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### Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 18: June 15, 1878

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 18.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 330.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.  
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.  
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:  
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents  
for first insertion, and 25 cents for each 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 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	12 00	20 00	30 00
6 "	15 00	25 00	40 00
7 "	17 00	28 00	45 00
8 "	20 00	32 00	50 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.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

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

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

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

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

D. P. CLAY, Receiver.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &  
I. R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, 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.

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

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and  
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-  
est market price paid for wheat. Office at Gezon's  
old stand, Eighth street, Holland, Mich. 17-ly

### Dentist.

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

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

### Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BURG'S Family Medicines; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-  
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.  
W. VAN DEN BURG'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, etc.; River street.

### Groceries.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Liquor Dealers.

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKE 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.

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician and Surgeon,  
having permanently located in Holland, can  
be found at Wm. Van Putten's Drug Store. Calls  
made in city and country day or night. Acute  
and chronic diseases successfully treated. Con-  
sultation free. 14-4w

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

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

### Photographer.

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Societies.

### U. S. of I.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 12, United Sons of  
Industry, meets at their Hall over, Krulsenga's  
Store, every Thursday evening.  
Visiting brothers cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, President.

### W. H. ROGERS, R. F.

### I. O. of O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,  
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,  
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, July  
10, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BERTSCH, W. M.

### O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

## Special Notices.

DR. F. S. Ledebor has made arrange-  
ments to keep his office at the Drug Store  
of J. O. Doesburg, where he can be found  
from 10 to 11 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m., or at  
his residence on Eighth street, near C. &  
M. L. S. R. R. crossing, where he will  
hold himself in readiness to answer any  
and all calls, day or night.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	35	40
Beans, bushel	1 50	1 50
Butter, lb.	8	8
Clover seed, lb.	16	16
Eggs, dozen	10	10
Honey, lb.	15	15
Hay, ton	8 00	8 00
Onions, bushel	1 00	1 00
Potatoes, bushel	2 00	2 00
Timothy Seed, bushel	2 00	2 00
Wool, lb.	2 00	2 00

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	85	85
Corn, shelled bushel	38	38
Oats, bushel	25	27
Barley, bushel	50	50
Feed, ton	15 00	15 00
Brans, ton	18 00	18 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 05	1 05
Middling, 100 lb.	1 10	1 10
Flour, 100 lb.	1 75	1 75
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00	4 00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	5	5 1/2
Pork, "	3 1/2	4
Lard, "	10	10
Smoked Meat	6 10	6 10
" Ham	6 5	6 5
" Shoulders	6 5	6 5
Tallow, per lb.	6	6
Turkeys, "	9	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6	7

## H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT,

## CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD,

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich.  
7-1v

### An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead  
a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this  
beautiful world, it is entirely your own  
fault and there is only one excuse for you,  
—your unreasonable prejudice and skepti-  
cism, which has killed thousands. Personal  
knowledge and common sense reason-  
ing will soon show you that Green's  
August Flower will cure you of Liver  
Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its mis-  
erable effects, such as sick headache, pal-  
pitation of the heart, sour stomach, habit-  
ual costiveness, dizziness of the head, ner-  
vous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales  
now reach every town on the Western  
Continent and not a Druggist but will tell  
you of its wonderful cures. You can buy  
a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three  
doses will relieve you.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts,  
Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter,  
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.

### Accomplished at Last.

The grand climax of success is at last  
achieved. The poor rejoice, the sick  
arise and walk, the rich bask in the bright  
sunshine of perfect health. The physical  
miseries of the human frame need no  
longer be endured. Dr. King's *California  
Golden Compound*, for Dyspepsia, Con-  
stipation, Sick Headache, Coming up of  
Food, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious-  
ness, General Debility, Drowsiness and  
Low Spirits. This wonderful remedy will  
positively cure, and that where every other  
remedy has failed. To prove that this  
wonderful remedy will do all we claim for  
it you are presented with a trial bottle free  
of cost, by which you will readily perceive  
its wonderful curative qualities, and which  
will show you what a regular one dollar  
size bottle will do. For sale by Heber  
Walsh, Holland, Michigan.

TRY Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in  
the market.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having  
settled in the Holland colony, 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 from 9 a. m.  
until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL Sept 22, 1878.

### If You Intend to Paint,

Call at the Drug Store of Heber Walsh,  
and examine the

### Seventy Shades of Cottage Colors.

These paints are mixed ready for the  
brush, sold by the gallon, and can be ap-  
plied by any person. Sample cards free.  
White Lead, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, &c.,  
very cheap.

5-13w

### Mozart's Last Moments.

There is something strikingly beautiful  
and touching in the circumstance of his  
death. "His sweetest song was the last  
he sung"—"Requiem." He had been em-  
ployed upon this exquisite piece for several  
weeks—his soul filled with inspirations of  
the richest melody, and already claiming  
kindred with immortality. After giving  
it its last touch, and breathing into it that  
undying spirit of song which was to con-  
secrate it through all time "as his cygnean  
strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet  
slumber. At length the light footsteps of  
his daughter Emilie awoke him. "Come  
hither," said he, "Emilie—my task is  
done—the Requiem is finished." "Say  
not so, dear father," said the gentle girl,  
interrupting him, as tears stood in her  
eyes; "you must be better—you look bet-  
ter, for even now your cheek has a glow  
upon it. I am sure we will nurse you  
well again—let me bring you something  
refreshing." "Do not deceive yourself,  
my love," said the dying father; this  
wasted form can never be restored by  
human aid. From Heaven's mercy alone  
do I look for aid in this my dying hour.

You spoke of refreshments, my Emilie—  
take these, my last notes, sit down by my  
piano here, sing them with the hymn of  
thy sainted mother; let me once more hear  
those tones which have been so long my  
solacement and delight. Emilie obeyed;  
and with a voice enriched with tenderest  
emotion, sung the following stanzas:

"Spirit! thy labor is o'er!  
Thy term of probation is run,  
Thy steps are bound for the untrodden shore,  
And the race of immortals begun.

Spirit! look not on the strife,  
Or the pleasures of earth with regret,  
—Pause not on the threshold of limitless life,  
To mourn for the day that is set.

Spirit! no fetters can bind,  
No wicked have power to molest;  
There the weary, like thee, the wretched, shall find  
A haven—a mansion of rest.

Spirit! how bright is the road  
For which thou art now on the wing.  
Thy home it will be with thy Saviour and God.  
Their loud hallelujahs to sing.

As she concluded, she dwelt for a mo-  
ment upon the low, melancholy notes of  
the piece, and then turning from the in-  
strument, looked in silence for the ap-  
proving smile of her father. It was the  
still, passionless smile which the rapt and  
joyous spirit had left, with the seal of  
death upon those features.

### The Haydock Colliery Disaster.

The terrible experiences of the miner  
and the progress of science do not ap-  
pear to have contributed in any degree to  
lessen the dangers of the coal pit. The  
melancholy duty of recording another  
colliery disaster is imposed upon us by the  
receipt of despatches announcing a fatal  
explosion in the Evans Wood pit at Hay-  
dock, near Wigan, England. Over two  
hundred and thirty lives have been lost  
by the ignition of the inflammable gas  
that oozes from the coal seams in the  
workings. Such a fearful destruction of  
life reduces the chances of discovering the  
cause of the calamity, because it is prob-  
able the individuals who may have been  
instrumental in causing it through care-  
lessness or otherwise are among the dead.  
The awful energy of the explosion may  
be judged by the reported condition of  
many of the bodies. The deep and nar-  
row galleries and headings of the mine  
represent, when loaded with inflammable  
gas, so many monster gun barrels, in  
which human beings labor in constant  
presence of death. A naked lamp or the  
explosion of a blast may ignite the charge  
effectually as if they had been fired out of  
a great cannon against a mountain side.  
Few people who enjoy the cheering blaze  
of a coal fire during the long winter's  
evening remember at what risk the fuel  
is supplied. Yet from time to time we  
are shocked by the details of disasters in  
coal mines such as this latest and most  
terrible occurrence in England.

WHEN Senator Christy visited Gov-  
ernor Wade Hampton of South Carolina  
some time ago the Governor remarked  
that during the war his soldiers captured  
a field-glass belonging to General Custer,  
which he (Governor Hampton) had used  
during the last two years of the conflict.  
He asked Senator Christy if he  
thought that Mrs. Custer would like to  
have this glass, and an affirmative answer  
being returned the glass was sent to Mrs.  
Custer in Michigan, who has received it  
and has written to Governor Hampton  
that she will prize it all the more highly  
because it has been used by two brave  
men.

### Agitation in Germany.

Germany seems to be just now in a great  
degree under the influence of a panic, and  
excited with a very resolute purpose to  
deal vigorously with the socialist evil,  
against which the people have so generally  
taken the alarm. Hitherto the socialist  
agitators have had things much their own  
way, and the war that they have waged  
against existing social institutions has  
been altogether one-sided. As has been  
pointed out, they were guaranteed by the  
laws against any return of the blows they  
delivered. They could propose to sub-  
merge the social and moral condition to  
bring about a cataclysm, and they could  
demand the protection of their lives and  
property from the very society whose ex-  
istence they assailed. But the last shot  
at the Emperor has changed that. Society  
now prepares to defend itself. Precisely  
what it has to defend itself against is  
shown fully and clearly in the ample ac-  
counts published about the socialist agita-  
tion in Germany. Employers will dismiss  
it appears now, allemen who mingle with  
the socialist agitators, and the government  
will assume the responsibilities of repres-  
sion. Government, moreover, will take  
advantage of the present state of opinion  
to secure laws that will enable it to deal  
with the evil. An election held under the  
influence of the present widespread reac-  
tion against socialistic ideas will result, it  
is hardly doubtful, in the return of a  
Reichstag ready to support the govern-  
ment in any measure that it may deem ad-  
visable. Hence, and in order to clear the  
way for such an election, the government  
proposes to the Federal Council the dis-  
solution of the present Reichstag. This  
measure will be acceptable to the body  
before which it is brought, for the need of  
it for the protection of society from its  
newly shown enemies is as keenly felt in  
Bavaria or Wurtemberg as in the Prussian  
States.—N. Y. Herald.

### The International Silver Conference.

Secretary Evarts has received by cable  
notifications that the governments of  
France and Italy have decided to appoint  
Commissioners to the International Mon-  
etary Conference, which is to be held in  
pursuance of



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**COLGATE & Co.'s soap factory**, in Jersey City, has been destroyed by fire, throwing 800 men out of employment. Loss, \$150,000.

**The finding of the dead bodies of three members of the Gestlich family**, the mother and two children, in a Philadelphia tenement, under circumstances which show that the mother killed the children and then herself, in dread of death by starvation, has created a profound sensation in that city.

**The Stewart Women's Hotel**, in New York, has been thrown open to the public under the name of the Park Hotel.

**DENNIS DONNELLY**, another of the convicted Molly Maguires, was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., on the 11th inst., for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875. Joseph Foulkes' Sons, shipping and commission merchants, on Beaver street, New York, have failed. Liabilities, \$470,000; assets, \$184,000. The firm has been in existence eighty years.

### THE WEST.

**The people of Chicago** are agitating the question of an international exhibition at some time in the near future.

**A CANADIAN missionary priest** figures up a confederacy of some 28,000 warriors—Canadian Indians—whom he thinks Sitting Bull can control for a raid over the border into United States Territory, ostensibly for foraging purposes. The Indians will demand provisions of the Canadian Government, and, if denied, will leave the Dominion when the choke-cherries along their route will be ripe enough to eat—say from June 20 to July 15. The widow of the late Gov. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, died at Lebanon the other day, in her 83d year.

### THE SOUTH.

**The Andrew Johnson monument** was unveiled at Greenville, Tenn., on the 5th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of people.

**As Dr. William B. Archer**, of Point Coupee parish, La., was riding on horseback a few nights ago, he was fired upon and wounded by five negro men, who were concealed in a clump of trees. The would-be assassins were arrested, and an examination showed that they had formed a conspiracy against the lives of Dr. Archer and three other citizens. The examination was conducted by a jury of twelve citizens, and it was decided to turn the prisoners over to the law. Accordingly a party marched off with them in the direction of the court-house, but before they had proceeded far they were intercepted by a mob and all five of the prisoners hung to the limb of a tree.

**ONE-HALF** of the town of Searcy, White county, Ark., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$60,000. Mrs. Mylander, her little daughter and a neighbor's child were horribly burned—the little girl fatally. The others may recover. Coal oil.

### WASHINGTON.

**MAJ. WILLIAM J. McDONALD**, Chief Clerk of the Senate for the past twelve years, died last week.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** to the 4-per-cent. Government loan are coming in very rapidly.

**THE President** has appointed Gen. John C. Fremont Governor of Arizona Territory. Notification has been received by Secretary Evarts of the acceptance by France and Italy of the invitation to take part in the International Monetary Conference proposed by the United States.

**THE Presidential Investigating Committee** having asked Senator Stanley Matthews to appear before it and explain his correspondence with the witness Anderson, Mr. Matthews has addressed a letter to the committee declining to accept the invitation. He says: "I have just submitted the whole matter to the Senate, which, by the adoption of this resolution, has taken jurisdiction and entered upon the investigation requested. That body alone, so far as my conduct is concerned, is competent to render an effective judgment upon the question. So far, therefore, as your resolution invites me to submit to your committee explanations of my correspondence with Anderson, in evidence before it, I consider that it would be improper for me, under the circumstances, to comply with it."

**COL. DON MANUEL FREYSE**, the Peruvian Minister to the United States, died last week, aged 60 years.

**THE Senate special committee**, recently appointed to investigate the matter of the alleged Louisiana election frauds, so far as Senator Stanley Matthews' connection therewith is concerned, has agreed to defer the duty imposed upon it until next fall. The President has appointed Ernst Dichtman, of Wisconsin, Minister to the United States of Colombia. Benj. F. Potts has been re-appointed Governor of Montana. Before adjourning for the summer, the Court of Claims pronounced a decision upon questions in dispute between the Government and the Union Pacific railroad. The court ascertained that the corporation owes the Government \$1,867,716.73, being 5 per cent. of its net earnings prior to Nov. 5, 1874.

### POLITICAL.

**THE Republicans of Indiana** met in State Convention at Indianapolis on the 5th inst. and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Isaac S. Moore; Auditor, A. O. Miller; State Treasurer, George F. Herriott; Attorney General, D. P. Baldwin. A platform was reported and unanimously adopted, making the following declaration of principles: No abandonment or depreciation of the greenback currency; a sound and stable currency of gold, silver and paper of the same value; national legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par for the payment of customs, and in the purchase of Government bonds; opposition to further financial agitation, stability in our financial system being essential to business prosperity; equal rights before the law, and equal position under the law, without regard to race, creed, condition or occupation; no exclusive privileges to individuals or classes; opposition to all subsidies. The platform denounces any attempt to oust the President from office as revolutionary resistance to law, and pledges the Republicans of Indiana to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting the revolution at this the first opportunity presented.

**The National Greenback party** of Michigan held their State Convention at Grand Rapids on the 5th inst. The following ticket

was nominated: Governor, Henry S. Smith; Lieutenant Governor, Lyssander Woodward; Secretary of State, George H. Bruce; Auditor General, Levi Sparks; Treasurer, Herman E. Goeschel; Attorney General, Frank Dumont; Commissioner of the Land Office, John A. Elder; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons; Member of the State Board of Education, Arvine A. Sapp. The platform demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, the issue of all paper money by the General Government, that no more interest-bearing bonds be issued, the repeal of the National Banking law, and that all Government lands be reserved for actual settlers only. The Maine National Greenback Convention met at Lewiston, on June 5, 887 delegates being in attendance. James W. Smith was nominated for Governor. The resolutions indorse the Toledo platform, and denounce "the red flag of Communism imported from Europe."

**The Tammany Hall Democracy** of New York have issued an address approving the Presidential investigation, but opposing any attack on the Presidential title as dangerous to the peace of the country.

**Gov. HENDRICKS** has been interviewed. He would have the investigation go on, but without disturbing President Hayes' title.

**RETURNS** of the recent election in Oregon show that the Republicans have elected the Governor, while the Democrats secure the member of Congress and a majority of the Legislature, which elects a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Mitchell.

### GENERAL.

**A HORRIBLE** story of suffering and death at sea is telegraphed from San Francisco. The British bark Athelstane, which lately arrived at that port from New Castle, boarded a Japanese junk found drifting in 40 north, 144 west. Those living were three sailors, and one passenger found alive but helpless. All the others, eighteen in number, died of starvation and exposure. The junk left the island of Jesso on a coasting voyage Oct. 25, was blown seaward by a gale Nov. 17, and was dismantled, since which she had been drifting about the ocean.

**A SERIOUS** labor strike was inaugurated in Quebec, Canada, last week, and nearly all the factories and work-shops in the city were closed in consequence.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM** of Germany has issued a decree proclaiming a regency, and naming his son Frederick William as Regent of the empire. Thirty-seven persons have been arrested in Berlin for speaking disrespectfully of the Emperor in the streets. One was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment for bewailing Dr. Nobeling's failure. A Posen, a printer, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive observations with regard to the Emperor.

**A BUCHAREST** dispatch says the execution of the Topala rioters was a cold-blooded murder intended to terrorize the Servian people, and it succeeded in producing that effect. The rioters were not revolutionists. They only made some noisy public demonstrations against the Cabinet's policy in going to war without summoning the Skupstchina.

**GERMANY** is in a ferment of excitement over the Socialist conspiracy, and the most stringent measures are being adopted by the imperial authorities to meet the grave crisis. Arrests continue in every part of the empire. Nobeling, the assassin, made a second attempt at suicide the other day. His younger brother, an officer in the army, has been arrested as an accomplice.

**A SPECIAL** telegram from London to the New York Herald says: "Private letters received from Berlin speak of the public feeling in Germany as being profoundly disturbed. No one ventures to speak openly in extenuation of Nobeling's crime, but, in private, men say the country is ripe for a Republic." A Havana letter says: "The latest reports from the eastern department show a further surrender of ten chiefs, twenty-four officers and 190 men at San Luis, and the complete dissolution of the so-called new Government instituted by Maceo in that department. The war in the island of Cuba is over, and the people are preparing to celebrate the event with great festivities."

**ANOTHER** coal-mine horror is reported from England. By an explosion in a colliery at Haydock 250 miners perished, the bodies of many of them being fearfully burned and mutilated. Advice from Constantinople represents Bulgarians throughout Roumelia as perpetrating horrible atrocities on Mussulmans. Gen. Todleben has ordered vigorous measures of repression against the outlaws. Three Bulgarians taken red-handed were summarily executed at Dedegatch. All traveling in Bosnia is stopped. Highways are infested with robbers, principally Turkish deserters.

**Six divisions of the Austrian army** are to be immediately placed on a war footing. It is explained in Vienna dispatches that this corps is merely intended to be held in readiness to execute any decisions of the congress that may affect Austria, but the probability seems quite as strong that the preparation is intended as a warning to the congress that Austria will be ready to fight for her interests, if they are compromised in the new treaty. The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris.

**The Emperor of Germany** is rapidly recovering. The assassin, Dr. Nobeling, is also out of danger. The dissolution of the German Parliament has been decreed by the Federal Council, and, in the elections to be held, the Government expects to secure a majority in support of the vigorous measures resolved upon for the suppression of Socialism throughout the empire. Mr. MacGahan, the well-known correspondent of the London Daily News, died recently in Constantinople of spotted fever. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

**WEDNESDAY, June 5.—SENATE.**—Mr. Matthews, of Ohio, arose to a question of privilege, and made a personal explanation. He recited the testimony of James E. Anderson before the Potter committee, and said that it affected not only his own reputation, but that of the Senate. He knew of no frauds practiced in Louisiana, and no wrongs, except the one committed by Anderson, which Anderson acknowledged to him and professed repentance. Anderson, in confessing a wrong act done, placed in his (Matthews') hands certain papers as an evidence of his repentance, which he (Matthews) held, in order to prevent a public scandal. He said he had interested himself in Anderson's appointment, because he (Anderson) had devoted his time to advancing the Republican cause in Louisiana, and had incurred the hostility of the Democratic party. In conclusion Mr. Matthews moved the appointment of a special committee of seven, to take testimony touching the election held in Louisiana in 1876. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill creating a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. The Post Route bill was then taken up, and there was a long debate on the amendments restoring the franking privilege and granting a subsidy for Brazilian mail service. Both amendments were finally adopted and the bill passed.

**HOUSE.**—The Wood Tariff bill came up in the House, and a motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried by a vote of 184 yeas to 120 nays. This virtually kills the measure. The Mexican

Award bill was passed as it came from the Senate. The bill amending the revenue laws was taken up, and an amendment adopted reducing the tax on tobacco to 16 cents per pound.

**THURSDAY, June 6.—SENATE.**—Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate in favor of the early consideration of the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act. The Army Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the Senate during the greater portion of the day. The House clause fixing the strength of the army at 20,000 men was stricken out, and 25,000 substituted. The section in regard to the reorganization of the army was also stricken out, and an amendment adopted referring the question of reorganization to a commission of Senators, Representatives and army officers.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Tipton introduced a bill authorizing Ohio, Illinois and Indiana to prosecute suits against the United States in the Supreme Court. The Senate amendments to the bill for printing the agricultural report of 1877 were concurred in, and the bill passed.

**CONFERENCE** committees were appointed on the Legislative and Postoffice Appropriation bills. The bills amending the Internal Revenue laws and the General Deficiency bill were discussed.

**FRIDAY, June 7.—SENATE.**—The Senate was engaged nearly all day on the Army Appropriation bill, the subject of the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department being the bone of contention. It finally referred the matter to a commission of three Senators and four Representatives, to sit during the recess and report in January next.

**HOUSE.**—The Committee on Appropriations reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill to the House, and the entire day was devoted to its consideration.

**SATURDAY, June 8.—SENATE.**—The Committee on Pensions made a report in favor of increasing the allowance of Gen. Shields to \$100 a month. The Texas Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till the first Wednesday of the next session. The bill appropriating \$500,000 for the payment of the Eads award was passed.

**Mr. Spencer** introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of fraud, intimidation, etc., in connection with the last Presidential election in the States of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Bayard objecting to its consideration, Mr. Spencer gave notice that he would call the resolution up every day until a vote upon it should be reached. By a vote of yeas 45, nays 2 the bill was passed modifying the contract with James B. Eads for the construction of the jetties at the South pass of the Mississippi river. The bill provides that the payments to Eads shall be advanced upon certain conditions, in monthly installments, not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000, and also provides for a commission of five army engineers to examine the work.

**HOUSE.**—Mr. Oobb, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the contested-election case of Tillman vs. Smalls, from the Fifth Congressional District of South Carolina, setting forth that there was no fraud and no peaceful election in the district, and declaring the seat vacant. Mr. Walt submitted a minority resolution declaring Smalls, the sitting member, entitled to the seat. The reports were ordered printed. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed.

**MONDAY, June 10.—SENATE.**—Mr. Spencer tried to call up his investigation resolution, but it was decided to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bills to strengthen the foundation of the Washington monument, and designating the time for holding elections for Congressmen in West Virginia and Colorado were passed. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was discussed.

**HOUSE.**—The bill to enforce, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, Sec. 1,734, Revised Statutes, which provides that soldiers and sailors honorably discharged by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness received in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they possess the necessary capacity, was passed. The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Butler, for the relief of the industrial classes, for the prompt settlement of public lands, and for the better protection of the frontier from Indian depredations; by Mr. Morse, authorizing the appointment by the President of three Commissioners to confer with Commissioners on the part of Great Britain, and to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocity can be negotiated with the British provinces in America; by Mr. Cox, of New York, to reduce the duties on imports 15 per cent. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the attention of the House nearly the entire day.

**TUESDAY, June 11.—SENATE.**—A number of bills were passed, among them the River and Harbor Appropriation bill; the Senate bill to reimburse Kansas for expenses incurred in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hostilities; the Senate bill to provide for the sale of portions of Fort Leavenworth military reservation, in Kansas; the Senate bill to provide additional regulation for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands—it provides for the publication of notices of intention to enter agricultural lands under the law named.

**HOUSE.**—The House devoted nearly the entire day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

### Another Remarkable Russian Verdict.

A verdict as remarkable as the acquittal of Vera Sasulitch has been rendered by a Russian jury in Odessa. Three Evangelists began in 1870 to hold secret prayer-meetings, and gradually extended their influence, until at last whole parishes joined the heterodox faith. For persisting in wearing the peasants from the orthodox faith in images, saints, candles, and the paraphernalia of the Russo-Greek Church, they were cast into prison and kept there for three years. The public prosecutor then brought them into court in Odessa, and demanded that they should be exiled to the mines of Siberia. The prisoners appeared in court with the New Testament in their hands, and replied to the accusations of the Synod. Forty witnesses—priests, peasants, and officials—bore record of the sincerity of the Evangelists. In describing the converts, the Studists, they declared them to be remarkable for their sobriety, honesty, and clearness of principle, virtues in which the orthodox moujik is ever wanting; and the only fault which they could find with them was that they would not go to church, nor in any way recognize the authority of the village priest. Indeed, everybody spoke so highly of the Studists and of the good which had attended the preaching of these Russian Wesleyans, that it was generally felt the Government had committed an error in bringing the matter before a jury. Although legally the offenders were liable to exile for spreading heterodox views, the jury, after five minutes' deliberation, found them all three not guilty, and the verdict was hailed with exclamations of joy.

In Alburgh, Vt., a horse got frightened the other day in the field, ran to the house with a plow dragging at its heels, dashed into the kitchen, through the hall and out of the front door, scattering and breaking things, and creating a general sensation.

A witness, on being cross-questioned lately, swore that he was in the habit of associating with every grade of society, from lawyers up. The lawyer who "had him in hand" gasped out, "That's all," and sat down.

### THE SOCIALISTS OF EUROPE.

The Ramifications of the Recent Conspiracy—Choosing Victims by Lot—The Crown Prince's Narrow Escape—Intense Feeling in Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times says "the subject of the congress has become a matter of indifference, and even the Grosser Kurfurst calamity is hardly spoken of in presence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor. The country literally trembles with the shock, and the diapirae is deeply felt everywhere. That the Socialist rantings should lead astray a Hoedel is intelligible enough, but that a doctor of philosophy, an intelligent, highly-cultivated individual, and scion of a respectable family, could have been deceived by the absurd philosophy of the Commune, and stimulated to force his individual madness upon the common sense of the same millions was unexpected. The people were not prepared for this extreme result of the theories rife in their midst. If a sober, intelligent man of some position in society and aspiring to scholastic honors could be betrayed into lifting his hand against this kind-hearted old man, the venerable sovereign of his people and living impersonation of their long-designed unity, there must be an infection in these doctrines which no one would have attributed to them a few days ago."

The London correspondent of the Chicago Times says a letter has been found in the possession of Nobeling, the assassin, "showing connection between the German Social Democrats and the Socialists of England. It confirms a previous cablegram as to the plotters in London. It is now believed that the Crown-Prince had a narrow escape in the British metropolis. On May 27 a telegram to the continental papers reported that the Prince had been killed in London. The circumstances are now recalled by recent events. On that day a deputation of loyal Germans presented an address to the Prince in congratulation of his father's escape from the first attack. The police discovered the intention of a large body of German Socialists to interrupt the proceedings. When the deputation entered, the malcontents in a body rushed for the embassy. Thirty got in, but were thrust out by the police. It is now believed that an attack on the Prince was thus frustrated, but the Socialist conspirators abroad felt secure enough of the event to report it as an occurrence. Detectives guarded the Crown Prince all the time in London, which seem to be the head-center of the agitators of Socialism and Communism."

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "It is difficult to obtain authentic information concerning all the ramifications of the Socialist conspiracy, but the following statements may be taken as being approximately correct: The present condition of Europe has given hope to the revolutionary leaders, who for a long time have been waiting for a favorable moment to strike a decisive blow. Intense discontent has pervaded Germany, but there was danger of the outbreak of a general European war. In the glamor of military and dynastic triumphs the wrongs of the people are lost sight of. Even the sufferers by the war would be dazzled by its victories or cowed by the display of the military strength that would everywhere be made. It was accordingly deemed necessary in the secret councils of the revolutionary leaders to strike a blow that would alarm the crowned heads and cause them to retreat from their purposes. It is believed that, at a consultation of the revolutionary leaders, there was a discussion as to which sovereign should be chosen as the victim. Victoria was ruled out because she was a woman, and because it was said by the English member of the cabal that, if the revolution were successfully started on the continent, England would feel it as well under the Queen as under a republic. Humbert was proposed as well, also, as Alphonso, but it was agreed that they were insignificant victims. Nothing was to be done in France. She is republican now, and will be Communist tomorrow. Germany was the chosen field of action, and the Emperor was, by necessity, to be the victim. It will not be long, it is thought, ere the whole details of the conspiracy will be made known."

A recent telegram from Paris says: "A private letter from Germany explains that, though the Socialists admit that there is not a kinder-hearted or more affable man in Europe than Emperor William, or one more mindful of the sufferings of his subjects, they regard him as the chief prompter and supporter of the present military system and think that if he were out of the way a policy of peace and social development would be forced upon the Government and the scourge of a great standing army might be gotten rid of."

### Fish by the Square Mile.

Some faint idea of the vast and inexhaustible number of fish on our shores may, perhaps, be obtained by a consideration of the fact that yesterday no fewer than 6,000 barrels of porgies were caught off Newport. If the sea, through the Vineyard and Long Island sounds, is anywhere near as rich in porgies, mossbunkers, and other varieties of the most abundant kinds of fish, what an unimaginably teeming world of life there must be beneath the waves! And it is, even more than the striving, pushing world of human life, a scene of rapacity and destruction—the stronger preying upon the weaker and "the survival of the fittest." Enormous as this single day's catch of porgies seems, it is surpassed by some of the big hauls of bony-fish or mossbunkers—the "white-fish" of the evil-smelling fish-oil mills on the shore. These creatures actually swarm in millions and are caught and hauled in by the cargo. Schools of voracious bluefish pursue and drive them

flipping and flashing to the surface, where they are promptly pounced upon by the sailing fish hawks and sea-gulls that wait for them out of water. In the sea and on the land the world seems to be a scene of shark and tiger, in one or another form of destructive rapacity.—Hartford Times.

### THE PRECIOUS METALS.

The Whole Amount Taken from the Earth Since the Creation.

Appropos of this golden epoch and age of silver bonanzas, we learn from the most reliable sources of information that from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian era the amount of precious metals obtained from the surface and mines of the earth, is estimated to be \$4,000,000,000; from the latter epoch to the discovery of America another sum of \$4,000,000,000 was obtained; from the date of the latter event to that of 1800, an addition of \$9,000,000,000 was made; the extensive working of Russian gold mines in 1843 added to the close of 1842 \$1,000,000,000 more; the double discovery of the California gold mines in 1848, and those of Australia in 1851, added to the close of last year, \$5,000,000,000, making a grand total at the present time of \$23,000,000,000. The average loss by abrasion of coins is estimated to be a tenth of 1 per cent. per annum; and the average loss by consumption in the arts and destruction by fire and shipwreck at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum. The amount of the precious metals now in existence is estimated to be \$13,000,000,000, of which gold furnishes \$7,000,000,000, and silver the remainder. Of the amount now in existence, \$3,000,000,000 is estimated to be in coin and bullion, \$3,000,000,000 in watches, and the remainder in plate, jewelry and ornaments. Of the amount now in existence, \$7,000,000,000 is estimated to have been obtained from America, \$3,000,000,000 from Asia (including Australia and New Zealand), \$2,000,000,000 from Europe and the remainder from Africa. Prior to the commencement of the Christian era, the annual product of the precious metals was about \$2,000,000; from the commencement of the Christian era to the discovery of America it was \$3,000,000; in 350 years it attained to \$25,000,000; during the decade immediately succeeding, 1842 to 1852, it was \$100,000,000, and since the double discovery of the California and Australian mines, 1853 to 1872, it has averaged \$256,000,000. The annual product of the precious metals attained its acme in 1853, when it was \$285,000,000. The increase in the amount of the precious metals in existence has been greater during the last twenty-five years than during the previous 140. With such magnificent results before us, is it not singular that California and the Pacific slope do not cut a more imposing figure in the world of commerce?—San Francisco Era.

### Speed.

A farmer was boasting to Sam about the speed of his horse, which, he said, would trot a mile inside of three minutes, and follow it for three miles. "A mile inside of three minutes ain't much to brag about," said Sam. "Why, the other day I was up to S., sixteen miles off. Just as I started for home a shower came sweeping on. The rain struck on the back part of the wagon, and the moment it struck I hit old Kate a cut with the whip; away she trotted, scarcely touching her fore feet to the ground. She kept nip-and-tuck with the shower. The wagon was filled with water, but not a drop fell on me."

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company are organizing 140 policemen to guard the track. They are all to be armed, and will each have one mile of track under their supervision.

### THE MARKETS.

#### NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$8 50	@10 50
HOGS.....	3 40	@ 3 80
COTTON.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	3 30	@ 3 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 12	@ 1 13
CORN—Western Mixed.....	43	@ 46
CORN—Mixed.....	29	@ 31
RYE—Western.....	64	@ 65
PERK—Mess.....	10 10	@ 10 20
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2

#### CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Natives.....	4 40	@ 4 80
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 75
Butcher's Steers.....	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 10	@ 4 30
HOGS—Live.....	3 20	@ 3 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	5 75	@ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 12 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	98	@ 99
OATS—No. 2.....	88	@ 89
CORN—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 2.....	52	@ 53
BARLEY—No. 2.....	48	@ 49
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	16	@ 18
EGGS—Fresh.....	6 1/2	@ 6 5/8
PORK—Mess.....	8 55	@ 8 90
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2

#### MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 02	@ 1 06
No. 2.....	99	@ 1 00
CORN—No. 2.....	83	@ 84
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2.....	64	@ 65

#### ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	99	@ 1 00
CORN—Mixed.....	35	@ 36
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	50	@ 51
PORK—Mess.....	9 40	@ 9 50
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 6 1/2
HOGS.....	8 15	@ 8 35
CATTLE.....	2 50	@ 3 10

#### CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red.....	98	@ 1 03
CORN.....	41	@ 42
OATS.....	26	@ 29
RYE.....	55	@ 58
PORK—Mess.....	9 25	@ 9 50
LARD.....	6 1/2	@ 6 7 1/2

#### TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 16	@ 1 18
No. 2 Red.....	1 14	@ 1 05
CORN.....	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25

#### DETROIT.

FLOUR—Choice White.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 12	@ 1 16
No. 1 Amber.....	1 07	@ 1 08
CORN—No. 1.....	84	@ 87
OATS—Mixed.....	26	@ 27
BARLEY (per cental).....	4 00	@ 4 30
PORK—Mess.....	9 25	@ 9 50

#### EAST LIBERTY, PA.

CATTLE—Best.....	5 00	@ 5 20
Fair.....	4 50	@ 4 80
Common.....	4 00	@ 4 40
HOGS.....	8 00	@ 8 85
SHEEP.....	5 50	@ 4 40



## A CHINESE TORNADO.

Thousands of Lives Destroyed by a Terrible Cyclone at Canton—Appalling Incidents of the Destruction.

Correspondence of the Hong Kong Daily Press gives the following particulars of the terrible tornado which visited Canton and its suburbs: Passing over the Shamen settlement the storm crossed the canal to the city, carrying away in its course the balustrading of the East bridge. A native police station was also completely destroyed. The storm leveled all the houses in its course, making a clean sweep of everything for a width of about 600 feet. The mortality has been variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000, and probably the latter number is nearer the mark. Nine thousand houses (speaking in round numbers) are known to have been destroyed, and although many of the inmates had notice of the impending disaster by hearing the noise caused by other houses falling, and made their escape, there were other cases in which great numbers of people were killed by the fall of a single house. For instance, there was an eating-house in which fifty-two assistants were engaged. In this house there were at the time over 100 people taking refreshment, and none, either assistants or guests, are known to have escaped. In another case twenty-four persons were killed by the destruction of a family house. There was also great destruction of boats and life on the water. Allowing, therefore, for there being no one in many of the houses at the time of their fall, and, on the other hand, allowing for there being great numbers in some of those that fell, it is probably below the average to estimate the loss of life at one to each house that fell, and 1,000 lives on the water. In most of the houses blown down, fire was probably being used, either for cooking or other purposes, and kerosene is now so universally burned and stored in Chinese houses that it would have been no cause for surprise had the conflagrations been much more extensive than they were. As to the clearing away of the dead bodies, the Chinese authorities seem to have acted with most commendable promptitude. Almost immediately after the catastrophe, orders for 4,000 coffins were issued by the Oi Yuk Tung Hospital, and, up to the time the steamer left yesterday afternoon, 3,000 bodies had been recovered from the ruins and buried without delay. The work of clearing away the debris was proceeding rapidly, but the stench in some places was unmistakable evidence that there were dead bodies still to be extricated. The violence of the wind for the few minutes it lasted was as great as that of the severest typhoon. Granite blocks were lifted from their places and hurled a considerable distance; thick trees snapped in twain like twigs; roofs were lifted bodily, and boats carried far on to the shore. In one case a small boat was actually blown on to the roof of a house in the Tenth Ward. A row of houses—all brothers but one, forming one side of a short lane in the city—were the scene of one notable catastrophe. The other side of the lane is formed by the side wall of the Nam Cheong temple, which is some thirty feet high. This wall gave way to the force of the tornado and fell crushing in upon the opposite houses, the inmates of which, about 100 in number, were all killed, most of them being crushed to death and the remainder suffocated. There were no means of exit at the back, and no one attempted to dig the bodies out of the ruins. The narrow creek is still partially choked up with debris, consisting of broken boats and other wreckage, in which are numbers of dead bodies. In too many instances whole families have been crushed to death in one boat. The supply of coffins is nearly exhausted, and the undertakers are now, I am told, charging double price. The villages of Pah Hin Hook and Pah Hoi Tang, two or three miles to the north, outside the walls, were caught in the storm and suffered great damage, many dwelling houses and other buildings being destroyed, and numbers of lives lost. The village across the water opposite to Shamen came in for its share of the disaster also, being partially destroyed. I hear that, though the whirlwind did not effect so much damage at Fatshan as in this port, it made severe havoc. It is stated by Chinese who have come from there that not less than 200 houses have been laid prostrate, while about half the boats in the river have been wrecked. The loss of life has been put down at several hundred. A passage boat coming from Fatshan to this city was, when a short distance off, caught in the tornado and instantly capsized. About seventy of the passengers were drowned.

## Power of the Human Eye.

Some years ago an officer of high rank, a Colonel in the Blues, was visiting his friend, Col. —, of the Guards, who resided in Buckinghamshire. This gentleman had a very fine bloodhound, which he kept fastened in the yard. One morning after the arrival of his visitor, Col. — was much surprised at not seeing his friend as usual at the breakfast table and he sent a servant to his room to ascertain what had become of him. The servant found the bedroom door ajar, and, on knocking, the gentleman cried, "Come in, and remove this beast out of my room," whereupon the servant entered, and was astonished to find the master's bloodhound in the bedroom, a very large and fierce dog, who had broken his chain and escaped from the yard, and, having scented a stranger in the house, had slipped into the bedroom, as the door had been left unclosed by a servant, who had called the visitor in the morning. The dog was on his hind legs at the foot of the bed with his forefeet resting on it, fixing his eyes intently and ferociously on the unfortunate gentleman, apparently waiting for

an opportunity to spring upon him, from which he was only restrained by his prisoner keeping his eyes steadily fixed upon the animal, and the Colonel was detained in this most unenviable condition for more than half an hour. The dog must have been very cunning, as he made his way up stairs unobserved by the servants. This story (an authenticated one) reminds one of well-known accounts of lions, which have in a similar way been kept from making the final spring by a resolute and determined gaze, carried on to even utter prostration of mind and body. There is one remarkable anecdote of this nature, where a man was obliged to protract this mode of self-defense for such a length of time that he was disabled by the blistering of his feet on a scorching rock, where he was first assailed.

## A French Betting Story.

An officer named Verdier was celebrated in his garrison for winning all his bets. None of his comrades could boast of ever having been successful, and so at last no one cared to bet with him. One day Verdier was transferred to another regiment, but the fame of his peculiar luck had already spread before him. After a supper tendered him by his comrades on the evening of his arrival, when champagne had made its appearance, Gen. B— called out:

"Is it really true, Verdier, that you win every bet?"

"Yes, General."

"But how the deuce do you do it?"

"Oh, very simply. I am a physiognomist, and I bet only when I'm quite sure."

"You are a physiognomist? Well, what, for instance, can you find to read now in my face?"

"I can see," said Verdier, promptly, "that the old wound in your side has broken out again."

"Nonsense!" thundered out the General.

"But—"

"No 'but,' after I assure you, sir."

"Perhaps you do not like to speak of it—perhaps a duel?"

"Diable! you won't believe me? What will you bet?"

"Anything you please, General."

"Five hundred francs."

"The gentlemen present are the witnesses."

With these words the General proceeded without more ado to divest himself of his coat and shirt, when a close scrutiny by all present revealed the fact that there was no trace of a wound by a sword or ball.

"You have lost your bet, Verdier!" shouted the General, resuming his garments.

"I have, indeed, lost this once. Men may err sometimes. Here are the 500 francs."

With a chuckle the General put the money in his pocket. After he had reached home, he at once wrote to his old chum, the General in command of Verdier's regiment:

"Dear friend, the story of Verdier's luck is all humbug. He has just made a bet of 500 francs that I had a wound in my side, and of course he lost it."

The answer came back:

"Your naïveté is truly charming! Your winning the 500 francs cost me 2,000, which Verdier bet me, on the day of his leaving, that he would make you, on the first evening of meeting, take off your shirt in the presence of your fellow-officers, and that you, yourself, would inform me of the fact."

## The First Japanese Parliament.

The Japanese in their strides toward the modern civilization have not stopped with the introduction of an educational system, an improved agriculture, railways and telegraphs, but are now cautiously proceeding to liberalize their form of government. The first Japanese Parliament, as it may be called, met last month at Tokio, and consisted of a gathering of the provincial Governors. These Governors, to be sure, were not elected by the people, but their object in meeting had a significant tinge toward popular suffrage in the future. This object was to devise a scheme of local self-government for the various provinces of the empire by Legislatures elected by the people. The Legislature must be 25 years of age and pay an annual property tax of \$10. A similar property qualification is proposed for the electors, who, however, may be allowed to vote at 20. Government officials, teachers and priests are to be excluded from the suffrage. Strictly local affairs only are to be submitted to these provincial assemblies, and national topics are interdicted. These conditions were all imposed by the central Government at the beginning of the Parliament, and will no doubt be complied with. The Mikado presided at the opening of the Parliament, and made a speech from the throne, and there was considerable attendant fuss and feathers. The right of the people to information concerning the proceedings of the Assembly was recognized by the concession of special accommodations to the reporters of the native press. The Mikado may seem to grant little by these privileges, but, once having a taste of popular liberty, the facile Japanese are liable to press ahead till their now all-powerful Emperor, who not so long ago was even worshiped, will find himself the merest constitutional sovereign. That the people are drifting toward democratic ideas is indicated by this extract from a recent democratic newspaper: "Our country is now progressing in civilization as swiftly as the sun rises. And if the officials will consider the rapid advancement of civilization, they will recognize that the people will no longer be ruled arbitrarily, but are prepared to stand up for their rights and liberties."

OVER 13,000 telephones are now in operation in the United States.

## THRILLING SCENE.

Rescued from a Terrible Death.

[From the San Francisco News Letter.] If there is one genuine and noble attribute still inhabiting poor, fallen human nature, it is the God-like instinct of assisting one's fellow-men in moments of hidden distress and unlooked-for physical danger. Upon occasions when human life hangs in the balance, nothing is more touching and creditable than the manner in which personal comfort and safety is at once forgotten, and friends and foes join with equal ardor in such vital emergencies. The truth was illustrated with peculiar force yesterday afternoon, as many of our readers are already aware. A couple of children, playing at the corner of Pine and Kearney streets, heard proceeding from the sewer opening a faint and evidently much-exhausted voice calling for help. Some one, apparently a child, had evidently fallen down the trap and was in imminent danger of suffocation. The news was soon communicated to the passers-by, and in a few moments tools were brought and the pavement was being rapidly torn up. In a short time a dense and excited crowd had congregated, and the sand and stones flew in a perfect shower. No one held back. Kid-gloved dandies took their places beside sturdy draymen. As fast as one man came up exhausted, another promptly stepped into his place. Gen. McComb's well-known form could be seen in the midst of the workers, while Auditor Maynard desperately tore up the compact soil with his bare fingers. At intervals the faint voice from the sewer could be heard gasping, "Help! Hurry up!" and the like. Col. Barnes came by, shouting some encouraging words down the hideous opening, and, flinging aside his coat, seized a just-relinquished pick. By his side, with clenched teeth and dripping brow, his enemy of the day before, Frank Pixley, worked a heavy crowbar. At this juncture the scene was rendered more intense by the appearance of a poor woman from a neighboring alley. She had just missed her little boy, and, with the unerring intuition of maternity, guessed it was her Johnny who was slowly smothering down in that frightful hole. With terrified shrieks she alternately wrung her hands and covered her face with her apron. The sight of the poor crushed creature brought tears into the eyes of many a stalwart man present. "Would they be too late?" was the whisper that passed from one pale bystander to another. Jasper McDonald fell out of the ranks of the diggers and lay upon the sidewalk, utterly worn out, and Barton Hill, the actor, stepped into his place. Mayor Bryant threw his official dignity to the winds, and, though equipped with nothing but a piece of tin can, did good service. The brokers, coming up from the just-closed board, pitched in with a will. Sandy Austin came near being submerged by the caving earth as the pit deepened, and Turnbull in a few minutes looked as though he had been resurrected by the last trump. Even some of the workmen's party lent a hand. In just twenty-two minutes from the first alarm the sewer level was reached. The last spadeful of earth was thrown aside by Mr. Scott, of Wells & Fargo, when, amid the deafening cheers of the immense crowd, the little prisoner emerged, dripping and almost dead, from his critical position. It was a parrot, and had left its perch in front of a neighboring bird store, and had fallen down the trap, and—but that's all.

## The Franking Privilege in the Senate.

In the United States Senate, recently, the Post-Route bill being under consideration, Mr. Christianity submitted an amendment restoring the franking privilege to the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives for all public business, and it was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 29.

After some further discussion, Mr. Paddock renewed the amendment restoring the franking privilege to all those named in the amendment of Mr. Christianity, so as to allow them to send and receive through the mails written and printed communications not exceeding two ounces in weight.

Mr. Dawes submitted an amendment to strike out the words "and receive," so that they should send only communications through the mails, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Spencer submitted an amendment to increase the weight of such communications to two and a half ounces. Agreed to.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Paddock as amended, it was agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 19—as follows:

Yeas—Anthony, Blaine, Burnside, Butler, Christianity, Conover, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Gordon, Hamlin, Hill, Hoar, Kellogg, Lamar, Paddock, Spencer, Teller, Windom, Withers—20.

Nays—Armstrong, Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Booth, Cameron (Wis.), Cockrell, Coke, Ferry, Herford, Kernan, Maxey, Merimon, Oglesby, Plumb, Rollins, Thurman, Voorhees, Wadleigh—19.

The question then being on the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. Thurman said he thought the best thing to do was to kill the bill and then we could put a post-route bill in proper form.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 15.

## A Girl's Influence.

George Mitchell went on a frolic in Antioch, Cal., on the evening before the day appointed for his wedding, and in the morning his convivial companion was found murdered. Suspicion rested on Mitchell, and he was placed on trial. The girl to whom he was to have been married sat at his side in the courtroom, and her sympathy and grief were so attractively exhibited that the Judge,

in his charge, warned the jurors not to permit themselves to be influenced by her. They acquitted Mitchell, however, and it is impossible to determine by the meager reports whether the verdict was caused by the evidence or by the girl. The pair were married immediately in the court-room.

## An Irish Eviction Described.

In my checkered life I have been a private soldier, and, between 1840 and 1850, I was in the county Cork, stationed at Ballancholy. Those of you who are Irishmen will want no description of that beautiful valley of the Lee which winds between the hills from Cork, and, in summer, seems a very paradise, green grass growing on the water's side, and burnished with gold in the morning, and ruddy to very crimson in the evening sunset. I went there on a November day. I was one of a troop to protect the law officers, who had come with the agent to make an eviction a few miles from Luniscarra, where the river Bride joins the Lee. It was a miserable day—rain freezing into sleet as it fell, and the men beat down wretched dwelling after wretched dwelling—some thirty or forty perhaps. They did not take much beating down; there was no floor to be taken up; the walls were more mud than ought else, and there was but little trouble in the leveling of them to the ground. We had got our work about three parts done when one of them, a woman, ran and threw herself on the ground, wet as it was, before the Captain of the troop, and asked that her house might be spared—not for long, but for a little while. She said her husband had been born in it, and that he was ill of the fever and could not live long, and she asked that he might be permitted to die in it in peace. Our Captain had no power; the law agent wanted to get back to Dublin; his time was of importance and he would not wait; and that man was carried out while we were there, in front of us, while the sleet was coming down—carried out on a wretched thing—you could not call it a bed—and he died there, while we were there; and three nights afterward, while I was sentry on the front gate at Ballancholy barracks, we heard a cry, and when the guard was turned out we found this poor woman there, a raving maniac, with one dead babe in one arm, and another in the other, clinging to the cold nipple of her lifeless breast. And if you had been brothers to such a woman, sons of such a woman, father of such a woman, would not rebellion have seemed the holiest gospel you could have preached? Two hundred and fifty thousand evictions took place in the twenty years preceding 1866. Two hundred and fifty thousand! Can you multiply the misery of that 250,000? Brother separated from sister, husband separated from wife, the Union Workhouse taking one, and the other going out to find life if he can.—Charles Bradlaugh.

## Death from Hydrophobia.

The death of Miss Maria Baldwin, of West Granville, who was bitten in the face by a mad dog in April and last week gave signs of hydrophobia, is peculiarly interesting as another and strong evidence that the disease is not altogether one of the imagination. She had always firmly held that no one need go mad from a dog bite, and since she was bitten showed no nervousness concerning it, going about her duties as usual. The dog had also bitten two other dogs and two sheep. One dog was killed at once, but the other and the sheep have since gone mad and been killed. Moreover, one of the sheep bit a hen, and the bird also went mad, showing its condition by running about wildly and pecking at its fellows until it was killed. But Miss Baldwin was not told of this, and thought lightly of her own case until last week Monday, when she suddenly found herself unable to swallow water. Later she was thrown into spasms and foamed at the mouth, when she gave up hope, but would allow none of her friends to come near her, lest the saliva should inoculate them also with her disease. The spasms became more frequent and severe through the week, the doctors being able to do nothing but administer opiates, and Miss Baldwin finally died on Saturday. She was 80 years old, a woman of great kindness of heart and much beloved by all her friends, and was a relative of Mrs. John Kent, of this city.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

## Millionaire Livingston in Florence.

Every afternoon there is a great tramping of hoofs heard on the pavements of the principal streets. Every one stops and turns to look. Then comes a great open wagon (a "break" is the proper name), drawn sometimes by twelve, sometimes by fourteen beautifully matched and superbly formed bright bay horses, tapering in size from the gigantic wheelers to the leaders, lithe and light as Arabians, glittering in gold-mounted harness, driven all in hand by one old, gray-haired, melancholy man, who sits alone on the lofty box and handles the great mass of reins with skill, although I observe he never drives faster than a walk, perhaps, because the streets are so narrow, winding and crowded. Two liveried servants sit behind and with folded arms, and jump down to hold the cavalcade whenever the driver stops to chastise unmercifully a steed that does not go just to suit him. No companion ever drives out with him. He and his team are one of the institutions of Florence. He is an American, named Livingston, of New York; but he has lived in Florence nearly a score of years, and prefers to spend his money in this conspicuous manner.—Florence letter.

THE rivers of North Mississippi are being stocked with white shad. Louisiana's streams are to be similarly treated.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THERE were but two births and three deaths in An Gres last year.

THE contract for building the Tuscola county jail has been let for \$8,800.

A STEAM FERRY has been established between Saginaw City and East Saginaw.

A PROPOSED feature of the Fourth of July celebration in Detroit is a procession of velocipede riders.

THE Bay City Observer states that a petition is now in circulation for a post-office at Point Lookout.

WILLIAM CLARK, a farmer of North Barns, Huron county, hung himself the other day. Family troubles.

THE fourth annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Michigan was held at Detroit last week.

THE Sisters of St. Joseph are building an orphan asylum at Marquette for children of all denominations.

WOMEN will be admitted as delegates to the annual sessions of the Michigan Congregational associations hereafter.

THE State prison received eighteen convicts during May and discharged twenty-one; present number on hand, 805.

THERE was no Decoration day observances at Kalamazoo, but at Schoolcraft there was an impressive celebration.

DURING the month of May Bishop Borgess, of the Roman Catholic Church, confirmed over 1,600 persons in this State.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jackson Patriot suggests a walking match between one-legged men as an attraction for the county fair.

DR. C. ROMINGER, State Geologist, has located for the summer at Negaunee, and will thoroughly investigate the immediate vicinity.

THE eighteenth annual convention of the Michigan State Sabbath-School Association will be held at Flint, June 25, 26 and 27.

A FIRE near East Saginaw, the other day, destroyed two frame buildings and 50,000 staves; total loss, \$3,200; insurance, \$3,600.

LYONS will probably adopt the Holly Water Works. But, having a good water power, the works will be driven by water and not by steam.

LEWIS SMITH, the escaped convict at Jackson, was caught in a swamp in Henrietta township.

THE President has nominated Crowley P. Dake, of Detroit, to be United States Marshal of Arizona.

THE device upon the tombstone for Capt. Hodges, the old Kalamazoo liverrman, cut under his own special direction, is the head of a fine horse.

A LARGE nesting of pigeons has recently come in near Boyne Falls. It is said to extend about fifteen miles and three miles wide. The west end of the nesting is about eight miles south of Petoskey.

THE following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month of May: Balance on hand April 30, 1878, \$771,717.07; receipts during the month, \$125,011.08; total, \$896,728.15. Disbursements during the month, \$63,178.27; balance on hand May 31, 1878, \$833,549.88.

THE body of Chillis Adams, of Waterloo, Jackson county, who disappeared mysteriously last March, has been found in a hollow log in the woods on his father's farm. There was a bullet wound through the head, and a revolver found with one chamber empty. It was apparently a case of suicide. He was a son of Sare Adams, and aged 35.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Flint and Pere Marquette railway, held at Saginaw, the following Directors were elected: Jesse Hoyt, New York; W. W. Crapo, A. H. Seabury, W. J. Rotch, New Bedford, Mass.; H. C. Potter, W. L. Weber, East Saginaw; J. H. Prentiss, Chicago; P. Remington, Lion, N. Y.; H. H. Fish, Utica, N. Y.

A DESPERADO, giving his name as L. E. Montgomery, stole a magnificent team at Girard, Kan., early in April, and drove at the rate of seventy-five miles per day for fifteen days, across Missouri, Illinois and Indiana to Decatur, where he sold the team for forty acres of land. He was captured at McBride's lumber camp, in Montcalm county.

THE annual reunion of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Association and of most of the regimental organizations of the State will occur at Kalamazoo on the 20th. The Telegraph gives the following as the headquarters of these regiments during their stay in the Big Village:

CAVALRY.	
1st, Burdick House.	18th, American Hotel.
2d, Kalamazoo House.	19th, International.
3d, Kalamazoo House.	20th, Judge Buck's office.
4th, Allen's Hall.	21st, Kalamazoo House.
5th, Burdick House.	22d, Kalamazoo House.
6th, Burdick House.	23d, City Hotel.
7th, Burdick House.	24th, Kalamazoo House.
8th, Burdick House.	25th, Burdick House.
9th, International.	26th, Kalamazoo House.
10th, International.	27th, Burdick House.
11th, International.	28th, Burdick House.
12th, Burdick House.	29th, Burdick House.
13th, Kalamazoo House.	30th, International.
14th, National Hotel.	102d, U. S. (colored), Kalamazoo House.
15th, American Hotel.	
16th, Kalamazoo Hotel.	

First Michigan Sharp-Shooters, Capt. Hill's office; Engineers and Mechanics, International; Merrill's Horse, International; artillery companies, International; independent companies, K. L. G. Army; headquarters for soldiers and sailors who did not serve with Michigan troops will be at the K. L. G. Army.



SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1878.

## THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The seventy-second session of the above Synod, this year, is being held in Utica, N. Y. Owing to the exciting issues, affecting the future of Hope College, and the "brotherly" relations of many of its inmates and friends to be decided and regulated and also the several memorials, protests, complaints, etc., sent from the West, relative to these subject matters, we have condensed the following from a report of the proceedings, as published in the *Utica Herald*:

## FIRST DAY.

The Synod organized by the election of the following officers: President, Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain; Adressor, Rev. G. H. Mandeville.

The synodical sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Rufus N. Clark, D. D., of Albany.

Among the "devotional exercises" we notice the name of Elder T. Keppel to assist in the distribution of the elements.

## SECOND DAY.

As "Western Men" we find the following names scattered among the standing committees:

Professorate—J. H. Karsten.  
Overtures—Ph. Phelps, Jr.  
Synodical Minutes—W. Moerdyk.  
Foreign Missions—E. Winter.  
State of Religion—T. Keppel.  
Education—W. B. Gillmore.  
Judicial—R. Pieters.  
Correspondence—M. Kiekietveld.  
Board of Direction—F. Van Driel.

An appeal from the decision of the Particular Synod of Chicago, by certain members of the classis of Holland, was referred to the committee on judicial business.

A memorial of the classis of Grand River was presented and referred to the committee on the professorate.

A communication from the Council of Hope College was referred to the same committee.

A memorial from the classis of Wisconsin, asking that a theological department be established in Hope College, referred to the same committee.

A memorial from the classis of Holland, stating the facts in the case of Hope College, was referred to the same committee.

A memorial from the minority of the classis of Holland, was also presented and referred. The majority of these memorials and reports protest against the abandonment of the theological department of Hope College, and ask that it be re-established.

The twelfth annual report of the council of Hope College was presented. Also nominations; referred.

Communications from T. Romeyn Beck and Charles Scott, asking that their salary in arrears, to the amount of \$1,838, be paid them. The claim of C. Crispell, \$450, was also presented. These gentlemen have held professorships in Hope College, and hope to receive pay for services.

A communication from Prof. C. Crispell, of Hope College, states that he has not been successful in collecting the usual amounts of endowment, because the impression has gained that the trust funds have been mismanaged and applied to the payment of the debts of the institution. He states that an attempt has been made to legislate the professor out of office. He asked that an immediate and full investigation be instituted. The success of the Reformed Church in the West depends upon the removal of the suspension of the theological department of Hope College.

The report of the board of direction, with the report of the treasurer, were referred. In reference to Hope College, the report states that certain investments have been made without the consent of the board.

The necrological committee reported among others the death of Rev. A. T. Stewart, D. D.

## THIRD DAY.

The committee on Judiciary returned the documents in the case of the appeal of the Classis of Holland in the matter of Hope College, and as they relate to educational interests, they were referred to the committee on the professorate.

In connection with the work of missions the Rev. Mr. Pieters spoke of the great difficulty in money matters. The question is, has the Dutch Church the money to sustain all its benevolent institutions. The money is the Lord's, consequently there is enough.

The hour of four o'clock having arrived Rev. C. Van Der Veen, of Drenthe, Mich., made an address on the character and needs of missionary objects at the West, taking for his text 1 Peter, vi:10,11. The address was full of beautiful passages, and direct in language. It was listened to with deep interest by the members. The speaker asked for his views the candid consideration of his hearers, no matter what their own views were in the matter.

## SUNDAY.

Rev. E. Winters occupied a Methodist, Rev. P. Phelps, a Baptist and Rev. C. Van Der Veen a Presbyterian pulpit.

## MONDAY.

The Com. on Board of Direction reported that the Hope College endowment fund now amounts to \$19,256.42. Rev. Dr. Philip Phelps has collected for the endowment, since June, 1872, \$2,034.03, his expenses being \$1,289.01.

Professorship of Didactic and Polemic theology at Hope College (Crispell's) now amounts to \$5,190; collected during the year, \$401.61, at an expense of \$186.80. The centennial seminary fund holds \$428.92.

The Com. also reported on the application of the executive committee of Hope College to convey back to them the real estate in the city of Holland, west of and including Hope College addition, and submitted the following, which after a lively skirmish between the chairman and Dr. Phelps, was adopted.

Resolved, That the Board of Direction be instructed to examine into the transfer of certain property made by the council of Hope College through their executive committee, to Rev. Philip Phelps, Jr., and Rev. A. T. Stewart, and through them to the General Synod, and that the Board of Direction report to the next General Synod.

It is rumored that news has been received indicating that the Synod adheres to its action of last year in regard to Hope College.

## DEATH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

William Cullen Bryant, the poet, died in New York, on Wednesday morning, at the age of 84 years.—William Cullen Bryant was born at Cummington, Mass., on Nov. 3, 1794. Great care was devoted to his education, and he early showed evidence of his uncommon gifts. In his fourteenth year he published the "Embar-go" and the "Spanish Revolution." In his nineteenth year he wrote the "Thanatopsis" on which his fame so largely rests. He entered Williams College in 1810, but left at the end of his sophomore year. In 1815 he was admitted to the bar and speedily rose to a position of prominence. His longest poem, "The Ages," was published in 1821 in a volume containing other poems, and at once gained for him a wide reputation. Removing to New York in 1835 he became editor of the *New York Review*, which was soon after merged in the *American Review*. His connection with the *New York Evening Post* dates from 1826. From 1826 to 1830, he, with others, edited "The Talcisman," and contributed several stories to the collection known as the "Tales of Glauver Spa." In 1832, a collection of his poems was republished in England with a preface by Washington Irving. The volume was favorably reviewed by Prof. Wilson in the *Edinburgh Review*, and from that time his reputation abroad was established. He visited Europe in 1834 and again in 1845. In 1849 he made a third visit, extending to Egypt and Syria. His letters written to the *Post* during this trip were afterwards published as the "Letters of a Traveler." In 1845 he purchased the house in the village of Roslyn, Long Island, which he has since occupied. His letters from Spain and other countries were written during a trip to Europe in 1857-1858. The volume entitled "Thirty Poems" appeared in 1864. His 70th birthday, in 1864, was celebrated in a manner well remembered, by the Century Club. He was for many years engaged on his translation of the "Iliad," which appeared in 1870, and of the "Odyssey," which appeared in 1872. His many funeral orations upon public men were delivered during a period of years reaching from 1848 to the time of his death. His connection with the *Post* has been unbroken since 1826.

## Additional Local

Splendid Ice Cream always on hand at L. T. KANTERS.

Don't forget that P. & A. Steketee keeps an enormous stock of Boots & Shoes on hand constantly. Also the largest stock of Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.

10,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted for which the highest market price will be paid in cash, at Gezen's Old Stand, Eighth street.

19-2w BEACH BRO'S.

REMEMBER that P. & A. Steketee always keep on hand a large amount of salt, and will sell it as low as anybody. They also keep the best Live Geese Feathers, and have a fine assortment of Shawls, Corsets, etc., etc.

A NICE lot of Carpets at from 20 to 75 cents per yard just received at E. J. HARRINGTON.

For a tip top Tea, at only 40 cents per pound, or for the celebrated Kingsford Starch, Chow Chow, Tomatoes, Corn, Pickles, Salmon, Lobsters, etc., etc., go to P. & A. STEKETEE.

THE best cheese in the city is kept at Pessink's Bakery, as well as fresh crackers.

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

BEST White Lime only \$1.00 per barrel at E. J. HARRINGTON'S.

REMEMBER, if you owe us, that it takes money to buy paper.

THE place known as the "Dr. Morris place," is for sale cheap for cash. Inquire at this office, or at J. W. Hopkins, Esq., Grand Haven, Mich.,—containing nearly 7 acres, with improvements and house.

THE Pessink Brothers are taking the lead in this city in Cigars and Fancy Tobacco again as before. Try that new pointless brand—never before in this city.

The cry of fire the other day called out the fire department promptly and they soon found it was a country girl who had fallen out of the hind end of a wagon and had on cardinal red stockings.

Smith's saleratus never makes such mistakes. It attends strictly to business and has expansion enough for the whole green-back party. Be careful and use only  $\frac{3}{4}$  as much as you would use of any other brand.

EASTERN Salt at \$1.30 per barrel and at wholesale for \$1.25 per barrel at E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

EVERY lady should get a Dress Lift for 25 cents at E. J. HARRINGTON.

Don't forget to get that boy of yours a summer school suit, for three dollars and fifty cents, at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-ly

BANANAS, Oranges, Lemons, Nuts, Raisins, Currant, Figs, Cove Oysters, Lobsters, Salmon, Sardines, etc., at Pessink's.

A FINE White Dress Shirt the best in the city for \$1.00 at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Did you see and try those cream puffs and nice cookies at the City Bakery, every day fresh.

A FINE lot of Summer Shawls just received at E. J. HARRINGTON.

Mr. E. J. Harrington, the Cheap Cash Store man wishes to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity that he will keep on hand a full supply of sewing machine needles for all machines.

## Married.

DAVIDSON-HAAKE—At Buffalo, N. Y., on the 6th inst., by Rev. H. Ward, Mr. W. J. Davidson, of this city, to Miss Bianca C. Haake, of Buffalo, N. Y. No cards.

## New Advertisements.

## FOURTH OF JULY DANCE,

will be given at WM. SPEATH'S, formerly Lauman's (near Metz's Tannery.)

Bill: 50 Cents. Supper, 25 Cents.

Good Music will be in attendance.

Tickets for sale at WM. SPEATH'S, or at Sutton's Brewery.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 24th day of May, 1876, made and executed by John M. Hickman and Hon. J. J. Hickman, his wife, to Victorine E. Hickman, then all of Ottawa County, Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, Michigan, July 27th, 1875, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 212, upon which mortgage, and notes accompanying the same, there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of \$301.50, and an attorney fee of \$10, provided for in said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or equity 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 in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said mortgaged debt, the interest thereon, said attorney fee, and the costs and expenses of said sale allowed by law, at public vendue to the highest bidder on **Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1878**, at one o'clock in the afternoon at the front door of the Court House of Ottawa County, in the City of Grand Haven, Michigan. The premises to be sold being described in said mortgage as follows, all the following described piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan and known and described as follows, to-wit: the north half of the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section thirteen (13), in town seven (7) north, of range fifteen (15) west, and containing twenty acres of land according to the United States survey be the same more or less.

Dated, June 6th, 1878.

VICTORINE E. HICKMAN, Mortgagee.

LOWING & CROSS, Att'y for Mortgagee. 18-13w

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Harrington & Vaupell have mutually agreed to dissolve partnership as soon as the property is closed out at private sales and all claims settled, they therefore offer their entire stock of horses, wagons, harnesses and sleighs for sale. Any one wishing to purchase anything in our line can do so well by examining our stock. Terms cash or on short time.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 4, 1878. 17-4f

## House Moving.

HAVING purchased an entire new set of tools, such as tackles, lines, capstan, etc., I will hold myself in readiness to move any and all kind of buildings, from a chicken coop to a church, no matter how large a mortgage may cover it—I can raise the building and move it to any place desired. Thanking you for your favors during the past eight years, I would respectfully solicit your patronage for the future.

Apply at residence on 12th street, 4th ward, or address the undersigned, P. O. Box 32.

WM. H. FINCH. 13-8w

HOLLAND, May 23, 1878.

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a mortgage, executed by Orville O. Sparks and Mary Sparks to John Spoon, dated June 25, 1875, and recorded in the Register's office of Ottawa County, Michigan, September 30, 1875, in Liber V. of mortgages on page 223, upon which mortgage there is claimed to be due at this date, thirteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-nine cents, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof. No suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof. By such default the power of sale contained in said mortgage has become operative; *Therefore, Notice is hereby given* that said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the land therein described or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, including said attorney fee and the costs of foreclosure and sale, at public vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa on the **24th day of June, 1878**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; said premises are described in said mortgage as follows: the north-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-nine, in town eight north, range fifteen west, in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Dated, March 25th, 1878.

JOHN SPOON, Mortgagee.

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

## Mortgage Sale.

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

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, March twenty-ninth, 1878.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Mortgagee.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney. 7-13

## LAND WANTED.

IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland.

11-1f Inquire at this Office.

1878. STEAMER 1878.

## MARY GROH,

CAPTAIN SNYDER,

Will make TRI-WEEKLY TRIPS between HOLLAND & CHICAGO

SINGLE PASSAGE, \$2.25; ROUND TRIP \$3.00.

Will leave Harrington's Dock every Monday, Wednesday and FRIDAY EVENINGS,

At 7 o'clock, p. m., to arrive in Chicago next morning at 6 a. m. and will leave Lawler & Asher's Dock, at Chicago, every

Tuesday, Thursday and SATURDAY EVENINGS,

At 7 o'clock, p. m. to arrive at Holland, next morning at 6 a. m. (except Saturday evening, when the boat will delay her departure till the close of public amusements.)

For freight and passage, and further particulars apply to E. J. Harrington, Holland, Mich., and Lawler & Asher's Dock, Chicago. 14-1f

## EXCURSIONS !!

THE STEAMER

TWI-LIGHT

Having been rebuilt and refitted last winter, CAPTAIN F. BROUWER,

Hereby informs the public that he is prepared for all kinds of excursions.

SPECIAL PARTIES

Can be accommodated on short notice, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS, taking them down to the mouth of Black Lake in the morning, leaving them there and bringing them back in the evening, or any time desired. I am also prepared to accommodate

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNICS,

Having a large suitable for that purpose, to go out on Lake Michigan, or to be taken to any desired point, and brought home at the time agreed upon. For such large picnics, however, timely notice will be necessary for preparation.

Terms very Reasonable.

F. BROUWER, Captain.

HOLLAND, June 1, 1878. 17-3m

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Everardus Kruisenga and John Kruisenga, under the firm name of style of E. Kruisenga & Son, doing business at the City of Holland, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. John Kruisenga has purchased all the stock in trade and credits due to and belonging to the late firm, and will pay all liabilities of the said E. Kruisenga & Son, to whom claims should be presented for payment.

Dated, HOLLAND, May 29th, 1878.

E. KRUISENGA. 16-4w

JOHN KRUISENGA.

## The Great English Remedy

## GRAY'S Specific Medicine



TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self Abuse; as Loss of Memory, etc. Before Taking of memory, Val-After Taking.

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

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

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

The Gray Medicine Co., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere. 49-1v

Lime, Lath, Shingles, Cordwood, and Stovewood, Akron cement, always on hand at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

WANTED.

at the New Tannery of F. HUMMEL & CO.,

A large quantity of fresh Eggs and also a quantity of dove manure.

F. HUMMEL & CO., HOLLAND, May 15, 1878. 141f

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES.

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

Rubbers, Slippers

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

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Detroit and Milwaukee

Railroad Hotel,

Wm. H. Kirkland, Proprietor.

Grand Haven, Michigan.

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

WM. H. KIRKLAND. 9-1f

GRAND HAVEN, April 10, 1878.

## NEW FIRM !!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

But we will soon move to our own store on River Street, now being built. 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, April 27, 1878.

At the New

Hardware Store

OF

J. Vanderveen,

Will be found a large assortment of new goods at NEW PRICES.

Flows, Cultivators, Drags,

Hay and Manure Forks,

Corn Planters, Rakes, Hoes,

Also a complete stock of

General Hardware,

Together with a large assortment of COOK STOVES of the best manufacturers.

Repairing Neatly Done and Promptly Attended to

We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. Old metals taken in exchange.



## Hottings.

Dr. Gee's Brass Band will appear in a brand new uniform on Fourth of July.

The new boat Rogers, destined to run regularly between Holland and Saugatuck, will commence to run on regular time on Monday next.

Mr. H. Elferdink has arrived home after a tour of rest, visiting Grand Rapids and Grand Haven on his route. He reports having had a splendid trip.

Don't forget the big excursion to come off on Monday, the 24th inst. It promises to be the most extensive one ever got up in this city. Tell your neighbor, and see posters around town.

Our readers, who take an interest in the proceedings of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, at present in session, at Utica, N. Y., will find extracts on the editorial page, taken from the *Daily Utica Herald*.

The Phoenix Hotel is adorned by a new stoop on its southern front and will undoubtedly be a very welcome addition for the weary traveler, during the summer months. Mr. Ryder, its popular landlord, is always studying the comforts of his guests.

We notice some agitation about Fourth of July, and if the best efforts don't fail we may have a good celebration yet. Dr. Gee's band, will give excursions on that day, at any rate, on the large propeller Mary Groh, and perhaps a combined movement will give us a big day.

SOME farmers east of Zeeland and around Vriesland complain of the ravages of the black birds, they being so bold as to seriously injure the corn by picking it out of the ground. In a few minutes time we noticed two parties buying powder and shot, at Mr. Albert Bolks' hardware store, in Zeeland, to wage war on them, and scare them away if possible.

A SOCIETY is being organized in this city to enforce the game laws, for the prevention of different crimes, cruelty to animals, etc. This is a good move, and we heartily endorse it. To fish with such nets so as to exterminate the fish from Black Lake or other waters, or break locks from boats, or other like depredations, has never been stopped here by the force of law, and now the time has come. Push ahead, and we will be with you!

Mr. S. Yntema, of Vriesland, Mich., was in town this week to purchase the wherewith to exterminate the murderers of his sheep. He complains that on Wednesday night 14 of his sheep were so severely bitten that they will all have to die that are not dead already, and he further states that over one hundred sheep have been bitten and killed within the last two months—presumably by dogs.

AMONG the substantial improvements around town we can mention the enlargement of the dry-house of Cappon, Bertsch & Co. The addition will not be an L as has been published heretofore, but will extend from the present building to the street, and 32x40 feet and five stories high. The old building will receive a new roof, that, together with the new part requiring 130,000 shingles to cover it. The architect, Mr. J. R. Kleyn, has got the job, and will commence work as soon as possible.

The opening advertised to come off at "Case" Wiersema's, on Saturday night last, had to be postponed on account of the cold weather. Tuesday evening was the next evening designated for the occasion and the weather being all that could be desired, a large number of young folks assembled at his ice-cream parlor which was handsomely trimmed with evergreens and flowers for the occasion. Some fine music was discoursed during the evening. Mr. Wiersema has his place fixed up nice and tasty and will undoubtedly come in for a share of that kind of trade.

A MEETING is called of the old soldiers to meet at Joslin & Breyman, on Monday evening next, to consider the feasibility of going to Kalamazoo, and join the soldiers and sailors annual reunion, on Thursday, June 20th. Whereas several have signified their intention of going, at any rate, it is now proposed to see if enough members will join to make it worthy of a joint movement. Don't forget the time—Monday evening, at Joslin & Breyman. A large party is billed to go from Grand Rapids, several of whom are our old friends, and it looks as if Kalamazoo will have a grand day of it on the 20th.

This week a party of nimrods, consisting of Dr. W. C. Hunt, Geo. A. Wheeler, Geo. S. Wells and M. Brown, of Chicago, were here to try their luck at catching black bass, and although the weather was unfavorable, they were satisfied that Black Lake contained good fields for fishing. During their sojourn they were quartered at the City Hotel, about which they expressed themselves in the highest terms. Their intention is to come and try it again in a few weeks. With a little better accommodation, on our steamboat, a larger number of fishing parties could be induced to come and try their luck on Black Lake, and thus become a source of benefit and pleasure to the boat as well as the hotels.

Mr. John Alberti is building an addition to his stable.

In and about Lyons, France, 200,000 women and girls work from eleven to thirteen hours a day for an average of forty cents.

Jno. De Boer, who was enterprising enough to put on a snow plow last winter proposes to try a sprinkler, provided our merchants will sufficiently encourage him.

The Democratic County Convention of the County of Ottawa will be held at the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, June 28, 1878. Particulars were received too late for this issue, and will appear in our next.

REGULAR services are held at Grace (Episcopal) Church every Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock. Sunday school at twelve o'clock. The Pews in this Church are free, and all are cordially invited to attend and participate in the services.

The Lake Shore Commercial has resumed the use of patent bowels. You are correct Wasson. It takes a vast amount of editorial work, to say the least, to group the news so concise as the "patent people" do it. We understand that the *News-Journal* will also go back to it shortly.

CAPTAIN Vanderhoef's boat, the Dwight Cutler, will commence running from Grand Haven to Fruitport, next week, evenings, so as to connect with the Chicago & Mich. L. S. R. R., affording an additional opportunity to reach this city from Grand Haven, and by several hours later start.

We extract from the *News-Journal* the apportionment of the Primary and Library moneys for the city of Holland, and the Township of Holland, for the year 1878: Township of Holland—1,138 children; Primary amount, \$569.00; Library fund, \$22.76. Holland City—880 children; Primary amount, \$440.00; Library fund, \$17.60.

In making a call at the Court House at Grand Haven we had the pleasure to meet almost all the county officers, and although they were in good spirits, they all confessed that the dullness of the times in general was preceptible in their official capacities. We may add right here that it did not seem to us as if Greenback or Nationalism had scared them a cent's worth yet.

On Sunday evening last the Methodist church was crowded by an interesting audience to witness the celebration of "Children's Day." The church was handsomely festooned with evergreens and flowers. The exercises, under the management of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin, were very impressive, interspersed with some choice music by the choir and Sabbath School children.

Messrs. Radeke & Son are still doing a large business as wholesale dealers in tobacco, cigars and liquors in the city of Grand Haven. The wholesaler and genial treatment customers receive at the hands of the proprietors, and faithful attention to business has established a large remunerative business and has won the confidence of the people. We can vouch for the quality of their cigars.

The building of Klaasen & Roost's dry-kiln is progressing finely, and will be ready for use in a few days. The brick machine is working steady and the yard is assuming an animated appearance. Quite a number of hands are engaged at this yard, and almost every day a number of spectators may be seen going and coming from the new brick yard. We hope the brick may turn out first-rate, and that we may be enabled to rank this yard among our permanent manufacturing establishments.

Among the new things in Grand Haven we can mention that Messrs. Longmore & McCurdy of Milwaukee have provided a pleasure resort for the citizens of that city during the summer months, on Lake avenue, about half way between the city and the beach. They intend to keep it in first-class style, beautify nature's bountiful gifts in the grove, affording amusement of almost every description for young and old, and some appropriate refreshments for those wishing it. Whether it will be carried on on the total abstinence plan, or not, we were not able to ascertain definitely.

DURING a visit to the neighboring Village of Zeeland we noticed the steady progress and development of the business driven by De Pree, Schram & Co. Besides their large wagon making business they are extensively engaged in the manufacture of wooden pumps, and have been successful enough to need another large shop for the painting department. We hope they will keep on prospering and extending, and find their business remunerative. The new drug store of Mr. De Krul will be occupied next week, and the new hardware store of the Messrs. De Pree is almost ready for occupation. The whole appearance of the village was indicative of steady progress.

EMPEROR William, of Germany, is recovering fast, according to the latest dispatches.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., June 13, 1878: Geo. Cole, V. Brown.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A MALDEN school-teacher kept a youth fifteen minutes after school, and the boy asked her to make it half an hour, as he thought she was the "prettiest teacher in town."

The cold weather of the last few days has materially damaged the young corn in some localities, in the interior. Around Black Lake, however, and near this city we have not heard of any frost.

The letting of the new grain elevator will be done this week, and parties wishing to bid, can still do so, by leaving their bids at the drug store of Mr. H. Walsh, this evening. The building will be one story and a basement and 80x40 feet.

The new school law proposed in Ohio contains this provision: "No pupil in said (public) school shall be required, against the wishes of its parents or guardians, to pursue any study other than orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar."

JEFFERSON Davis has been awarded by the Mississippi Court of Appeals a large plantation for which he once paid his brother but did not secure a legal transfer, and which his brother (now dead) afterwards sold to a negro for \$300,000. This makes Davis a rich man.

WHAT is the use of being bothered by potato-bugs, when you can get a "Pest Poison" that will beat anything in the market to destroy vermin. This poison is highly recommended by all who have tried it, and is said to be far more efficacious than Paris Green. It is for sale in the store of Mr. J. Van Landegend.

The results of the elections in Belgium show that the Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Representatives, and three in the Senate. It is stated that the ministers have already resigned. The Liberals are rejoicing. Ghent and Antwerp are decorated with flags. The affairs of the government are progressing very satisfactorily.

The Indians have commenced depredations anew in the far west, as will be seen by glancing over the dispatches on the inside of this paper, and another protracted Indian war seems eminent. Mr. Thos. S. Purdy, well known here as usher in the M. E. Church, received the news yesterday that his oldest brother was killed, fighting as a volunteer to repel the onslaught of the Bannock Indians.

Those interested in the railroad laws in this and other counties will feel anxious to learn the fate of their titles to the lands so occupied, and we notice among the congressional proceedings that at an evening session the bill releasing all reversionary claim and interest of the United States in certain lands granted to the state of Michigan by the act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, was passed. It now goes to the Senate.

The latest congressional news informs us that the Senate has actually passed the river and harbor appropriation bill, not alone, but has increased the ridiculously high figure of over \$7,000,000, to over \$9,000,000, by raising some figures and adding new schemes to the original bill. It now goes back to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the Senate amendments, when that is done, it will go to the President for his signature, and when it becomes a law, our harbor—Black Lake harbor—will get \$12,000 of that amount.

Now then neighbor, drop your "smee-schrieff" for a little while and take your dictionary. On the 4th column of the 2nd page of your issue of the 11th inst., you have translated an article about one Caldwell, who, after killing his wife, three children and sister-in-law, attempted to kill himself, and finally succeeded in throwing himself through the roof of the gin-house; this word *gin-house* our neighbor (De Hollander) translates into a *jenever* (liquor) house—making a building containing a cotton-gin, and other machinery, appear as a warehouse for liquor.

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

ARRIVED.

June 10—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 16 kegs white lead 1 brl linseed oil, 21 pkgs mds.

" 10— " R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, light.

" 12—Schr. Tri Color, Milwaukee, 80 brl salt, 500 lbs tobacco, 350 bris.

" 12—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 1 brl linseed oil, 6 brl Rosin, 15 kegs white lead, 28 pkgs mds.

" 13— " R. T. Rogers, Saugatuck, light.

" 14—Schr. Wollin, Chicago, light.

" 14—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, sundries.

CLEARED.

June 7—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 10 bris flour, 1,321 r. r. ties.

" 10— " R. T. Rogers, Chicago, 10 pkgs mds.

" 10— " M. Groh, Chicago, 10 cds bark, 8 m ft oak lumber, 721 r. r. ties, 21 carboys.

" 12—Schr. Tri-color, Chicago, 36 m ft hard wood lumber.

" 12—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 168 hemlock ties 20 m ft oak lumber, 145 m shingles 13 pkgs furniture.

" 13— " R. T. Rogers, Douglas, 6 cultivators.

" 14—Schr. Wollin, Racine, 25 m ft oak lumber 300 oak ties.

## Holland Marble Works.

CORNER CEDAR & EIGHTH STREETS.

**Luce & Perkins,**  
Manufacturers of  
**TABLETS, HEADSTONES  
MONUMENTS**

And all kinds of  
**CEMETERY WORK  
IN STONE.**

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

**All Work Warranted and  
Prices Low.**

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 26 1877.

Call at the  
**Meat Market**

OF  
**J. KUITTE**

For the best kind of  
**Fresh and altered Meats.**

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

**Come and examine my  
STOCK.**

**J. KUITTE**  
EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.  
5-15w

**W. & H. ELFERDINK'S  
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,**

—AT—  
NO. 22 RIVER STREET,  
**Holland, - - - Michigan**

The above firm make a specialty of custom work. Guarantee satisfaction. Their prices are low enough to compete with any house in the city. They keep constantly on hand a choice variety of Ladies and Children shoes and gaiters.

**Repairing neatly done and at  
Short Notice.**  
W. & H. ELFERDINK.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**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, 1878. 6-15.

**RIDLEY HALL.**

**A HOME SCHOOL.**

**E. BAUDER, A. M., Principal.**

Assisted by Mrs. BAUDER and DAUGHTERS, with other Experienced Teachers.  
Now open—Pupils admitted at any time. Course of Instruction embraces English, Mathematics, Ancient and modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.  
For catalogue or admission, apply to the Principal at FENTON, GENESSEE CO. MICH.

**BEST** business you can engage in. \$5 to \$30 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address BIRKIN & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-15

**Farm for Sale.**

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 42-15

## A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—  
**BOOTS & SHOES**

—Just received at—  
**E. HEROLD,**

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

**CALL AND SEE US.**

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

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

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

DEALER IN

**Boots and Shoes**

**Rubbers, Slippers, etc.**

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

**Makes Custom Work a  
Specialty.**

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

**CROCKERY!**

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.  
HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1877.

I have engaged the services of

**Mr. J. A. Griffin,**

of New York City,

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

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

Call soon and take the first choice, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.**

**S. QUINCEY WILLIAMS,**

Importer of  
**English and Scotch Ales,**

—AND—  
**GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT,**

In bulk and in Bottle.

**No. 100 Monroe Street,  
Grand Rapids, Mich.**

Also Agent for Robert Smith Brewery, N. W. cor. of 6th and Minor streets, Philadelphia. Mr. Robert Smith, has succeeded in making and introducing an Ale, which he calls "India Pale Ale," and has succeeded so well that it is highly recommended as a tonic for weak persons.

A splendid stock of Cigars and other liquors always on hand.

10-15

**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 intrusted 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. JACOB VAN PUTTEN. 2-15



# EVERY YEAR.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

The spring has less of brightness  
Every year;  
And the snow a ghostlier whiteness  
Every year;  
Nor do summer's flowers quicken  
Nor autumn's fruitage thicken  
As they once did, for we sicken  
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,  
Every year;  
As the heart and soul grow older,  
Every year.  
I care not now for dancing,  
Or for eyes with passion glancing;  
Love is less and less entrancing  
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended,  
Every year;  
Of the joys of friendship ended,  
Every year;  
Of the ties that will might bind me  
Until time to death resigned me,  
My infirmities remind me,  
Every year.

Oh! how sad to look before us,  
Every year;  
While the cloud grows darker o'er us  
Every year!  
When we see the blossoms faded,  
That to bloom we might have aided,  
And immortal garlands braided,  
Every year.

To the past go more, dead faces,  
Every year;  
Come no new ones in their places,  
Every year.  
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us;  
In the evening's dusk they greet us,  
And to come to them entreat us,  
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,  
"Every year;  
You are more alone," they tell us,  
"Every year.  
You can win no new affection;  
You have only recollection,  
Deeper sorrow and dejection,  
Every year."

Thank God! no clouds are shifting,  
Every year;  
O'er the land to which we're drifting,  
Every year.  
No losses there will grieve us,  
Nor loving faces leave us,  
Nor death of friends bereave us,  
Every year.

## FOOLISH DUEL.

The Sequel of a Students' Dinner.

Seventeen years ago I was a student at the University of Paris. We were a gay set, who frequented the restaurant of my esteemed friend Adolphe Bauleau, who has now been dead some five years. Poor Adolphe! The politest of Frenchmen and most obliging of landlords; his wines were always good, and his dishes unexceptionable. Peace to his ashes! I well remember the last dinner I took at his house, not so much from the delicacy of the viands and the perfection of the cookery, which latter exceeded anything in the Quartier Latin, as from an occurrence of which I was an unwilling spectator, and to a certain extent a participant in.

It was the last day of my university life; and, in commemoration of three years of companionship with some of the noblest hearts I had ever met, I gave an entertainment to my intimates, and Bauleau's was the place selected for the meeting. Our party consisted of but twelve, myself included; and 6 o'clock was named for sitting down to the table.

At 5:30 o'clock we were mostly all assembled, as I had specially insisted on punctuality, and no one wished to disappoint me. The intervening moments passed away in pleasant chat concerning the manifold incidents of our student life—forever past on my part—until the hands of the clock proclaimed the hour appointed, at which instant the head waiter entered the apartment and announced dinner. Upon counting noses we found there was but one absentee, Victor Lemoyne; and, as he was generally behindhand in everything, I was not much surprised, although a little vexed.

"Well," said Jules Laroque, "are we to wait for Lemoyne until the soup gets cold?"

"By no means," replied Maurice Delavigne. "Victor Lemoyne merely stays away to be consistent. Were he to arrive in time his tardiness would be lost."

There was a general laugh at this sally, which, however, had hardly died away when the door opened, and in stalked Lemoyne, and with him a stranger, a young man of about his own age, whom he introduced as the Count de Vautrin. There was no necessity for further delay, and we immediately adjourned to the dinner-table, which I had ordered to be set in the second story back room overlooking the garden, where our festivity would not be interrupted by the noise and bustle of the street. We reached the room, and had all taken our seats, with the exception of Maurice Delavigne, who remained standing, and with good reason, too—every place was occupied.

"How now, waiter," exclaimed he, with mock gravity; "am I to eat on my feet?"

"A mistake of mine, monsieur," replied that worthy functionary; "I thought I had covers for twelve."

"So you did," answered Maurice, "but there are thirteen of us."

The fresh cover was brought. Delavigne ensconced himself snugly upon my left, and the dinner then proceeded.

Frenchmen are the most companionable fellows in the world, and by the time the second basket of champagne had been opened no happier party could have been found within the walls of Paris. As the liquor began to take effect, the fun became fast and furious.

At first we contented ourselves with singing and shouting; but gradually became more and more reckless; we threw the fruit, of which Adolphe had provided a plentiful supply, at the pictures which adorned the walls. Finally, Delavigne leaped upon the table with a champagne bottle in each hand, and commenced a wild, extravagant dance, in which he was joined by several others, while the rest indulged in the same fantastic gyrations on the floor, yelling all the time at the top of their voices.

It was at this moment that Bauleau (the landlord) entered. He said not-

ing about the destruction of his china and pictures, for which he knew he would be paid, but he besought us in the most heartrending tones to moderate our glee. The gendarmes, he said, would be in the house in five minutes, and, after arresting us, would revoke his license.

The poor fellow was actually pale with fright; and, heated as I was, I deemed it my duty to second his exhortation, and had already begun, when Maurice Delavigne, with an air of drunken gravity perfectly irresistible, advanced to the side of the trembling boniface, and, seizing him by the ear with a firm hand, led him to the door, and, having placed him outside, looked it and put the key in his pocket. Poor Adolphe piteously murmured something about his wife and children as he was being ejected, but it availed him nothing.

The little episode which I have just described had the effect of momentarily arresting our frenzy, and when Delavigne returned to the table and demanded our attention there was a profound silence.

"Gentlemen," said he, "are you aware of the superstition which attaches to a dinner party of thirteen?"

No one spoke, and he continued: "It is this, that before the year is out one of the number will die a violent death."

The silence seemed to grow more intense, and after a short pause he spoke again: "I propose that we adjourn from this apartment to the nearest billiard saloon, and there pair off in couples for the purpose of playing. At the end of the first series of games there will be six losers. Let them pair off and play again, and so continue in the same manner until only one is left, who shall play the final game with the odd man, and the loser, whoever he may be, shall challenge some stranger to fight him a duel this very night. By so doing we give destiny a chance to settle the affair at once; and if she fails to do so, why, it's her fault, not ours. What say you, gentlemen, to the proposition?"

"Agreed! agreed!" resounded on every side, and we sprung at once for our hats.

"Open the door, Maurice!" shouted a dozen voices; "you have the key!"

"Gentlemen," responded he, "have you no regard for the feelings of our host? What! would you rush down stairs helter-skelter, at the imminent risk of disturbing the virtuous slumbers of Madame Bauleau and her charming infant? For shame! Observe me, and profit by my example."

Even as he spoke, he rushed to one of the windows, tore down the curtains, threw up the sash, and leaped out fearlessly into the gloom. We all followed him, and in the twinkling of an eye found ourselves in the garden.

It was a clear fall of fourteen feet, but, the soil being moist and soft, luckily no one was hurt. We struggled on, still following the leadership of Maurice, over a wilderness of vines and flower-beds, until we reached the low wall upon our right; and, scrambling over it, we found ourselves in a narrow alley which led out into the thoroughfare upon which Bauleau's restaurant fronted.

"Select your partners!" exclaimed Maurice, in his clear, ringing tones; and each one locked arms with whoever chanced to be nearest to him.

Delavigne himself being my most immediate neighbor, I took his, and so reached the open street.

Once there, I bethought me of his great skill as a billiard player, which I had once or twice been a witness of, and regretted that I had not selected some one else; but it was too late to repent, and so I said nothing. On consulting our watches we found that it was half-past 11, being a full hour later than any of us had supposed.

A walk of ten minutes brought us to Toison d'Or, at that time one of the most elegant saloons in Paris. It was in the second story of the building, the floor above being occupied as a fencing gallery. Once inside, no time was lost in idle preparation, but, selecting six contiguous tables, we began our play at once. Delavigne, who knew that I was no match for him, insisted upon giving me odds; but, as I resolutely refused to accept of any, he was perforce obliged to play me even.

I was in that state of nervous excitement which, so far from diminishing my skill, actually assisted it, and I exceeded myself; while Maurice, although to all appearance playing with great care, counted very slowly. The consequence was that, much to my surprise, I won the game.

For his second trial he paired off with Laroque, who was even a worse player than myself; and yet, strange to say, Delavigne was again beaten. He experienced a similar fate at the hands of each of his antagonists, and finally was left alone to play the last game of the series with the "odd man," which unenviable position had been selected, from choice, by the young stranger whom Lemoyne had introduced as the Count de Vautrin.

The chances had narrowed down to two men. It was to be either the stranger or my friend, and a strong forboding as to the result took possession of me, when the Count, having taken off his coat and selected a cue, advanced to the head of the table and spoke thus: "Monsieur Delavigne, I have narrowly observed your play, and feel convinced that to equalize the contest between us you should have the odds of at least one-half the game, which I beg you will allow me to give you."

He ceased, and there was a murmur of approbation among the students at this generosity—the more commendable when the stake which depended on the issue of the game was taken into consideration.

Maurice bowed, and replied: "Sir, I

thank you for your courtesy, but I cannot accept of any odds, and, notwithstanding your estimate of my play, I think you will find that I need none."

Not a word more was spoken, but the balls were placed in position and the game began. It did not require half-a-dozen shots for me to perceive that the Count was one of the finest amateurs I had ever seen. His conception and execution were both excellent, and would have reflected no discredit upon the first professional in France.

But what positively astonished me was that in every respect Delavigne seemed to be his equal. His play was magnificent; and in a few moments the table was completely surrounded by spectators, attracted by the extraordinary skill displayed on both sides. As the contest progressed, it was impossible to decide which had the advantage; first one was ahead, then the other; and, finally, as the termination drew near, so evenly were they matched that the Count needed but one to complete his score, Maurice only wanted three.

It was the crisis of the game, and the excitement of the students was terrible. That of the other spectators seemed hardly less intense, although we alone knew of the terrible duty devolving upon the final loser. It was plain to me that Delavigne—the generous fellow—had purposely allowed us to beat him, in order to take the whole burden upon his own shoulders.

I blamed myself deeply for not having discovered it in time for remonstrance, which was now too late, and so I held my peace. It was the Count de Vautrin's play; and, as the balls were rather awkwardly placed, he did not attempt to add to his score, but played what is technically known as "safety," and left them in a position from which it is almost impossible to effect a count. Maurice looked anxious, but, after a long and careful survey of the table, seized his cue firmly, and, by one of the most brilliant shots I had ever seen, made a carom on the two reds, and so ended the game.

The Count laid his cue upon the table, and said, smilingly, "Monsieur, I must congratulate you; I considered myself the first amateur player in Paris, but I find that I have, at least, one superior."

His opponent bowed, and attributed his success more to good fortune than any superiority of skill.

It was getting late, and the frequenters had mostly departed, so that a number scarcely greater than that of our own party was all that remained in the entire saloon.

De Vautrin replaced his coat, and having lit a cigar strayed leisurely round the room, and eventually halted in front of a cavalry Major, who sat dozing in an arm-chair with an expression of somniferous bliss upon his bronzed features positively touching.

"Sir!" said the Count. "Sir!" and he shook him violently by the shoulder. The warrior opened his blood-shot eyes and glared fiercely upon his interrogator.

"I trust you will pardon me, sir," resumed Count de Vautrin, "for this unseemly interruption; but the fact of the matter is, I am under the necessity of fighting somebody, and attracted by the singular beauty of your features" (the Major was frightfully ugly) "I have made bold to disturb you in order that you become my opponent."

"Sir," responded the incensed cavalryman, "you are a fool!"

"Oh, I understand; you wish a reason," retorted the Count, in the most courteous of tones. "You shall have it."

And, without more ado, he reached forth his hand, and seizing the son of Mars by his nose, which was very prominent, gave it so vigorous a tweak that for a moment I verily believed he must have pulled a portion of it from his face. He immediately leaped to the further side of a billiard table; and it was well he did so, for the now thoroughly aroused soldier sprang to his feet, and, had not some half dozen of us interfered, he would certainly have throttled his insulter on the spot.

I never saw a man so enraged. He literally foamed at the mouth, and our united efforts were hardly sufficient to prevent his breaking away. Finally, seeing that his attempts to release himself were ineffectual, he gave his word to commit no immediate violence, and we loosened our hold.

Count de Vautrin, who had been regarding the whole scene with the utmost nonchalance, now advanced, and said, extending his card, "There, sir, you will find my name and address. You shall have satisfaction."

"Here, sir—here, on this spot!" hissed the Major, trembling all over with passion.

The proprietor of the establishment, attracted by the commotion, came up at this moment and interfered. He besought us to take our differences somewhere else, and informed us, besides, that if we persisted in making his saloon the scene of a duel he would be under the necessity of sending for the police.

During the harangue I noticed that Laroque spoke in an undertone to several of the students, who immediately went and posted themselves in front of the large double doors which constituted the only entrance to the place. At its conclusion he detained the landlord by the skirts of his coat, and thus addressed the spectators of this singular scene, who did not number more than twenty-five, our own party included: "Messieurs," he said, "if a gentleman be insulted, is it not eminently just and proper that he should demand satisfaction upon the very spot of the affront?"

"Yea, yea!" shouted several voices.

"You see the sentiment of the company, landlord," continued Jules, "after which I trust your good taste will prevent your calling for the police. Should you persist in so doing we will

be under the unpleasant necessity of gagging you. So make your choice."

The proprietor, seeing no other alternative, gracefully acquiesced, and took a chair to witness the proceedings.

"Now, lads," exclaimed Laroque, "no time is to be lost. Delavigne, in the fencing gallery above you will find plenty of foils. Take the two which are crossed on the eastern wall. They have no buttons, and will suit your purpose better."

Maurice sped away on his mission, while the rest of the students busied themselves closing the window curtains to prevent observation from the neighboring houses, and extinguishing all the gas jets except two very brilliant ones in the center of the room, distant from each other about twelve feet.

Then, still acting under the direction of Jules Laroque, they gathered round one of the billiard-tables, and, lifting it bodily from the floor, placed it midway between the two jets. It was not until that moment I comprehended his intention. They were to fight on the billiard-table.

Maurice by this time had returned with the foils, which he delivered into the hands of Laroque, who, after examining them, offered one to the Count. But he declined, saying in a low, clear voice, which every one heard, "No. Let the Major choose first. I always give beauty the preference."

The cavalryman ground his teeth, but said nothing, and, having selected one of the weapons, the other was handed to Count de Vautrin, who, after looking at it narrowly and bending it in various ways, threw off his coat, and, whispering a few words to Lemoyne—instructions, probably, in case of the affair terminating fatally for him—sprung lightly upon the table. The Major was in position equally as quick, and, as the two opponents stood confronting each other, I could not help being struck at the immense disparity of size between them. The soldier was a tall, powerfully-built fellow, certainly over six feet, with the arm and chest of a Hercules, while his antagonist was a slight, elegantly-shaped man of not more than five-feet-eight, with a face that would have been actually effeminate had not its softness of expression been redeemed by the firm set of the upper lip, and the bold, fearless expression of the eyes.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?" exclaimed Laroque.

A sharp, quick "Yes!" came from their lips simultaneously.

"Then," said he, "en garde!" And even as he spoke the two blades crossed with the rapidity of thought, and the contest began.

There was none of that graceful preliminary play, so common among swordsmen, for the purpose of ascertaining the strong and weak points of an adversary; but it was a duel to the death from the first thrust.

To my mind the Major seemed the better fencer, handling his weapon as if it had been a feather, and thrusting hither and thither at all parts of his opponent's body, with a fierceness of rapidity which I had never seen surpassed. I marveled, in fact, how they could be avoided; and they were—parried every one with a neatness and address that challenged the admiration of all.

The combat had been progressing some four or five minutes, when the Major, carried away in the ardor of his attempt to break through his antagonist's guard, for a moment threw himself out of position.

De Vautrin, who up to this moment had been acting principally on the defensive, now totally changed his tactics, and assailed his huge antagonist with a vigor and ferocity more than equal to his own. His thrusts, which were principally for the face, were directed by a hand so strong and true that twice he broke the skin of the Major's cheek and once pricked his neck.

The moment was one of horrible interest to all. Suddenly, on returning from a lunge at tierce, the Count threw open his guard; whether designedly or not I never knew, but his opponent saw it, and, quick as thought, thrust for the undefended spot. De Vautrin did not attempt to parry, but, by a dexterous half-wheel of his body, received in his arm the point intended for his heart, and at the same moment struck his own bill-deep through the cavalryman's broad breast. A convulsive shudder passed through the soldier's frame, and, straightening himself at his full height, he fell backward from the table into the gloom, which opened to receive him like a grave.

I shall never forget the dull, heavy thud of his body as it smote the floor. Lemoyne assisted the Count from the table, and bandaged his arm with his handkerchief.

Having hung his coat over his shoulders, Count de Vautrin advanced to the proprietor, and, putting his purse into his hand, desired him not to call the police for ten minutes; having done which, he politely bade us good morning, and quitted the saloon in company with Lemoyne. We examined the ill-fated Major, but he was stone-dead. The weapon had passed directly through his heart.

Two days afterward I left France, nor have I ever visited it since; but were I to live a thousand years, I should never forget the awful solemnity of the scene associated with my last dinner in Paris.

DUBLIN has a bad reputation for drunkenness, but it must be conceded that if its greatest brewers and distillers derive their vast wealth from sources which do harm, they are unexampled among men in this line of business for munificence. Sir B. Guinness' magnificent restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, has been surpassed by Mr. Roe, the distiller, who has spent \$1,000,000 on the complete restoration of Christ Church, the other Protestant cathedral in that city.

## THE GATHERED ROSE.

Only a rose-bud sweet and fair,  
Down by the road-side growing,  
Of other flowers, rich and rare  
And cultured, little knowing;  
Content its blushing face to hide;  
Among its own leaves, when straying  
Bees came wandering side by side  
With zephyrs idly playing.—

The rose-bud bloomed out at last  
Into the perfect flower,  
And, plucked by one who sauntered past  
Ere it had bloomed an hour,  
Was tossed ere long aside, poor thing,  
Which sweeter grew when dying,  
And left, all crushed and withering,  
Upon the road-side lying.

You understand, you say, with scorn,  
While listening to my story?  
You know which rose, one summer morn,  
You robbed of all its glory?  
Ah, man, the heart you cast away  
When so it served your pleasure,  
My own, for many and many a day,  
Had worshipped without measure.

She knew it not. I was not worth  
The love you held so lightly;  
But I could lift her from the earth,  
The flower once blooming brightly—  
The rose you threw away—ah, yes—  
Again to toy with—never!  
But mine, to worship and to bless,  
To keep and hold forever.

—Harper's Weekly.

## PITH AND POINT.

BERRY nice—The strawberry.

A SPARK air-rester—The lovers' gate.

MUSICAL morality—An upright piano.

POCKET-BOOKS are worn shorter this season.

WHERE there's a will there's a plea of insanity.

A MAN never uses his thumb nail for a screw-driver but once.

NEVER give way to despair, for despair will never give way to you.

WHEN is a literary work like smoke? When it comes in volumes.

CIRCUMSTANCES do not make a man half as often as a clean shirt.

How often do we find that a man's better-half gives him no quarter.

NEVER put off till to-morrow what can be just as well done the day after.

THE mysteries of the future—The next fashionable dresses and bonnets.

WHY are the young ladies given to blushing? Because it's a becoming red.

WHY is a gamut like a gambling saloon? Because it's full of sharps and flats.

A BALTIMORE man has invented a new paper collar, which he calls the Worm, because it will turn.

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts."

SOMEBODY has taken the trouble to write a book about "How to Find the Stars." Don't wait to read it—step on a bit of orange-peel.

SCIENTIFIC agriculturists speak of the "fruit belt" of the South. It is where green apples strike the small boy.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

SAYS the Albany *Argus*: "A coquette is a rose-bush from which each young bean plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband."

"HAVE you ever read 'The Tale of a Bumble Bee?'" asked George of Sarah Jane. "No," said she, as she turned he color of real paint; "but I've felt em."

A MISSISSIPPI Judge was just saying that no one but a coward would carry a pistol, when his own fell from his pocket, was discharged, and the bullet hit a lawyer in the leg.

"WHAT!" said one to a miser, "you have never written poetry?" "Never. In the first place I don't know how, and then think of the incomplete lines—such a waste of paper!"

A KANSAS schoolma'am has introduced a new feature in her school. When one of the girls misses a word, a boy who spells it gets permission to kiss her. As a result, the girls are becoming very poor spellers, while the boys are improving.

In the following love couplet there is a great paucity of words, but as much meaning as there is in many most-moving love songs that have a fashionable run:

I looked and loved, and loved and looked, and looked and loved again;  
But looked and loved, and loved and looked, and looked and loved in vain.

"ARE you trying to raise a mustache, my son?" kindly inquired a heavily-whiskered father, the other morning, observing the young man scraping his face "in the place where the hair ought to grow." "Yes, sir," replied the boy; "since you failed, its about all I can raise."

BUT as the season wears away,  
The bee ecstatic hums,  
And with his orderiferous blasts  
The squealish squabbug comes—  
Aha, the squeamish squabbug squats  
Or squirms upon the squill;  
Or squirts his equite at squabbling squibs,  
That think to use him ill!  
And so the squabbug comes and goes,  
While nature seems to hold her nose.

"ENOUGH! enough! Take him off, gentlemen, take him off!" yelled the bottom man in a fight before the second blow was delivered. "What made you give up so soon? You could have licked him easy by holding out a little," said one of the bystanders to the man as he stood with trembling knees after being released from his antagonist. "What made you holler 'enough' so quick?" "Do you think I'm a darned glutton, and don't know when I've got enough?" said the defeated party as he limped away, holding his sore jaw.—*Breakfast Table.*

The mining and manufacturing of the phosphate rock in South Carolina has become one of the leading and most important interests of the State. From small beginnings the shipment and manufacture has risen in nine years to the large amount of 199,086 tons in 1877-78, of which 115,065 were shipped to foreign ports, 64,486 tons coastwise, and 16,695 tons were consumed by home manufacturers.



## DIFFICULT ADVERTISING.

How It Is Done in the London Times.  
[London Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

I recently had occasion to insert an advertisement in the London Times, and I cannot say that the arrangements for accommodating the advertising public are based upon much regard for the advertiser. I was anxious to have my advertisement inserted in Friday's or Saturday's paper, so, about half-past 6 o'clock Thursday evening, I took a 'bus for Ludgate Circus, and walked thence to Printing-House Square. Here, to my astonishment, I found the office closed, and, after much trouble, I learned that no advertisements were taken after 6 o'clock in the evening. When I remembered that the Tribune will take "ads" up to midnight, I could not feel in a good humor with a paper that closed its doors at the absurd hour of 6 o'clock; but there was nothing to be done but to go home and return next day. So, about 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, I again went to the Times office with my advertisement, and joined a throng of about thirty people in the handsome counting-room. There were just two clerks to attend to us, and so we waited our turns patiently. Now, if any one imagines that these two clerks attended the public with anything like the promptitude and rapidity shown in the Tribune's business office, he little knows the incapacity of the English clerk. If a reprint "ad" was handed in, the clerk would leisurely count the lines and then go through some abstruse mental calculation for about three minutes before announcing the amount to be paid. Then he would fill out a receipt, copy it upon the "stub" of the receipt book, and lazily make change for the advertiser. The charge per line was one shilling, and, to an ordinary observer, there would seem to be little difficulty in estimating the cost, when the reprint showed the number of lines; but, from the time taken, I felt convinced that the clerks had strict instructions to do all their multiplication by logarithms. But, when my manuscript copy was handed in, the clerk first glanced at me as if he thought I had intentionally given him a task beyond his powers; then he counted the words as if his existence depended upon the act; but, when he had gone over them twice, just as I was expecting him to tell me the number of lines and the price, he suddenly hurried off to one of the bookkeepers, or higher clerks, to get his opinion. And then the two of them wrestled with that advertisement as if it had been written in Sanscrit or Chocaw, until I began to think that perhaps the paper upon which it was written was not the right size or color, or that some other absurd rule of the office had not been observed in writing it. Finally he came back and said the price would be 13 shillings, and then he handed the paper back to me, as if he thought such a price would be too much for my finances.

"What am I to do with it?" I asked.  
"Oh! take it to the Address and Inquiry Office, at the other side of the 'all, and get it registered."

So I crossed the hall and presented the advertisement to another clerk, and he made an entry in a book, wrote B 181 as the address to which answers were to be sent, gave me a ticket with that letter and number, and—charged me sixpence for each insertion of the advertisement. On returning to the first clerk I again had to wait my turn, and, when at last I succeeded in leaving the advertisement, paying the price asked and getting a receipt, I had spent just twenty-three minutes in the office, although my "ad" was written out when I arrived. The "Address and Inquiry Office" is simply a device to extort additional sixpences, and it is double-barreled in its method. In the first place, if you want letters to be sent to the Times office, you must pay sixpence for that privilege for each insertion of the "ad." Then, instead of being allowed to put simply the words, "Address B 181, Times Office," you must write out a formula like this, "Address B 181, Address and Inquiry Office, the Times Office, E. C., London." This long address makes just about a full line, and it is, therefore, nearly twice as long as necessary. Of course, it frequently makes an advertisement a line longer than it would be if a shorter address were used, and it, therefore, adds that much to the tax on advertisers.

Well, perhaps it may be imagined that my tribulations with regard to that advertisement were over; I confess that I thought so, and, although I had a strong suspicion that I had been overcharged, I knew I could get that rectified after it was published; but I little knew what manner of men I had to deal with. Saturday noon I searched the Times for my advertisement, but I found it not. When finally satisfied that it was not in the paper, I started off to the office in righteous indignation, and began to show my wrath to the clerk at once.

"I left an advertisement yesterday for to-day's Times," I remarked, "and it was not inserted."

"Further desk on the left," was the reply, before I had stated my whole grievance.

To the further desk on the left I went, and presented my case to a very feeble-minded youth. He examined the number of my receipt, overhauled two books on a distant desk, and finally came back to me in triumph.

"Why, you didn't send your advertisement in until yesterday afternoon."

"Certainly not," I replied, "but I expected it to be printed in this morning's paper."

"Hoh! now, you can't get an advertisement in the next day, you know, unless it is left here before noon—and not always then."

Of course expostulation was useless, and I retired, convinced that the privilege of advertising in the London Times was evidently so highly regarded by the British public that they would submit

to any kind of nonsensical regulations and inconvenience in return for the gracious concession on the part of the publishers that their advertisements be printed.

When my advertisement was taken I had a strong suspicion that it would not make more than twelve lines at the outside, and, when I found that it made only eleven—two less than the clerk's estimate—I felt naturally vexed at the necessity of going back to demand the two shillings which I had overpaid; but I soon found that this was another custom of the office—namely, to overestimate the length of all advertisements, in order to make certain that it shall not be underestimated; then, if the advertiser does not find it convenient to reclaim the one or two shillings overcharge, the office is the gainer to that amount. I say that it is a custom of the office, for I saw at least a dozen persons at the desk on the same errand as myself, and there was one clerk constantly busy in looking up these mistakes and refunding the small amounts overpaid. One man brought receipts for more than a dozen advertisements, on every one of which there had been an over-payment, and, simply laying down his receipts, he remarked, "Refund," in a matter-of-course way, which showed it to be a usual thing. Just imagine the "blessing" the Tribune counting-room clerks would receive if they habitually made overestimates in the length of advertisements!

### A Phenomenal Storm.

A correspondent, describing the effects of the late terrible cyclone that laid waste the town of Richmond, Ray county, Mo., killing eighteen people, says: The stories that are told of the force of the storm seem incredible. The trail of the cyclone was swept clean of trees and shrubs as well as buildings. Horses, cattle, and hogs were whirled away or left dead on the ground where the storm struck them. The streets of Richmond are still strewed with fragments of wagons, and the bodies of thirty horses have been hauled away from the town. In one instance a team of horses and a wagon were lifted from the ground and dropped into the branches of a large oak, which was not prostrated. Were it not so serious, there are features of the storm's fury which sound funny. Half a dozen country stores were destroyed and their contents scattered. Bolts of cloth, shoes, and such things have been found as far as fourteen miles northeast of Richmond. Trees were carried through the air. One of them struck a young medical student named Campbell, who had gone out of a building for safety, and killed him outright. Men were lifted up and carried through the air, and in one case a man was let down 100 feet from where he started. His shoes were torn from his feet, but he sustained no injury beyond a few bruises. The Baptist and Presbyterian churches were completely torn to pieces, and the large bell on the Presbyterian church, weighing 1,800 pounds, was carried across the street. An eye-witness of the formation and approach of the cyclone, who was just off the track of it, says that at a point seemingly about five miles southwest of the city he saw a little black spot about the size of a man's hand circling and waving furiously. It increased and took the shape of a large funnel, and seemed to rise from the earth until it had a circuit of about 150 yards. When it reached a point a mile from the town it stood on a hill, but continued to circle and roar furiously. At length it sped onward until it reached the southwest corner of the town. The havoc and desolation which then ensued are beyond description. Not a house is left to mark that once beautiful portion of the town. Houses were blown over houses. There is not a single foundation that was not swept away.

### Hints About Water.

No water that has stood in open vessels during the night should be used for drinking or cooking. By exposure to the air it has lost its "aeration," and has absorbed many of the dust-germs floating in the apartment. If convenience requires water to be kept in vessels for several hours before use, it should be covered, unless the vessels are tight. Wherever practical, all distributing reservoirs should be covered. Filtering always adds to the purity of water. Drinking water should not be taken from lakes or rivers on a low level. Surface water, or water in lakes, pools or rivers which receive the surface wash, should be avoided as much as possible. Do not drink much water at a time. More than two tumblers full should not be taken at a meal. Do not drink between meals unless to quench thirst, as excess of water weakens the gastric juices and overworks the kidneys. Excessive potations, whether of water or other fluid, relax the stomach, impair its secretions, and paralyze its movements. By drinking little at a time the injury is avoided.

### What Charley Ross Has Done for Homeless Boys.

Poor little Charley Ross did not suffer in vain, after all, for his misfortune has been the means of bringing good luck to very many little boys, who otherwise, in all probability, would have led lives of misery. In the course of his investigations Mr. Christian K. Ross has examined 497 boys, all of whom were supposed to be the missing Charley. All of these save three, who had been stolen, were friendless scraps of humanity, drifting homelessly over the face of the earth, and through the publicity gained for them by being mistaken for the lost son of Mr. Ross, the great majority of them were provided by charitable people with comfortable homes. It should be some consolation to Mr. Ross that his quest, while useless to himself, has been so fraught with good to others.—Philadelphia Times.

Evil May day (May 1, 1517) was thus called on account of the violence of the apprentices and populace of London, directed against foreigners, particularly the French. The rioters were headed by one Lincoln, who, with fifteen others, was hanged; and 400 more in their shirts, and bound with ropes, and haltered about their necks, were carried to Westminster, but upon crying "Mercy, mercy!" they were all pardoned by the King, Henry VIII.

FRANCIS CARROW's treatment of a Pittsfield girl was outrageous. He married her in April, and hanged himself in May, leaving his six children by a former wife on her hands.

### Dooley's Yeast Powder.

There is, probably, no other baking powder manufactured that has become so much of a household word as DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. For twenty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily testify fully to its merits.

Don't FORGET that the country is full of tramps and thieves, and that you ought to be provided with a weapon of defense. See advertisement in another column headed "Don't Forget It."

We still assert that Heart Disease can be cured, and ask you to read this:

I was afflicted for several years with Palpitation of the Heart, attended with dizziness and gradually increasing debility. For more than two years I was subjected to severe darting pains through the heart, followed by a sense of suffocation and difficulty of breathing, threatening instant death. For eight months I was unable to lie down, but was obliged to sit bolted up in bed, or in my chair, through the night. When asleep the motion of the heart would often stop, causing me to wake suddenly, gasping, distressed, and reaching out from getting necessary rest. I was very much reduced in flesh and strength, and had given up all hope of permanent relief, when I was induced by a friend to try the efficacy of the HEART REGULATOR. By the use of a few bottles I was restored to my usual health, and, for the last ten years, I have suffered no severe attacks. I cheerfully and gratefully recommend its use to all persons afflicted with Disease of the Heart.

Wm. S. P. REED, Concord, N. H.

The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—CHILL CURE!—SAFE AND SURE!—Dr. Wilhoff's Tonic is curative and protective. It will cure Chills and protect from further attacks. Its reputation is established. Its composition is simple and scientific. It contains no poison. It acts promptly and its effects are permanent. It is cheap, because it saves doctors' bills. It is harmless, speedy in action and delightful in its effects. Try it, and prove all that's said. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

AFTER you have read all of the important news in this paper read the advertisement, and the "Don't Forget It" advertisement in particular.

If farmers and others continue to buy dust and ashes put up in big packs and sold for condition powders it won't be our fault. We have exposed the swindle time and again. Sheridan's Powders are the only kind we know of worth carrying home.

GREAT age carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particularly in the case of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, which is the most marvelous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

OHEW  
The Celebrated  
"MATCHLESS"  
Wood Tag Plug  
TOBACCO.

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

Don't FORGET IT—That you ought to read the advertisement so headed in another column of this paper.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 90 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

FOOT LATHES. Free Saw! Send 10c. for 100 pp. E. BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fire-Side Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Ad. P. O. VICKERY, Chicago, Ill.

No. 3 PURE LUBRICATING CASTOR OIL. Is the best article known for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, Carriage Axles, etc.; also as an Oil for Harness. Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

WANTED. A Live Man in every county in the U. S. to receive and sell a STAR article just published. Exclusive right given. Liberal terms. Large profit. Small capital. M. MORRIS, Chicago, Ill.

CATARH. For 10 cents to pay printing and postage, I will send to you the "True Theory of Catarh" with full information of a Sure Cure. I had it 24 years. DR. O. R. SYKES, 169 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SWEET CHEWING JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for best chewing quality and excellence and lasting character of retaining and keeping. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, send that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$10 to \$25 per day to Agents NOVELTIES Illustrated Catalogue and Outfit Free by mail on application to J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Manufacturing Publishers, 141 to 147 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Established nearly fifty years.

Don't Forget It!

After you have been aroused at night by burglars in your chamber and find that you have no means of defense, having a good REVOLVER. Probably not before. When you do feel that necessity, DON'T FORGET that you can buy a FIRST-CLASS Nickel-Plated Steel Barrel and Cylinder SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVER, warranted perfect in every particular, for the small sum of

THREE DOLLARS,

and, in addition, receive a copy of the BEST FAMILY PAPER in the United States—THE CHICAGO LEDGER—one year, postage paid. This Paper will be mailed FREE FOR ONE YEAR to every person who buys one of our Revolvers.

REMEMBER, this is no cheap, cast-iron Revolver. It is first-class in every particular, and will be sent by mail, to any address, on receipt of \$3.00. Or for \$3.50 we will send the Revolver and 1000 Cartridges BY EXPRESS. These Revolvers are manufactured expressly for us, and are the best ever offered or sold. THE LEDGER is mailed one year FREE to every purchaser. Three Sample copies of the Paper are also sent. THE CHICAGO LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

**FELLOWS' Compound Syrup**  
is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle, Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.  
During the past two years I have given Fello's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs, in several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted other modes of treatment. For impaired digestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it.

WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

**RAIL FARMING LANDS IN IOWA**  
1,200,000 Acres DUE WEST from Chicago at \$5 to \$8, in farm lots and on terms to suit all classes. Send postal-card for maps and pamphlet descriptive of 16 counties. Low freight. Excursion tickets, out and back, free by buying "Start Right!" For any information apply to Iowa R. R. Land Co., 92 Randolph Street, Chicago, or Cedar Rapids, Iowa. J. B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner.

**NO EXPLOSIONS FOR 15 YEARS.**  
Exeter Safety Bolders, Exeter Steam Engines, Hawkin's Blowers and Exhaust Fans. The only first-class exhausters for the removal of shavings, dust and for ventilation made. 1,000 Testimonials. Medal and diploma awarded at Centennial. Send for illustrated circulars. EXETER MACHINE WORKS, 140 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

**GRAND CHARTERED OAK STOVE**  
The BEST of All  
Unrivalled in Appearance.  
Unparalleled in Simplicity.  
Unsurpassed in Construction.  
Unprecedented in Durability.  
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND MOST PERFECT COOKING STOVE

Ever offered to the public.  
MADE ONLY BY  
EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.  
Nos. 612, 614, 616 & 618 N. Main St.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Homes in Minnesota.  
Minnesota's FORTY MILLION bushels of Wheat, making EIGHT MILLION barrels of Flour, worth over Fifty Million Dollars. THIRTY-FIVE MILLION bushels of Oats, Rye, Barley, Buckwheat and Potatoes worth over Twenty Million Dollars. Four hundred and Five FLOURING MILLS. Fifteen hundred and eleven Run of Stone. The Greatest Milling Coun Product try in the World.

Immense Immigration for 1878.  
Nothing like it ever known. Twenty Five Hundred Miles of Railroad, and every train crowded. Land offices besieged with throngs of applicants. Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas also coming. We invite the world into the EMPIRE STATE OF THE NORTHWEST. Twenty-Five Million acres of land awaiting settlement.

Free Homes. Free Schools. Free Lands.  
Pamphlet of Eighty Pages with a fine Map will be sent, post-paid, to EVERY APPLICANT everywhere, to every country, the world over. Apply to JOHN W. BOND, Sec'y of State Board of Immigration, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**ASTHMA.**  
Thousands of the worst cases of Asthma have been relieved by using JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief.

CINCINNATI, January 31, 1878.  
Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston:

Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to recommend to those suffering from the distress of Asthma, your valuable relief, JONAS WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. So far as I have used it my statement concurs with others with whom I am familiar, as to the most favorable results derived from its use.

J. N. DEAN,  
Student at Cincinnati Law College.

**NEW BUCKEYE MOWER.**

THE "Old Reliable Buckeye" in a new form. CAN BE READILY COMBINED WITH THE CELEBRATED BUCKEYE TUBULAR RAKE. We manufacture also the BUCKEYE HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER.

For further information address either C. AULTMAN & Co., Canton, O., or AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., Akron, O.

FOR WAR in the EAST and CURSE of RUM, address Goodspeed's Book, Bible & Chrome Home, Chicago.  
**GUNS REVOLVERS.** Price-List free. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa.  
**\$33000 A YEAR.** How to Make It. New Agency Goods. CIG & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.  
**ORGANS.** Retail price \$280 only \$65. Pianos, retail price \$510 only \$135. Great Bargains. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.  
**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROATERS** for coughs and colds.  
**\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best** selling articles in the world; one sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.  
**CLOCKS.** E. INGRAHAM & CO'S. Superior in design. Not equalled in quality, or as timekeepers. Ask your Jeweler for them. Agency—8 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

**\$10. \$20. \$50. \$100.** Invested judiciously in Stocks (Options or Privileges), is a sure road to rapid fortune. Full details and Official Stock Exchange Reports free. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall Street, New York.

**AWNINGS! TENTS!**  
Waterproof Covers, Signs, Window Shades, &c. MURRAY & BAKER, 100 North Desplaines St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Price-List.

**AGENTS, READ THIS!**  
We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per Month and Expenses to sell our New and Wonderful Inventions. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

**REMEMBER** That the WESTERN NEWS COMPANY of Chicago will send you THE CHICAGO LEDGER to News-dealers at Wholesale Rates. Send in orders.

**CELEBRATE THE FOURTH OF JULY.**  
My new Nickel-Plated Seven-Shot Steel-Barrel and Cylinder REVOLVER make a Louder Report than anything of the kind ever invented. Just the thing for firing Fourth of July salutes with. Cartridges to fit them can be had at any general store. Unequaled as a weapon of defense. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of \$2.00. Send in your orders early. G. A. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 177 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**Consumption Can Be Cured.**  
PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. It invigorates the brain, tones up the system, makes the weak strong, and is pleasant to take. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Dr. Carter's Great Peppermint Cure, prior to receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of actual CURES, and full directions for using, accompanying each bottle, or will be sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York.

**1759 LIARS**

As traveling agents are lying about our Five-Ton Wagon Scale, on which we prepay the freight, sell on trial for \$50, and ask no money till tested and found satisfactory. For Lithograph and Price List (free) address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

**THERMALINE**  
A Safe and Reliable substitute for Quinine

The only 25 cent  
**ACUE REMEDY**

IN THE WORLD  
CURES  
**CHILLS AND FEVER**

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.  
Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 33 WESTER STREET, New York, for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

**THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE**  
"Vibrator" Threshers,  
WITH IMPROVED  
MOUNTED HORSE POWER,  
And Steam Thresher Engines,  
Made only by  
**NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,**  
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

**THE MATCHLESS Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of late and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Waste.**

**GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous waste of Grain and Interior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.**

**THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses** (and often 5 to 5 Times that amount) can be made up by the Extra Grain RAISED by these Improved Machines.

**No Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator.** Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rakes, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Round.

**Not Yet Vastly Superior for Wheat.** Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments," or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

**MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts,** using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Littering or Scatterings.

**FOUR Sizes of Separators Made,** ranging from six to Twelve Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

**STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty.** A special size Separator made expressly for Steam Power.

**OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines,** with valuable improvements and distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

**Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish,** Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrators" Threshers Outfit are Incomparable.

**FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers** or write to us for illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

O. N. U. No. 24  
**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,** please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.



## Farmers' Column.

Popular new Strawberries.—A good Selection for the Garden.

BY R. H. HAINES.

It is now thought probable that for some years to come the cultivation of this fruit will prove one of the most profitable branches of the fruit-growing business. Such very truly has not been the case during the past few seasons, as the markets have been overcrowded with the inferior berries that are too commonly grown, and so small in size as to have very little power to tempt the passing visitor to purchase them. However, now that a number of extra large varieties have appeared, the plants of which have the merit of producing at the rate of from 200 to 400 bushels to the acre, discouraged growers are beginning to put on brighter faces. What is equally acceptable to amateurs and others who are growing fruit only for their own use is the fact that there is hardly one of these newer varieties but what is superior to the ordinary "Wilson's" in quality of fruit. Among some of the most noteworthy of these berries are the following:

**Forest Rose.**—One gentleman, upon seeing this berry, said that he believed it must be "the largest in the world." However, a few of the later specimens somewhat exceeded it in size; but berries measuring from 6 to 8 inches in circumference need not fear but what they will find friends to appreciate them. The fruit is of conical shape, of good quality, and suitable either for private use or for shipping to market. Its brilliancy of color renders it particularly noteworthy among other berries. The plants are hardy and vigorous and have the valuable merit of being highly productive.

**Crescent Seedling.**—Though exceeded in size by the preceding, yet the unusual productiveness of this variety is causing it to receive almost an equal share of public favor. A few years ago we would hardly believed that a strawberry could yield at the rate of 14,000 quarts to the acre; but the *Crescent Seedling* has given us a very pleasant surprise in this respect. The plants are such rampant growers, assisting decidedly to keep down the weeds and grass, and are so prolific that it is estimated, if the crop is sold at two cents a quart, that this would cover all expense of growing, picking, and commissions, so that every additional cent per quart would give a profit of from \$125 to 140 per acre. Berries are of a bright red color and of fine quality.

**Seneca Queen.**—This royal berry is also attracting a good deal of attention. The hardy and productive habits of growth of the plants, combined with the large size and desirable qualities of its fruit, is causing it to occupy a prominent place in the list of strawberries. *Great Polific*, *President Lincoln*, and *Great American* have yielded some mammoth berries, measuring from 6 to even 11 inches in circumference, and certainly deserve our thanks for the rare treats that they afford. *Pioneer*, *Cinderella*, *Ebenezer*, *Beauty*, and *Russell's Advance* are extra large varieties, that will be well appreciated from their early habits of ripening; while *Sharpless*, *Continental*, *Sterling*, and *Golden Defiance*, from their later ripening, assist very agreeably in prolonging the strawberry season. Others on my grounds are deserving of mention; but they must await their turn at some future day.

The strawberry can be more easily grown than many suppose. Sandy loams, good gravelly soils, or rich clay-loams are all suitable, and, if the ground is well enriched and thoroughly spaded at the commencement, then in all parts of our land people may rejoice over the same rich feasts that we here so fully enjoy. Plant out in April or early in May, moistening the roots first, if plants are obtained through the mails from distant points. A few short months will cause them to reveal their treasures.

SAUGHERIES-ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

THE time to graft grapevines is just when the leaves are beginning to start on the vine to be grafted. Cut your grafts into lengths from two to four buds each. Dig the earth away from the roots of the vine to be grafted eight or ten inches deep. Saw off the top or main root of the vine five or six inches above the surface of the ground, split the end of the roots left in the ground, whittle the butt-end of your graft to the form of a wedge, and insert in the cleft or split in the root in such a manner that the interspace between the bark and the wood shall join evenly together on the side of the graft and the root. Fill up the hole, pack the fine, soft earth with your hands carefully around the grafted place, and leave a single bud of the graft just above the surface of the ground.

THE duties of farmers' wives, in olden times, are set forth in a treatise, "The Wyve's Occupation," by Sir A. Fitzherbert, who, in the days of Henry the Eighth, says: "It is a wyve's occupation to winnow all manner of cornes, to make matre, wash and wrynge, to make haye, shere corne, and in time of nede, to help her husbnde to fill the muck wayne, or dunge carte, dryve the ploughe, to lode haye, corne and such other, and to go and ryde to the marked to sell butter, cheese, mylke, egges, chekyens, capons, hennes, pygges, gese, and all manner of cornes."

## FAVORITE PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.—This beautiful periodical, the best American Family Journal, Story Paper and Home Friend, has been the successful rival of all the weekly journals for the past thirteen years. It gained a place in the minds and hearts of our people, and now the name of its patrons is Legion.

This year the *Chimney Corner* seem to be better than ever. Its serial stories are of the most absorbing and lively character, of great power, true to life and full of merit, taking a wide range of subjects to please every member of a household. The domestic story for the mother, the charming love-story for the daughter, the more dramatic for the young men, the solid novel for older readers, and then we have stirring adventure for the boys and fairy-tales for the children.

Habberton, Howford, Robinson, De Forrest, Benedict, S. Annie Frost, Annie Thomas, Etta W. Pierce, and other eminent writers, are its regular contributors. The subjects treated of are very varied. The illustrations are profuse and they are all beautiful. Short stories extremely interesting are completed in each number, while Biographies, Adventures, Essays, Fun, Travels, Natural History, Legends, Anecdotes, Science, etc., make this publication one of the most entertaining in existence.

Exquisite steel engravings are frequently given away to its subscribers.

The *Chimney Corner*, sixteen pages, with eight pages of illustrations, printed on fine paper, is published every Monday, price only 10 cents; annual subscription, \$4, post-paid. Address your orders to Frank Leslie Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S JOURNAL, 16 pages, issued weekly, contains excellent Pictures and full descriptions of the very Latest Styles of Ladies and Children's Wear; useful information on Family Topics; Select Stories; Beautiful Illustrations of Home and Foreign Subjects; Poetry; Fashionable Intelligence; Personal Chat; Chat; Amusing Cartoons on the Follies and Foibles of the Day; Sparks of Mirth, etc., etc. *Frank Leslie's Lady's Journal* is the most beautiful of all the ladies' papers. It should be found on the table of every lady in the land. Price 10 cents a copy; annual subscription, \$4, post-paid.

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## Ready Made Clothing.

Under this head we offer a variety of goods cheaper and better than ever was offered before in this city.

Gents' suits (common wear) \$3.75 to \$10.00.

" " (fine dress) \$10.00 to \$26.00.

Boys and children's suits, all wool \$4 to \$10. Also a large stock of Overalls and Jackets, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.**

**Gents' Furnishing Goods.**

All kinds of Ready Made Shirts—including Fine White Shirts, from 85c to \$1.75; Sailors' Blue Flannel, Hickory and Cheviots Shirts, etc., etc., also the finest lot of neckties and collars, including the

**Sultan Linen Collar**

with a patent duplex curve, etc., etc., too numerous to mention, at the

**Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.**

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

**Fine Building Site For Sale.**

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 36. Situated between J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOESBURG. HOLLAND, April 7, 1877. 8-17

## GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 26-17

## BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. D. R. Meigs, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work. A. CLOETINGH. Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

## RADEKE & SON, Wholesale Dealers

IN Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

## Smokers' Fancy Articles.

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

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

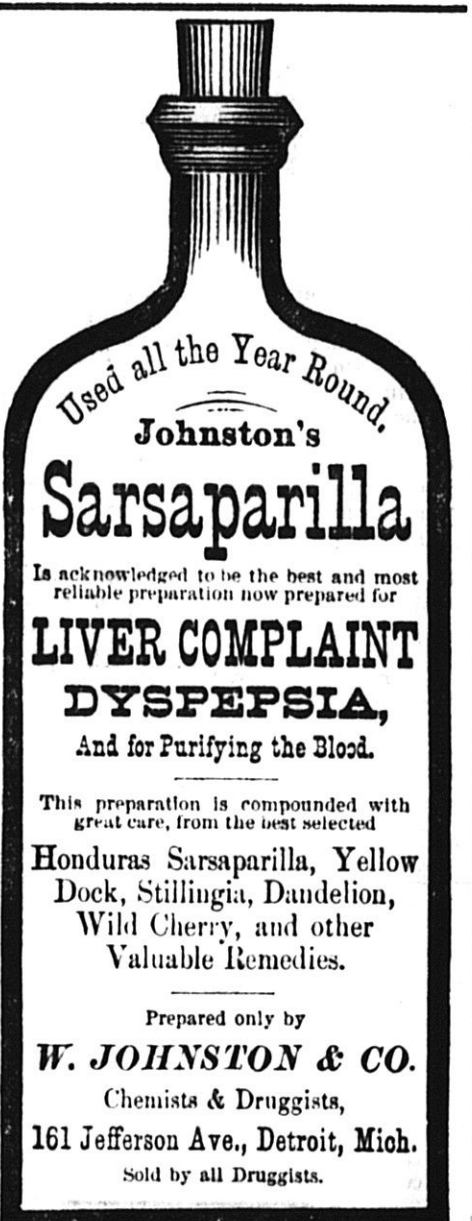
Warehouse & Office on WASHINGTON STREET. GRAND HAVEN, MICH. 5-17

## 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 \$325 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 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

## Wanted.

A RELIABLE Business Man to get up a party to go to Virginia and settle on a large tract of land owned by the advertiser, and to be divided up into village lots with farms adjoining. These lots and farms are divided into Shares at low rates, so that working men, mechanics, incipient manufacturers, &c., can easily buy them. Also, parties to sell shares. It pays better than any other agency Apply to E. BAUDER, Fenton, Mich.



Used all the Year Round. Johnston's Sarsaparilla. Is acknowledged to be the best and most reliable preparation now prepared for LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA, And for Purifying the Blood. This preparation is compounded with great care, from the best selected Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Wild Cherry, and other Valuable Remedies. Prepared only by W. JOHNSTON & CO. Chemists & Druggists, 161 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Sold by all Druggists.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$96 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Term—\$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-17

I would respectfully call the attention of the public that I have on hand a large stock of

Stoves, Hardware, Agricultural Implements, Etc., Etc.

Which I will sell cheaper than ever before at the

## Hardware Store,

—OF— J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 27, 1878. 11-4w

## GROCERIES.

A complete stock of Groceries constant on hand. Our stock of sugars cannot be beat.

New Orleans, Sugar..... 8c. Extra C..... 9c. A..... 10c. Granulated..... 11c.

We have a fine lot of coffees and spices, and we have among our large variety of Teas, one that we offer for 50c per pound that cannot be surpassed. Try it. Also, a full assortment of canned fruit including Corn and Tomatoes, etc., Hay, Corn, Oats, Butter and Eggs, will be taken in Exchange for goods, at the highest Market Price, at the

Cheap Cash Store of E. J. Harrington.

## SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

## Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees. Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

## PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery, Of the Most Approved Patterns; And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM DRY KILN AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS, Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

## Blacksmithshop of D. Van Bruggen,

LOCATED OPPOSITE THE Phenix Planing Mill.

I would respectfully invite the attention of the public to the fact that I am prepared to do all kinds of blacksmith work, such as wagons, bugles, sleighs, machine repairing, and all kinds of odd jobs, at reasonable rates, and solicit their patronage.

Horseshoeing I give Special Attention.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. D. VAN BRUGGEN. HOLLAND, March 14, 1878. -17

## HATS and CAPS.

We have just received from New York, a splendid stock of the latest styles of HATS AND CAPS,

for sale at a bargain, at the

CHEAP CASH STORE OF E. J. HARRINGTON.

## MEAT MARKET

—IN THE— FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to 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, 1876.

## TUG FOR SALE.

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

## 1878. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1878.

## Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, Fans, Parasols, Gloves and Mitts, Standard Trimmings, Worsted Goods, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Lace Collars, Silks and Shawls.

A Handsome lot of New Style Ties, also a large selection of Table Linen, Ladies' Jewelry, and Double Satin Ribbon—entirely new, etc.

## L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

## Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

## FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frame brackets, etc., etc. S. REIDSEMA. HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

Ellis Thompson, Complainant, vs. Susan Thompson, Defendant.

By virtue of an execution, issued out of and under the seal of said Court, tested on the 13th day of May, 1878, and founded upon a decree entered in said cause on the 4th day of April, 1878, which execution is to me directed and delivered, against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Ellis Thompson, the complainant, and in favor of Susan Thompson the defendant therein named, I did, on the 15th day of May, 1878, levy on all the right title and interest of the said Ellis Thompson in and to the following described lands situated in said County of Ottawa, viz: the south-east quarter of north-west quarter of section twenty-four in town eight north, range fifteen west. Notice is hereby given, that I shall expose said lands for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder to satisfy the amount due on said execution, including costs and collection fees, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on the thirtieth day of July, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, May 22nd, 1878. JOOS VERPLANKE, Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan. ANGEL & SOULE, Defendant's Solicitors. 15-7w

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

## Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the sixth day of November, 1872, by Eli Argersinger and Melissa Argersinger, his wife, of the township of Blendon, County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Stephen L. Lowing of said county and state, which mortgage was on the 26th day of September, 1873, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa, in Liber V of mortgages, on page 180, and whereas there is now due and unpaid upon said mortgage by reason of the breach of the covenants therein contained, and as provided therein, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, also an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage as often as any proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted either at law or in equity to recover the same or any part thereof, and the same being now due and unpaid; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, on Tuesday the 15th day of August, 1878, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, in said Ottawa county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the undersigned will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, to satisfy said debt, attorney fee, and costs and expenses of sale of said premises, being described as follows, to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Blendon in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: The north-east quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section twenty-three (23) Town 14 (14) north of range fourteen (14) west, containing forty acres, be the same or less.

Dated, Grand Haven, May 3rd, 1878. STEPHEN L. LOWING, Mortgagee. LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for Mortgagee. 13-13w

## MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

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

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

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