question, in my judgment, is the question of the day and age. It is of far more practical importance to the people than all the schemes of all the politicians in Congress.

THE SENATE TAX BILL.

The Senate discussed the bill in connection with the following points:

What shall be the tax:
On retail dealers in spirituous liquors.
On retail dealers in malt liquors.
On wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors.
On manufacturers of spirituous liquors.
On manufacturers of malt liquors.
When shall the law take effect?

In committee of the whole Thursday these figures were adopted: Retail malt, \$65; retail spirits, \$200; wholesale malt, \$130; wholesale spirits, \$400; manufacturing spirits, \$400; manufacturing malt, up to 1,500 barrels, \$65; every additional 100 barrels, \$25. The question as to when the act shall take effect was postponed for future consideration. It will be noticed that the above-named figures are about 84 per cent. higher than those in the present State Tax law. This announcement will be gratifying to all those who wish for a large revenue from the sale of strong drinks. As I stated last week, these several sums must all be paid in advance. Under the present law many dealers slip out at the end of the year. There was a big fight over the proposition to tax all druggists, but the taxation was determined on, 16 yeas to 8 noes. Although much valuable time has already been consumed in the discussion of this measure, the end is not yet. The real fight has hardly commenced. The question at this time far overshadows all others, and is the chief topic in the Legislature and on the streets.

VOTE ON THE MOSHER BILL.

The following is the vote on the passage of the so-called Mosher Prohibition bill. It will be found interesting reading, and profitable, perhaps, for reference in years to come:

Yeas—Abbott, Allen, Baldwin, Barnes, Bradley, Brown, Burton, Cheney, Curtis, Culcherson, Eaton, Francis, Gould, Granger, Grimes, Hamilton, S. W. Hopkins, Johnson, Lathrop, McAllister, McNabb, Mosher, Palmer, Pray, Raymond, Robertson, Reed, Sherwood, S. A. Strong, Thomson, Thorpe, Twadell, Wilkins, Yeomans.

Nays—Bedtellyou, Bennet, Bowen, Briggs, Bradfield, Campbell, Carleton, Carpenter, Chase, Cottrill, Donnelly, Eastbrook, Ferguson, Girardin, Goebel, Greene, Griffey, Henderson, Hill, Holt, G. H. Hopkins, Jackson, Knight, Kuhn, Kuth, Lodington, Lewis, Littell, May, McCormick, McGarr, Miller, Moore, Moulton, Noah, Noeker, Oliver, Palthorp, Parker, Parsons, Phelps, Powers, Probert, Robinson, Sawyer, Shattuck, Blanchard, Stearns, Stevens, J. Strong, Turnbull, Vanclief, Walton, Ward, Walte, White, Yerkes, Young and the Speaker.

Yeas, 34; nays, 59.
Absent from the hall and not voting, Willet, Absent on account of sickness, Blackman, Hall, Mos, Ross, Sharts and Turk.

THE PLANK-ROAD LAW.

A somewhat stubborn fight took place in the House Tuesday, on Senator Weir's bill, amending the Plank Road law by adding the following as a new section:

Sec. 32. No plank-road company, organized subject to the provisions of this act, shall, without the consent of the local authorities, keep or maintain a toll gate within the present or future corporate limits of any city or village; and no such company shall collect toll for any portion of its road, within such limits, on which a pavement is maintained by such municipality. The consent of any such company to this amendment shall not be necessary in order to make this act applicable to such company.

This matter at this time has a local bearing as affecting Detroit interests. That city has a plank-road fight upon its hands.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

William Crosby, Esq., who has been Deputy Secretary of State for more than four years, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted.

The House has been having a tussle this week with the Interest bill.

A bill has been introduced for the

erection of a new blind asylum, the Flint institution being too crowded.

The petitions asking for the Detroit boulevard aggregate 1,575 names, headed by Senator Chandler.

State Treasurer Pritchard and Auditor General Lattimer are in New York on public business.

G. W. H.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, April 22.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented: Praying for the passage of the Abstract bill; for reformation of the law taxing and regulating the liquor traffic; for a separate school for the blind; for protection to the barley-growing interest of the State; that the tax upon retailing spirituous and malt liquors be raised to \$500.... A joint resolution was passed authorizing the issuing of a patent to Henry Patten for certain lands in Meadets.... Bills passed: To authorize the Township Board of Orange, Tonia county, to audit and allow the claim of Charles Matthews for services as Drain Commissioner, and to pay the same out of the contingent fund of said township; to amend the law relative to support of teachers' institutes.

HOUSE.—The whole day was consumed in committee of the whole on sundry bills.

WEDNESDAY, April 23.—SENATE.—A bill was passed to detach certain territory from the township of Little Traverse, Emmett county, and to attach the same to the township of Boz Creek.... Most of the day was passed in committee of the whole on the Liquor Tax bill.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To amend the law relative to eligibility of persons to township offices; to amend the law in relation to the amount of money which may be granted and voted by qualified electors of townships for the purpose of erecting town-halls or other buildings for public use; to regulate the mode of appointment and compensation of clerks and employees in the various departments of the State Government; to provide for keeping of accounts of and disbursements of public moneys of Wayne county; authorizing the formation of the Firemen's Association of the State.... Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gen. John A. Dix were unanimously adopted.

THURSDAY, April 24.—SENATE.—The Senate considered in committee of the whole the Liquor Tax bill. Senator Duffield offered the following: "WHEREAS, The janitor has discovered in the alkali-room and water-closet of the Senate divers and sundry bottles of whiskey of various sizes and dimensions and of the patterns herewith submitted, from which it would appear that said rooms are used as drinking saloons; therefore, Resolved, That the committee on the liquor traffic be instructed to ascertain and report whether this Senate has paid the liquor tax for the present year and otherwise complied with the terms of the statute in such cases made and provided." Tabled. Several Senators found bottles of all sizes on their desks this morning, but the contents were all gone. The bottles were marked "Old Rye.".... A bill was passed authorizing the use of so much of the East Saginaw and An Sable river State road as lies within the limits of the city of Saginaw for the purpose of laying a plank road thereon.

HOUSE.—This being the day fixed for consideration of the Mosher bill, which proposed to regulate the sale of liquor within the State, considerable discussion took place. The bill received 34 yeas to 59 against it. An effort was made to reconsider the vote, which failed, after which Mr. Mosher addressed the House, but to no effect.

FRIDAY, April 25.—SENATE.—Bills were passed: To authorize and empower the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to aid in improvement of Black river, in Cheboygan county; relative to transfer of insane soldiers and mariners from the Soldiers' Home, at Detroit, or county jails or elsewhere within this State, to the Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo; to repeal certain acts relative to the village of New Buffalo; to change the name of the Board of State Commissioners for the General Supervision of Penal Paupers and Reformatory Institutions to the Board of Correction and Charities; to authorize the village of Stanton to issue bonds to aid in the construction of a Court House for Montcalm county; relative to free schools of Grand Rapids; to authorize the Board of Control of State Swamp Lands to make an appropriation of lands for the construction of the Petokey and Gaylord State road; to allow unknown heirs to be made parties in chancery; to reincorporate the village of Almont.... The House concurred resolution was passed, creating a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Legislature on the death of Maj. Gen. John Adams Dix.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To reincorporate the village of Almont, Lapeer county; to amend the act relating to interest upon installments falling due upon contracts; fixing the legal rate of interest at 6 to 8 per cent.; to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for the museum at the State University, and appropriating \$40,000 therefor.... At the evening session Representative Charles Baldwin, the oldest member of this body (aged 77 years), was presented with a handsome ebony gold-headed walking stick. Capt. John O. Donnell, of the Montgomery Rifles, of Detroit, and Representative from Detroit, the youngest member of the House (aged 27), was also presented with an elegant silver water cup.

SATURDAY, April 26.—SENATE.—Bills passed: To establish and organize a municipal court in the city of Grand Rapids, to be known and called the Police Court, to amend chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, relative to granting and defining the powers and duties of incorporated villages, and adding thereto five new chapters to stand as chapters 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.... A joint resolution was passed authorizing the Governor to cause an initial inspection of the Michigan Military Academy, to commission officers of installation and to appoint its graduates as Brevet Second Lieutenants in the State militia.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: To provide for the regulation and enforcement of assignments and other trusts for the benefit of creditors; to amend act 185 of the laws of 1873 relative to a lien for labor and services upon logs and timber; to prohibit the spearing of fish in waters within Calhoun county, and to amend chapter 33, relative to the appointment of Inspector of Salt and defining his duties.

MONDAY, April 28.—SENATE.—In the Senate to-day a bare quorum was present. The entire day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to consideration of sundry bills.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 a. m. Upon roll-call it was found that only about forty members were present, being less than a quorum. On motion of Mr. Allen, a call of the House was made, and, not having the necessary number to declare the bar of the House open, the Sergeant-at-Arms had the faithful members under lock and key for about one hour, when a motion for an informal recess until 2 p. m. was entertained by the Speaker and prevailed.... The afternoon and evening sessions were passed in committee of the whole, in consideration of numerous bills.... A resolution was passed to hold evening sessions during the remainder of the session.

THE zither is a musical instrument, that is not heard much in the United States, but in Germany it is in use to such an extent that a convention of players is soon to be held there.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879.

THE CHURCH AND ITS WAR AGAINST THEATRES.

A New York paper publishes the following extract of a sermon: Rev. J. M. Savage delivered a sermon in Unity Church, Boston, in which he said: "I believe that the church, however honest it may have been, has really been the cause of moral disaster by its senseless fight against human nature and the revelations of science. The church itself recognizes that in the dramatic instinct itself there is not any harm, as in public readers and ministers like Whitefield. His popularity and his immense following were due to the dramatic and rhetorical power he displayed in both matter and manner. His sermons were commonplace; it was, therefore, Whitefield, the actor, who stirred the world. It is the action, the energy, the rhetoric of Joseph Cook that make his power. The low comedy in the church comes in in the case of Talmage's sermons. The theater may preach some of the most effective sermons of the time. I have heard sermons in the theater that I shall never forget. I thoroughly believe that the pulpits of Boston during the past year have given utterance to as much that is useless, quite as much that is harmful, as the theaters. I have kept a careful run of the plays exhibited on the boards of our theaters, and, with very few exceptions, there has been hardly a word or sentiment that pure taste could except to. At their lowest, they have been simply amusements. At their highest, they have preached the gospel of honesty, of industry, of self-sacrifice. The church that can see evil in "Olivia," or "My Son," or "Caste," or the masterly impersonations of McCullough, of Barrett or of Booth, can smell a taint in a June rose. I would rather my child would learn religion and think of Shakespeare than to drink in the ignorance, the superstitions, the sentimentalisms, the horrible dogmas, the impurities and theological nonsense that are dripping and filtering down from the marshes and swamps of the middle ages, which the healthy sun of this age would have dried up if they had not been covered by the ignorant adherents of the beliefs of those days. The church that proposes to reform the theater must clean its own skirts."

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. Edison has at length completed and secured patents for the two inventions by which he claims to have solved the two great difficulties in the way of the common application of the electric light. These difficulties were, first, the apparent indivisibility of the current from the main generator to two or more burners on a circuit, and, second, the danger of heating the conducting platinum to a point of fusion. It is said that these difficulties seem to be wholly overcome by the inventions for which Edison has just received letters patent. He is believed to have solved the problem of regulating the supply of the divided light, and also by ingenious automatic contrivances he has made the supply of the electric currents self-regulating and just adequate for producing the proper degree of illumination without any danger of melting the wires. The *N. Y. Herald* said a few days ago that if Edison's inventions are what he claims them to be, all gas stocks will in a few years be worthless, unless the companies protect themselves by purchasing Edison's patent for their respective cities and towns.

Additional Local.

I hereby inform the public in general and my patients in particular that I have removed my office from the drug store of J. O. Duesburg to my residence, on Eighth street, near the Chicago & West Michigan R. R. track.

P. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

WANTED—A good tenant for the De Bruyn house on tenth street, enquire of 13-3w. L. T. KANERS.

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.

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Please give this Yeast a fair trial, and when you call on your grocer to buy, see that what he sells to you is fresh, and call his attention to the fact that we warrant every package, and if he has any that is stale or old on hand we will exchange and give him fresh yeast for it WITHOUT CHARGE, believing that IT HAS NO EQUAL for making Light, Sweet and Wholesome Bread. It is PURELY VEGETABLE, and contains no drugs or chemicals.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and see that the two heads are on each package. Certain unprincipled parties have tried to deceive the public by using a trade mark similar to our own, but be not deceived, and see that your Yeast is genuine and the words "TWIN BROTHERS" are on every package.

The Twin Brothers' is the only Yeast that has stood the test of years, and has a

WORLD WIDE REPUTATION!

At the late World's Fair at Vienna it received the Gold Medal and honorable mention from the Committee. At Philadelphia a Medal and Diploma.

The Twin Brothers instruct their dealers to return their Yeast Cakes at their expense when they get too old.

Wholesale Agents for this Region:

Fox, Shields & Co.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

EVERY GROCER KEEPS THEM FOR SALE.

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 Alpaca, endless variety of call-cos, gingham, jaconets, lawns, etc.

1. 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.

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. 1873, 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. 1874, at eight o'clock in the forenoon and there recorded in Liber number 3 of mortgages on page 28. That Oliver O. Hubbard, formerly Olive O. Charles, and widow of said James Charles, deceased, is now the holder and owner of said mortgage, and having been turned over to her by the Judge of Probate of Kent County, Michigan, under the provisions of chapter 156 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 record, 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 at 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 of venue to the highest bidder on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth 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 piece or parcel of land situate, 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 northeast quarter to the Grand Haven or Silver 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 northeast quarter to the west line of said southeast quarter of 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 26th, A. D. 1879.

OLIVER O. HUBBARD, holder and owner of said mortgage.

CLARENCE H. GLEASON, Attorney for holder of Mortgage.

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.

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

CALVIN D. BARRELL, Complainant,

James Mowry and Amelia Mowry, Defts. In supplemental bill with Edwin Thayer as to whom said bill has been dismissed and also defendants with said Thayer and said complainant exhibited against them and said Thayer and said complainant by William Manwaring as complainant, Defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the 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 subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree, 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 quarter 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. AREND VISSCHER, 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

11-3w

H. MEYER & CO.

PROVERBS.

"No one can be sick when the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are healthy, and Hop Bitters keep them so."

"The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, 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 ailments is, Hop Bitters will do you good."

"Remember, Hop Bitters never does harm, but good, always and continually."

"Purify the blood, cleanse the stomach 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 Cures and Pain Relief.

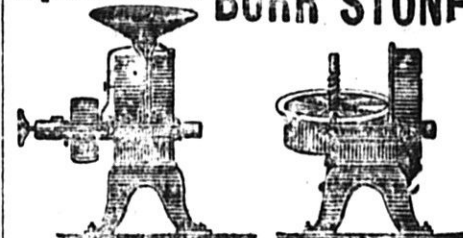
For Sale by J. O. Duesburg.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 19 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

1-2w

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. \$30 clean profit daily with our 20 inch mill. Only 4-horse power. J. W. STOWE.

City Grain Elevator, Dayton, O., Dec. 14, '76. 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.

25-1y

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 28th day of May, A. D. 1872, executed by Galen Eastman, of the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, to Walter Wright, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 402, which said mortgage was for a valuable consideration, duly assigned by Thomas Lyman and Lewis D. Webster, executors of the estate of the said Walter Wright, deceased, to Oliver A. Whitney, on the 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 instituted to recover the amount now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1879, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa holds term), there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises situate in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage as above specified, with interest thereon at ten per cent., and all legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, as provided for therein: said premises being described as follows, to-wit: The northwest fractional quarter, also the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), in township eight (8), north of range sixteen (16) west, containing 230 65-100 acres, more or less, according to Government survey; excepting the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said section, heretofore released from said mortgage by the original mortgagee, and will be sold.

Grand Haven, March 18, 1879.

OLIVER A. WHITNEY, Assignee of Mortgage.

LOWING & CHOSE, Attorneys for Assignee. 8-13w

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Lake Navigation!

OPENED.

Goodrich Transportation Co.

Side-Wheel Steamers on their Routes.

DAILY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON.

(Saturday excepted.)

CHICAGO DOCK, FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Grand Haven Dock, foot of Washington Street.

The 6 o'clock train on the Grand Haven railroad connects with the Boats.

Tickets to Chicago can be bought at the Grand Haven R. R. Depot for \$3.00, including railroad fare and omnibus fare at Grand Haven, or FIVE DOLLARS for the round trip.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt. Chicago.

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Hottings.

MARKET day in this city on Wednesday, May 14th.

A GREAT many people are planting shade and fruit trees, cleaning up yards and beautifying their premises.

Roost & Co's brick yard has started up again in full blast, and they intend to improve on last year's work both in quality and quantity.

THE street commissioner has taken the tops out of the poplar trees that line the bridge over Black River. Our street commissioner attends to his duties nobly.

THE secretary of the Holland Soldiers' Union informs us that Mr. Albert H. Fenn, attorney at law, of Allegan, has accepted the invitation to deliver the address on Decoration Day.

REV. Dr. Mandeville, president of Hope College, and Rev. Cole are here from the east, Rev. Karsten, of Alto, Wis., and several other clergymen are in town attending the annual session of the Council of Hope College.

TO-DAY (Saturday) and to-morrow the regular quarterly meetings will be held at the M. E. Church in this city. The presiding elder, Rev. W. J. Aldrich, of Grand Rapids, will be present. Services will be held this afternoon at 2½ P. M., and to-morrow at the usual hours.

MR. E. J. Harrington has been forced by the increase of his business in line, to construct a building for that purpose, on the corner of Cedar and Eighth streets. The building is made with an eye to safety; the walls are hollow and filled with sawdust, and other precautions necessary to keep the time dry.

WE call the attention of our store keepers to the advertisement of the "Twin Brothers" yeast. The reputation this article has won for itself, all over the United States, ought to make it an easy task to introduce it in our midst. Messrs. Fox, Shields & Co., of Grand Rapids, are the wholesale agents for this region.

COLUMBIA Fire Co. No. 2 had their apparatus out on Friday evening to test the coupling facilities to the new drive wells, and they were found unsatisfactory. It is thus shown that it is necessary to procure some easy working coupler—one that anybody can attach in a moment under the greatest excitement, in order to derive the benefit of the water and apparatus in time of need.

A VERY sudden death occurred at Graafschap on Saturday morning last at the house of Mr. Eppink. Mrs. C. Lokker, took sick with a peculiar kind of a fit on Friday afternoon last, at Graafschap, Mich., and was carried in to the residence of Mr. Eppink, temporarily, but she grew rapidly worse and expired on Saturday morning. She was buried on Monday last, and leaves a large circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

ON Monday next Messrs. R. Kanters & Son will depart to the scene of their labors at Lincoln Park, Chicago. Their crew and some of the prepared material goes at the same time and shipments of brush from here will be made regular after the work is fairly under way. We wish them success, and hope they may have more favorable weather than last year. The work of last year is considered a decided success by the Park Commissioners, as appeared in two-column article in the Chicago Times of a recent date.

NOW that farm work is fairly booming, you can see the business pick right up at Mr. Heald's warehouse of agricultural implements. The Triumph Reaper and Mower No. 2, seems to be the latest improved machine, and takes the eye of every farmer. It is wonderful to note how fast machines are improved and introduced. At the above warehouse there are almost constant arrivals of new machinery. This week we saw a new drag, or harrow, which is so flexible that it will drag the uneven places just as well. It is the most common sense improved implement we have seen for a long time.

AT a public meeting held by the subscribers to a public hall, on Tuesday evening last, at the rooms of Columbia Fire Engine Co. No. 2, the organization was perfected under the corporate name of Holland Lyceum, and elected the following officers: President, P. H. McBride; Vice-President, F. O. Nye; Secretary, G. Van Schelven; Treasurer, John Vanpelt. Directors—J. Kette, J. R. Klyon, F. Bird, C. L. Waring, H. O. Matran, L. T. Kanters, W. Cropley, R. A. Schouten, H. Toren. Everything seems to be on a square footing to proceed. Efforts will be made to complete the subscriptions as soon as possible and then the building will be commenced. A public hall has been wanted here ever since Kenyon's Hall burned down, and it is safe to predict that in the light of past events, and a promising future before us, a moderate amount of money invested in a hall will yield a fair dividend.

JUDGE Stone is home from Washington on account of the illness of his father.

Representative Newberry of Michigan is said to be the wealthiest man in Congress. He had an income last year of \$250,000.

A LARGE new building has been erected near the Chicago & West Mich. R. R. depot, and filled with ice for the accommodation of the road.

ELECTRIC lights have taken the place of 220 gas burners in the post office in New York city. Thus we will have a practical test of its use and cost.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., May 1st, 1879. Miss Sarah Pool, Rev. A. Bunnell. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

IT was his "greatest effort" in oratory, and yet Conkling called a brother Senator "Soothing Syrup" and "Lullaby" Davis. The statesmanship of the day seems to be strongest in twaddle.

ON account of circumstances over which they had no control, Drs. Flowers, have decided to postpone their lecture course, in this city, until next September. Due notice will be given in the columns of this paper of their coming.

QUITE a number of admirers of Rev. Dr. Mandeville were disappointed on Thursday evening—not finding him present to deliver the promised lecture. The fraternal society, however, got Rev. D. Van Pelt to take his place, who delivered a very fine lecture.

A NEW school building has just been completed at Whitehall, Muskegon County, and was opened for occupancy a few days ago. The building is three stories high, built after the latest style of architecture, and is a very fine looking building and an ornament for Whitehall. The cost of the structure is \$10,000.

GEN. Rosser, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says that the migrating negroes who take employment under him will work less than is required on Southern plantations, and get more pay. The 500 already hired will, if they desire, be enabled to establish themselves as farmers on homesteads on the life.

By way of development we can mention that in the opinion of some of our best lake shore farmers, there were not raised over 2,000 bushels of grain on the west side of the Grand Haven road between Black Lake and Port Sheldon six years ago, and this year they think it will not fall short of 20,000 bushels. As far as we know statistics will nearly substantiate their estimate, and is a good showing for the development of that region.

OUR lasting thanks, and those of the enterprising public of this community, are due to Senator T. W. Ferry, for the procurement of an order from the War Department to have the Government dredge machine report immediately at Holland harbor, and dredge a channel of 14 feet depth. Considering that the stage of the water is almost two feet lower than usual, and that this was one of the principal features of which the blast furnace company were afraid, it comes wonderfully and doubly opportune. Cheer up! All is well, that ends well.

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

ARRIVED.
April 25. Schr. Four Brothers, Chicago, light.
" 26. " Wallin, Chicago, 400 bu corn.
" 28. " Mt. Vernon, Racine, 100 bu oat.
" 29. " Banner, Chicago, light.
May 1. " Spray, Racine, 2 thrash. mach. & repairs.
" 1. " Elva, Racine, light.
" 1. " Tri-Color, Chicago, 600 bu oats, 10 carboys vitriol, 10 m hoops, 10 pkgs madio.
CLEARED.
April 25. " Four Brothers, Chicago, 80 cds wood.
" 26. " Wallin, Milwaukee, 25 m oak and 25 m ash lumber.
" 28. " Mt. Vernon, Racine, 1,000 oak r ties.
" 29. " Banner, Chicago, 46 cds wood.
May 1. " Elva, Daves Pier, light.

THE *Hollander* in its last issue attempts to find fault with our hint of last week about the "notorious NEGLECT" of public improvements, etc., and disposes of it in substance by calling the charge "infamous," and further by referring to Centennial Park. Whatever the motive may be of the editor of the *Hollander*, either voluntary, or hired, we have only to refer to the miserable condition of both River and Eighth street in 1877, which the whole city condemned, and use the park as an after piece, to which we can call to witness members of the Common Council and hundreds of citizens to prove our assertion. These beautiful streets were almost impassable by neglect at that time. The improvement made in 1878 we advocated—never condemned. It is not for personal reasons that we condemn such action, but from a public standpoint, and any comfort, Mr. Editor, you can find in such an ice cold policy of economy, you are welcome to. But how you can lend your aid to cover up such public delinquency by falsifying the TRUTH, as you attempted in your article, is what we call *infamous*, and astonishing—coming as it does, from a member of one of the most orthodox churches in existence.

WE notice several places where the decayed sidewalks are being repaired. Keep on, Marshall!

OUR thanks are due Mr. B. P. Higgins for a fine photograph of the memorial tablet recently placed in the First Reformed church of this city.

A London newspaper furnishes the curious and surprising statement that 1,885 of 5,241 shares in a new brewery company in Sheffield are held by English clergymen.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from opium. Price 25 cents.

"My dear," said a gentleman to his wife, "our club is going to have all the home comforts." "Indeed," sneered the wife, "and when, pray, is our home to have all the club comforts?"

"Goods speak for themselves," but it is only after they are bought that they can do so. An object in advertising is to induce people to buy them and test them. If goods speak for themselves, a good advertisement may also speak for the goods.

THE reported discovery of gold in the upper Michigan peninsula received but little attention at first, but the excitement in the vicinity of Escanaba, at present, is said to be very great. An assay of ore from the Emmett mine shows \$220 in silver and \$1,203 in gold to the ton.

J. C. PERRY of New England, says the American Cough Cure is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered, for Coughs, Colds, and Croup, and for the relief of Asthma and Bronchitis never fails always cures. Large Size Bottles 50 cents. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

A REGULAR meeting of the Fire Department, of the city of Holland will be held on Tuesday evening, May 6, at 7½ o'clock, at the room of Eagle Fire Co. No. 1. All members are respectfully invited to attend. Dated, May 2nd, 1879.

G. LENK, Chief Eng.
G. J. VAN DUREN, Dept. Sec'y.

THE market at Drenthe on Wednesday last was slimly attended. Very few cattle were exhibited, and those that were, showed poor breeding. It is high time that our farmers improve their stock—they have lost money enough by this poor stock already. No less than six stallions were on the ground and they seemed to monopolize the attention. The weather was unpleasant—a strong cold wind was blowing.

THE Republican organs are trying to play foot-ball with Senator David Davis. They kick him right and left for his recent speech in the Senate, but they cannot lift him. When the Senator talked and voted for the Republicans he was one of the greatest men in the country. His talents have not depreciated since then. It is the mere change of political opinion that ruins the worth of a man according to the organs.

Two roughs entered the store of Mr. N. Peterson, P. M., while alone at Traverse Road, Newaygo Co., and commenced creating a disturbance, whereupon the proprietor told them to stop. This they refused to do, and as he made a grasp for his revolver they attacked him and gave him a severe beating and threatened to kill him but just then the train arrived, which ended the matter. They were afterwards arrested for assault and battery, and sentenced to 20 days in the Newaygo County jail. It is presumed that their object was robbery.

OUR Hamilton correspondent informs us that Mr. C. R. Brownell is going to build a new saw-mill at that place this spring; that Mr. J. H. Fisher is building a large addition to his house and a large barn; that three families moved into that village last week, and that a harness shop, a millinery store and a coopershop were started; that Mr. J. Kollen sold half his interest in the grist mill to his other partners, and that the mill is shipping flour to Philadelphia. Mr. Mohn has finished his large job for Mr. Fay, has a barn on stilts, and Mr. A. Bosman is doing a good business in Oliver Chilled Plows. There is also talk of starting a sash and door factory.

As a result of previous misfortune another firm has made an assignment for the benefit of equal justice to all their creditors. On Monday last H. W. Verbeek & Co., made an assignment to Mr. A. Vischer, of this city. The liabilities are estimated at \$5,000, and the assets at \$5,000. We are sorry to see the old firm succumb to the pressure of former adversity and present dullness in their business. The little building that has been done during the past three years has kept their machinery in comparative idleness, and thus were unable to meet the obligations entered into after the fire. During such trying times we deem it commendable to put matters in such a shape that all creditors shall share pro rata, as indicated above.

Grand Opening —OF— SPRING GOODS.

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

MONDAY, MARCH 24th.

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

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

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

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

Full line of BLACK SILKS at greatly reduced prices.

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

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

People at a distance, please send for samples.

FIRST WARD
DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night.

36-17

PIMPLES.

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

BEN. VANDEL & CO., 20 Ann St., N. Y.

1-36w

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing, Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1879.

6-17.

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, 1879. 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, 1879. 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 grains 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, 1879. 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 Machine and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machine are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

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 on 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.

GEO. L. BRUNER

Manufacturer and dealer in

Brooms, Brushes, Handles,

Wire, Twine and Brush.

Office and Manufactory on the Corner of

SEVENTH AND FISH STS.

PRICE LIST.

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

Please call and see samples at the factory.

GEO. L. BRUNER.

1-13w

Holland, Mich.

A. L. HOLMES, W. F. HARRIS.

A. L. Holmes & Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Slippers, Etc. Etc.

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

Having but recently formed our co-partnership, we wish to inform our fellow-citizens of Grand Haven and surrounding towns that we have a fine stock of Ready Made Goods of all descriptions, which we offer for sale cheap. However,

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

Quality of work guaranteed, and repairing done on short notice.

A. L. HOLMES & CO.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 1st, 1879. 45-17

THE WORLD'S BALM.

DR. L. D. WYBURN'S ALTERNATIVE SYRUP.

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

RHEUMATISM,

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

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) THE WYBURN MEDICINE CO., P. O. Box 328, Rochester, N. Y.

1-25w

SPRING.

When spring is here,
And hawthorn boughs are white with bloom of May,
And singing birds make happy music near,
Oh, then a thousand hearts keep holiday.

Life is more sweet;
Youth revels in it with an added zest,
Slow pulse of age warms to a quicker beat,
And grief sits lighter in the mourner's breast.

For lo! the rain
Is over, and the night is past and gone;
Joy, with the radiant morning, comes again,
And these bright hours are as the gracious dawn.

Thank God for spring!
Hopes dear and tender throng its pleasant days,
Now that all nature is awakening,
Wake, too, my soul, in strains of grateful praise.
—Sunday at Home.

DR. THORNE'S PRESCRIPTION.

"There is one thing I never will do, and that is, marry a widower," said Laura, with more energy than she had displayed before in a week, the idle white fingers meanwhile beating a quick tattoo on the pane covered with drops, and her head, with its bright-bronze hair, nodding so emphatically that the ivy leaves above her were all in a tremble.

"Not a doctor," said Aunt Prudence, shrewdly, as she glanced out of her window in time to see Dr. Thorne's buggy, well spattered with country mud, go around the corner, and the stately doctor, under his umbrella, in the act of replacing his hat on his head. "I knew a girl once—"

"Oh, spare me, Aunt Prue! I know all about it; she married just as she had vowed she would not. It does not follow that I am to be so foolish, does it? I had rather be a blessed old maid, like you, if I could only be half as good, than to be Mrs. Somebody number two."

"How is it about doctors?"
"They are my especial abomination. They smell of drugs, and are given to lecturing people," said Laura, her color deepening under the spinster's keen gaze, and her fingers beating a quicker measure.

"It seems odd that you have taken such a dislike to Dr. Thorne, Laura; everybody else likes him," said that young lady's mother from her seat by the fire, where her fingers were busy doing her darling's mending, while her thoughts were planning how she might in some other way take every shadow of care from her young life.

"I did not mention his name in particular, mother."

"Well, I knew you meant him, for you have not liked him since I called him in to prescribe for your headaches. By the way, you never showed me his last prescription; I noticed it was quite lengthy."

"Oh, it was some nonsense about exercise and early hours—quite a little lecture, in fact, for which he received no thanks," said Laura, evasively.

Then the conversation was changed by Mrs. Lamont consulting her sister about the pudding for dinner, while Laura's thoughts ran on in this heedless fashion:

"The impudence of the man! All those fine words meant simply this: 'You are a lazy, good-for-nothing girl; go to work, and you will be better.' Not that I think I am anything else, but one does not care to be reminded of such things. I wonder if he knows that this dear little mother of mine has made it the one object of her life to anticipate all my wishes, and make me the ignorant butterfly of fashion that I am? And Aunt Prue is in league with her. Dear souls! they want to make me happy. How disappointed they would be if they knew how restless and miserable I am! To work in this house is impossible; and yet I would like to be of use to some one. I don't believe I am naturally lazy, or this kind of a life would suit me. I suppose he thinks Agnes Bell a paragon. She knows all about housekeeping, and visits the poor. Everybody says she would make him a splendid wife. Well, I hope she likes widowers; I don't."

Here the soliloquy was ended by Laura turning to the piano and dashing off the most brilliant thing she knew—anything to draw her thoughts. Presently the notes grew softer, and she heard Aunt Prue say:

"There is our new neighbor out at the gate, and such a careless-looking creature! How can people be so thoughtless about their appearance?" glancing over her own spotless attire.

"Perhaps there is some excuse for her, Prue," said the other sister, who always found a cloak for everyone's shortcomings. "Katie says she has three little children, and does her own work. A sick baby, too, who cries half the night. You know Katie's room is on that side of the house. She says she often sees the little woman walking the floor late at night, with the baby in her arms."

"All habit, this walking the floor with children," said Aunt Prudence, who would have every child brought up by rule, as far as sleeping and eating were concerned.

"Why haven't you been to see her?" inquired Laura, wheeling suddenly around on her piano-stool.

"She has her hands full without seeing strangers," answered her mother.

Then the sisters' conversation drifted away upon other topics, while Laura fell into a brown study that lasted about ten minutes, when she suddenly rose, and, taking her waterproof from a closet, said, abruptly:

"I am going over there."

"Where?" echoed mother and aunt, having forgotten their previous conversation.

"Our next-door neighbor's."

"Are you crazy, child? It is morn-

ing, and she will not have her work done," said her mother.

"Your hair is in crimp-pins," called Aunt Prue, for the willful girl had by this time reached the gate.

The door-bell next door was broken, so Laura tapped; but there was such a commotion in the hall that she could not be heard, so she opened the door and walked in. A boy of 5 was in the act of sliding down the balusters, which feat he accomplished with such rapidity that the astonished visitor held her breath till she saw that he landed safely. A little girl with tangled curls and a very dirty apron was shouting and clapping her hands as audience.

"We're playing circus, Mamma is in the sitting-room," they replied, in answer to Laura's questions.

The door was opened, as Laura tapped, by a pale, tired-looking woman, with a baby in her arms just freshly dressed, but so fretful that nothing but constant tossing up and down would keep him quiet. There were traces of tears on the mother's face, and the room was in disorder. She evidently was much surprised at her visitor, but Laura's easy manner reassured her.

"I am Laura Lamont—your neighbor. I only heard this morning that your baby was sick, and came over to rest you a little while; I am sure your arms must ache."

And without waiting for a reply she took the baby, who was so surprised to see the lovely face bending over him that he forgot to cry.

"He is not sick," said the mother, trying hard to keep back the tears; "he has fretted like that since he was born. I feel sometimes as if I could not bear it any longer. I was awake half the night with him, and now it is nearly time to get dinner, and my breakfast-table not cleared, nor a bit of work done. I believe he tries to keep awake."

"Why don't you try letting him cry?"
"I have to, sometimes; but he cries so hard I am afraid he will have a spasm."

"Well, trust him with me a little while," and Laura began walking up and down the room, singing a low lullaby, while the little woman picked up the playthings, brushed the hearth, and made the room look more cheerful; then she went over to her breakfast-table.

A half-hour's singing and walking before the little one was ready for his cradle; then Laura nodded good-by to her neighbor, who was busily preparing dinner, and got in return such a look of heartfelt thanks that she went home with a new feeling in her heart.

"It was such a little thing to do, and yet I have made somebody happier. I have been of some use. Poor thing, I should think she would be utterly discouraged."

And forthwith there was a slight change in the resolution she had formed that morning. It now read, "I will never marry a widower, a doctor, or a poor man." Then she laughed softly to herself, as she thought what Aunt Prue would say.

The next morning the sun shone, and Laura, to everybody's astonishment, appeared at the breakfast-table and announced her intention of surprising her lazy pony by going for a drive. Everybody else was busy, so she started alone. But just as she was gathering up the reins a wistful little face peered through the fence in the next yard.

"I say, you've got a jolly pony."

"Would you like to go with me, Charlie?"

"My name is Tommy Blake. I'll bet I'd like to go; and Susie, too."

"Well, run and ask mamma."

In a few minutes the happy little ones were in beside her—Susie clinging timidly to her skirts, while Tommy stood boldly up in front, whip in hand, ready to stir up the pony.

"It will be such a rest for me; they are so full of mischief," said Mrs. Blake, as she put them in; and again the thankful look went down into Laura's heart, and made the morning a very happy one.

It was one of those early spring days when everything seemed delightful after the long, cold winter. The pony felt lively, and so did the children. Tommy, in particular, was inclined to be rather more communicative about home matters than Laura desired.

"Papa is cross sometimes when dinner isn't ready, and says bad words; then mamma cries. Dinner was ready yesterday, though, 'cause you helped."

"Who is coming, Tommy?" said Laura, anxious to change the subject.

"Hello—that's the doctor! I know him. He sewed up my head when I fell down stairs; and he waved his hat at that gentleman, who was looking with surprise at the phaeton and its occupants."

Laura fancied his bow was a trifle less cool than usual, and thought, angrily, "I'll never take them again. He thinks I am following his advice, and I won't gratify him."

He thought, "There is more to that girl than I supposed. I really wish she would cultivate Mrs. Blake; the little woman sadly needs a helping hand." Then he straightway banished the beautiful Miss Lamont from his mind, and commenced planning his new treatise on diphtheria.

The lovely spring days followed each other in rapid succession, and every day Laura's pony carried its happy load out into country roads where the air was the purest. Sometimes the little mother and the baby went, and it was surprising to see what a change came over them all. The rich color came into Laura's cheeks, and she no longer complained of headache or blues.

Cheerful companionship and a little leisure made Mrs. Blake bright-eyed

and interesting, while Aunt Prue found some old-fashioned remedy for colic that made the baby sleep at nights, and Laura helped her in many little ways that gave her time to rest and improve herself.

The quiet parties before Easter, where Laura frequently met Dr. Thorne, gave place to those of a livelier tendency that he seldom frequented; for, although a social man, he had reached that age when dancing and flirtation had lost their charm.

"What makes you always quarrel with Dr. Thorne?" said a girl friend, one evening. "All the other girls are crazy over him, and you sometimes act as if you hated him. I believe he likes you all the better for it, though; for he watches you so much."

"Nonsense, Sue; your imagination is running away with you!" said Laura, coloring deeply as she caught the gaze of those earnest brown eyes fixed upon her at that very moment; and then she flirted desperately with Will Dayton the rest of the evening.

The owner of the brown eyes was not deceived, however; he was thinking of the last time he had met this young lady at Mrs. Blake's. He came in without knocking, one evening, and as he stood in the hall he saw before him a very pretty picture.

Laura was rocking Baby Blake to sleep, singing a low, sweet cradle song, and Tommy stood behind her industriously taking out all her hair-pins, so that when she rose to lay the baby down she discovered her hair floating over her shoulders. Making a dexterous movement to catch the rogue who had done the mischief, she almost ran into the doctor's arms. What a change then! he could hardly believe this stately creature was the same girl who sat a moment before with the babe in her arms, and her hair ruffling over her shoulders. Her pride aided her to make a haughty exit; but he should have seen her as she ran home crying with vexation. After that the treatise on diphtheria was laid aside, and the doctor took up a new study, evidently more interesting, namely, the character of a beautiful but willful young lady.

Sometimes he thought she was as much interested in him as he was in her; then she would snub him, until he was very doubtful. I do not know how long things would have gone on in this way had not Fate taken it in hand.

The Lamonts had their trunks all packed for a summer trip, when Tommy was taken ill. He begged so piteously for his dear Miss Laura that she resolved to postpone going away for a few days.

Her mother tried to reason her out of it; but all the arguments of new dresses and the delightful seashore was powerless to move her.

"My new dresses can wait," she answered; and, donning a calico wrapper, started for Tommy's bedside.

His illness proved to be a fever that brought him near death's door; but Laura never flinched, even when she knew the danger to herself. The mother kept the other children away, and Aunt Prue helped Laura nurse the boy. When the worst came, Dr. Thorne remained also, and together he and Laura brought the little fellow back into his place in life. Then Laura went home; and, although she did not take the fever, she was sick for several days, her mother and Aunt Prue tending her with a devotion charming to behold.

Of course they must consult the doctor, who prescribed rest and quiet; but left a little note for the young lady's own perusal.

"Another prescription, my dear," said her mother; and Laura read:
DEAREST: Be my wife. It shall be the one aim of my life to make you happy.

That was all; just those few lines; but, strange to say, they made her well immediately. And Aunt Prue had the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so."

Mother Carey's Chickens.

The owner of the imposing title, "Thalassidroma Pelagica" is only six inches long, and is the smallest of web-footed birds. Above, its feathers are black, sleek and glossy, with glints of blue; but underneath they are dark brown. Its wings are long, and it flies very swiftly, seldom flapping.

Sometimes it seems to hang in the air with wings outspread, while it runs along the surface of the waves; and from this habit it was named "Petrel" (which means "Little Peter"), after St. Peter, who walked on the water.

When a storm is brewing, although no other sign can be seen by man, the petrels flock together and give loud shrill cries; as if to warn shipmen of coming danger. For this reason, sailors call them "Stormy Petrels." But men of science say that the reason why petrels gather before a storm is that then they catch very easily the sea animals on which they feed. Some observers add that when rain falls the petrels catch the drops, and that this is how they quench their thirst.

These birds are named also "seawallows," because their flying is like that of the common swallow.

They are called "Mother Carey's chickens" by sailors; but I have never learned why they got that name, nor who Mother Carey was. I have heard, though, that in the Faroe islands these birds become very fat, and men string them on wicks for use as lamps.

Although the stormy petrel passes most of its life on the wing, it comes ashore to lay its eggs; and these it hides two feet deep, buried in the beach, or in burrows near the tops of cliffs.—"Jack-in-the-Pulpit," in St. Nicholas for May.

HOME DOCTOR.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.—Slice raw potatoes, with the skins on, and sprinkle over them a little salt, and as soon as the liquid therefrom settles in the bottom of the dish, wash the chilblains with it.

CURE FOR CROUP.—There are many varieties of croup, up to its most dangerous form, according to some, diphtheria, when the whole body becomes infected with the disease, and death generally ensues. Dr. Teste, a physician of standing, reiterates that he has never failed to cure croup by means of bromium since he first employed it twelve years ago. The remedy is simple: The one-hundredth part of pure bromium is dissolved in distilled water. Take every hour, and often if necessary, at the commencement of the disease, two or three drops of the solution in a spoonful of sugared water.

HOW A CHRONIC COUGH WAS CURED.—Mr. Donald G. Mitchell was cured of his family tendency to consumption in a curious way. He had a very severe cough when he started to cross from the English shore to the Island of Jersey. "There was no steamer," he says, "and I had to go on a twenty-ton fishing smack. There was a great storm, and for thirty hours we were on the English channel in the roughest weather. I was very sick and lay for a long time on deck covered with a tarpaulin and holding to a mast, expecting every moment to be washed overboard, and not caring much if I was. Finally we reached Jersey, and, strange to say, my cough disappeared. It had been chronic."

SPRAINS.—1. Cold fomentations are useful in sprains, but not until the active inflammation has subsided, and it is required to give tone and strength to the part. The best way of applying them is to put a thick bandage upon the part and keep pouring cold water over it. 2. Beat up an egg to a thick paste, with fine salt; spread it on a cloth and bind it on the part affected. Renew occasionally. 3. Alcohol, one pint; oil of spike, one ounce; origanum, one ounce; camphor, one ounce; spirits ammonia, one ounce. 4. Take one teaspoonful of honey, the same of salt, and the white of an egg; beat all well together for at least an hour—or two would be better. Let it stand an hour. Then anoint the sprained place freely, keep well rolled up with a good bandage.

SULPHUR IN DIPHTHERIA.—Tuesday morning our daughter Nati complained of lame shoulders and neck, accompanied by shooting pains in her head and a slight sore throat, which we supposed to have been caused by taking cold. The second day the disease showed itself to be diphtheria of the malignant type, the parts attacked soon showing putridity, and so far back in the throat that only dry sulphur, partly on sponge, to be carried by the breath, could reach any of the affected parts. I never saw a case in which the fever was so high, or in which the patient lost flesh so rapidly; but on the Sunday following the disease was conquered, the only remedies used being internal applications of sulphur to the affected parts, and external use of cloths wet in tepid or cold water, applied constantly as compresses to reduce the fever. In this case I have tested the great superiority of dry sulphur over mixed, as years ago I tested the utility of alum to conquer this fearful disease; having previously always used burnt alum mixed with sulphur. Not having both at hand, I found the alum used separately made no impression on the spores, while the sulphur alone did what I had supposed to be the joint work of both.—Mrs. Bradner, Redford, Mich.

Operating on Animals.

Many who read the following will recall the story of the good lion, who was grateful to the girl for extracting a thorn from his paw:

"A monkey at the Alexandra Palace, London, was recently suffering from toothache, so they put him into a bag, whence only his head protruded, and handed him over to the dentist.

"Pug screamed and snapped, and threatened to be very troublesome, but when the dentist managed to get his hand on the abscess and gave relief, the monkey's demeanor changed entirely.

"He laid his head down quietly for examination, and without the use of the gas submitted to the removal of a stump and a tooth as quietly as possible.

"A large bear at the Berlin Zoo had become blind through a cataract on both eyes. They strapped him up, chloroformed him, had him treated by an oculist, and when next he was allowed to come into the light, and noticed that he could see clearly, the great brute winked and capered in ecstasy."

A Little Hero.

A house belonging to Capt. Bennett, of Mackinac, situated on the north shore, near the Schneckens, was burned last week Wednesday night. The three children of the Indian who had charge of the place had been left locked up in the house, while he and his wife were visiting his wife's mother. The oldest of the children was a boy 8 years of age. The house took fire in the night, and the boy, not being able to get out of the doors, and the windows being securely fastened, was only able to escape by taking an ax and chopping his way out of a window. He then took the younger children out. They remained about the house till morning, wrapping their feet up in some blankets to keep them from freezing. They waited until noon the next day for their parents to come, and they not doing so, the little fellow put the two smaller ones on a hand-sled and hauled them down to their grandfather's, four miles distant.—Northern (Mich.) Tribune.

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Farmers' Column.

The Orchard, Nursery and Fruit Garden.

Insects will demand attention this month and every other month until vegetation ceases. Much of the success in fruit growing depends upon the close watching and proper combating of these enemies. Only the leading pests can be mentioned.

Bark Lice.—These, especially the Oyster-shell Bark-lice, has much increased lately. If a tree from the nursery is infested, don't plant it, but charge it to the nurseryman. If an infested tree has been planted, pull it up and burn it and plant another. If an established tree shows this pest, paint it over, before the growth begins, with lard oil, or other cheap, not drying oil. Several have used crude petroleum with success.

Canker Worms.—Barriers of tar or printer's ink upon bands of strong paper put around the trunk, will keep the wingless female from ascending. Where the insects have reached the top, laid eggs, and the "worms" are already at work on the foliage, prevention is useless. Birds will destroy some. Some Western orchardists have found benefit from the use of Paris green—a tablespoonful to a pailful of water, syringed upon the foliage.

The Tent Caterpillar.—We have in time advised the destruction of the eggs. The caterpillars, when hatched, keep together and form a web or "tent." As soon as one of these is seen, destroy it in the morning or evening, when the insects are within. A hand, with or without a glove, to remove the tent, and a foot to crush the whole, are all the appliances needed.

Borers are not hatched within the tree. The eggs are laid on the bark, and the caterpillars then eat their way in. When within, their presence is shown by sawdust, by gum, by a depression in the bark, all near the root. When discovered, cut out with a knife or probe, or kill with a wire probe.

Curculio, especially destructive to the plum, and often so to the peach and other fruit, can only be treated by shaking off with a sudden jar, catching on a sheet or some substitute, and killing. If any one offers a curculio preventive, try before buying.

Strawberries may still be planted, but as preparatory to next year's crop. It is not practicable to get a crop the same season the plants are set. If plants were not covered last fall, the sooner they are mulched the better. Clear up the beds, apply some good fertilizer along the rows, and give a good covering of straw, marsh hay, or other litter; this will both keep the soil moist, and preserve the fruit from contact with the earth.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—When new shoots start from the ground allow only those to grow that are needed for next year's fruiting. Novices need to be reminded that next year's fruit will be borne on stems that have grown this year will die.

Currents.—Watch for the eggs of the destructive caterpillar; these are laid on the under side of the lowermost leaves, and if destroyed before they hatch, much future trouble may be prevented. When the worms appear upon the leaves. White Hellebore is an efficient remedy. It may be dusted upon the bushes dry, or by stirring a tablespoonful in a pail of water, and applying with a syringe or garden pump. Two or three applications at the intervals of a few days, will dispose of them.

Gooseberries are attacked by the same insect, and the same treatment should be given them. In most localities, gooseberries are more profitable when marketed green than if ripe. They should be full-grown, but not be at all soft or colored.

The White Grub. the larvae of the "June or May or Dor-Bug," besides being very destructive elsewhere, often makes sad work with strawberries. Working underground, its presence is not known until the mischief is done. When a strawberry plant is found to wilt, take it up; its roots will be found to be eaten off, and it is past remedy. Search for the grub, find it before it goes to another plant. They generally follow the row.

Training Old Vines.—Recollect that all the buds now on the vine (or nearly all) will form shoots, and whatever fruit is to be borne will be on the few (three or four) lower joints of these. If there are so many buds that the shoots from them will be crowded, rub them off. Allow no more shoots to grow than can have abundant room to spread their leaves without crowding.

Layering the Grapes.—If a cane of last year's growth is so situated that it can be brought to the ground and buried, layers can be easily made. Open a trench about six or eight inches deep, and peg such a cane along the bottom of it; when the buds start and make a few inches of growth, put a little earth in the trench, and as these shoots grow, pinch off their lower leaves, and gradually fill the trench. By next fall, each shoot will be well rooted, giving as many vines as there were shoots.

Sheet Corn.—Sow the early sorts for the first, and what even may be the main crop, such as "Triumph," "Excelsior," put in seed every week or so.—*American Agriculturist for May.*

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At a recent estimate \$1,000 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the *Water-Course*. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdenburgh N.Y.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Rodolf A. Schouten and Giselherie Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 98, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at one o'clock, p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the 18th day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the said county of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages, on page 396, and the same is now owned by him; and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-eight cents, principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. *Now therefore notice is hereby given*, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, on **Monday, the Twelfth day of May**, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day; which said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Ottawa County and State of Michigan, and described as the west eighteenth and 20-100 acres off of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-five in township six, north of range thirteen west, also a piece of land in said county commencing in the center of the Jensen road at the north-west corner of Hiram Andries' land running thence south fifty rods in a strip two rods wide, thence east a strip three rods wide and twenty rods long, thence south a strip of land two rods wide and fifty rods long to land owned by Jan Bos, said land being on the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, containing one acre and seventy-six rods of land according to the government survey, be the same more or less.
Dated, February 11th, A. D. 1879.
JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.
Geo. W. McBride, Att'y for Assignee. 1-13w

A NEW STOCK OF FRESH GROCERIES.

Teas, Coffees, sugars, Spices, Laundry and Toilet, Soaps, etc., etc.

My 40 cent Tea is called A. No. 1 for the price by expert judges. Fine Candies, Tobaccos and cigars, Toys, Notions, Flower Pots, Hanging Baskets in great variety.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH.

Give me a trial and you will be pleased with goods and prices.

PETER BOOT,
River Street.

THE BEST CHANCE.

THE Fine Residence of Mr. J. Van Landegend, on the corner of Tenth and Cedar streets, is for sale cheap.

CITY BOTTLING WORKS.

No. 18 Eighth Street, Holland, Michigan.
(UNDER GERMANIA HOUSE.)

Our celebrated Lager Beer is bottled fresh at this establishment, and will be delivered to families free of charge at \$1.25 per dozen full quart bottles, or 60 cents per 1/2 dozen.

Come and try Samples at the Bar.

E. F. SUTTON, Brewer.
HOLLAND, Mich., April 17th, 1879.

10-1y

LOCKS! LOCKS!

NEW LOCKS!

The Latest Improved Locks!

Simple, Beautiful, Safe.

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

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

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
Opposite the Post-Office.

CANT-HOOKS!

CANT-HOOKS.
THE NEWEST, STRONGEST, AND BEST.
MISHAWAKA PLOWS,

Combination Metal. Chilled Iron and Steel Mould Board Plows, at Bottom Prices.

20-1y WM. C. MELIS.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great Eng-TRADE MARK. Aish remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow, as a consequence of self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing: THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Holland and elsewhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

WALL PAPER, CURTAINS, ETC.,

H. MEYER & CO.,

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 12th next.

By Order of the Board of Education,
C. DOESBURG, Sec'y.
Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., April 25, 1879.

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN
BANKER,
HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

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

9-1y JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of an Indenture of mortgage, dated, acknowledged and delivered, on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1877, by Jacob Van de Roovert, of the city of Chicago, Illinois, to Henry Westveer, of the same place, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 3 of mortgages, on page five hundred, on the thirtieth day of March, A. D. 1877, and assigned by Henry Westveer, on the ninth day of December, A. D. 1878, by an instrument in writing to Gerrit A. Koning, of the city of Holland, Michigan. The assignment of said mortgage was on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1879, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, Michigan, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages, on page four hundred and thirty-eight. Whereas, there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars for principal and interest, also ten dollars as an attorney fee provided for in said mortgage, if proceedings are taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover the debt, secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, *Notice is hereby given*, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney's fee and the cost and expenses of advertising, foreclosure and sale, allowed by law, at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, on **Monday, the nineteenth day of May**, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan). The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: the west half of lot numbered seven (7), in block numbered thirty-eight (38) in the city (late village) of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, according to the recorded map of said city.
Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., February 18, A. D. 1879.
GERRIT A. KONING,
Assignee of Mortgage.
Howard & McBride
1-13w Att'ys for Assignee of Mortgage.

MEAT MARKET

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

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

We have just received a large new stock of Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed. Etc., Etc.

Come and see for yourself, no trouble to show goods.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.
HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

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

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

WATCHES!

Great Reduction in Prices of ELGIN WATCHES.

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

ONLY \$11.00

—ALSO—
CLOCKS VERY CHEAP.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Apply to,
M. D. HOWARD.

Macallister's COUGH MIXTURE.

An Extra Fine Remedy for COUGHS.

MACALISTER'S Cough Mixture loosens the phlegm, and acts like a charm in cases of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CROUP.

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

No family ought to be without it.

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

LEE'S HAIR RENEWER

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

Both these remedies are for sale at DR. SCHOUTEN'S Drug Store.

Eighth Street, Holland Mich.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

Farm for Sale.

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

42-1f M. D. HOWARD.

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

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

A Full line of Winter Cloaks and Shawls.

The largest and finest variety of Worsted Goods.

Gloves and Hosiery of all colors and sizes, double Satin Ribbon, something entirely new, etc.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET . . . HOLLAND, MICH

Something New

IN HOLLAND.

I respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Holland and vicinity to the new and handsome addition I have made to my stock consisting of

GENUINE CHINA WARE,

And I have made such arrangements that I can sell it by the PIECE, PART OF A SET, or

WHOLE SET.

Come and Look at it anyway! No Trouble.

I have also put on the shelves a large and complete stock of the fine and popular kinds of CROCKERY and

GLASSWARE.

Lamps and Chandeliers—the latest styles—the safest—and most beautiful.

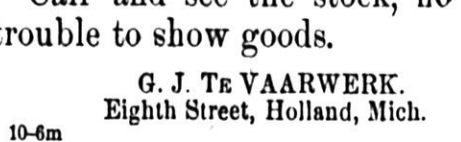
At HARD PAN PRICES.

Call and see the stock, no trouble to show goods.

G. J. TR. VAARWERK.

Eighth Street, Holland, Mich.

10-6m



SOLD BY H. MEYER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture, Coffins, Sewing Machines, Etc.,
RIVER STREET, HOLLAND MICH.

PILES

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

For information, address

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

1-26w

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the 13th day of May, A. D. 1871, executed by Rodolf A. Schouten and Giselherie Schouten, his wife, of the township of Zealand, Ottawa county, Michigan, to Hubert Keppel, of Zealand, aforesaid, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber X of mortgages, on page 95, on the nineteenth day of August, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock p. m., and whereas, the said mortgage has been duly assigned by the said Hubert Keppel to Jan Bos, by assignment, bearing date the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Ottawa, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1878, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages on page 396, and the same is now owned by him, and whereas the amount now claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-eight cents (\$168.78), principal and interest, and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be due and unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative. *Now therefore notice is hereby given*, that by virtue of the power of sale and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises, therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said County of Ottawa, on **Monday, the Twelfth day of May** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, which said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: All that certain piece or lot of land being and lying in Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, further described as ten acres of land, commencing at the centre of the north line of the southwest quarter of section twenty-four, in township six north, of range thirteen west, according to the United States survey, running thence southerly parallel with the section line to the highway, thence along the north boundary of said highway to a point from which a northerly line parallel with the first (or section line) shall include ten acres, thence northerly from said point to the north boundary line of said south-west quarter of section twenty-four, thence westerly along said line to the place of beginning.

Dated February 11th, A. D. 1879.

JAN BOS, Assignee of Mortgage.

Geo. W. McBride, Att'y for Assignee.