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Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

In view of statements which have been gained considerable currency, that a strike would probably occur in the Pennsylvania coal regions during August, the Philadelphia Times has been investigating the matter, and prints correspondence from the most important coal centers. These all agree in the statement that no strike is anticipated, and that none is likely to occur.

At Philadelphia, a few days since, a church tent, in which a large congregation had assembled to listen to the preaching of the gospel, was struck by lightning, creating the wildest consternation. A little girl was killed, two children dangerously wounded, and several other persons prostrated by the electric fluid. B. B. Conant, cashier of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, is a defaulter to the extent of \$70,000. Speculation. Michael Winn, of West Randolph, Vt., fatally shot his wife and babe while they were in bed sleeping, and killed himself to avoid arrest.

THE WEST.

What the farmers lost the lumbermen in some measure gained by the recent heavy rains in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The floods that injured the crops swelled the rivers and permitted the log-drivers to do business on a magnificent scale.

A DISPATCH from Boise City, Idaho, says "the stage between Silver City and Boise City was attacked by Indians and the driver killed. The hostiles on their way up Snake river stopped at Ranscho-mager ranch, and encountered a number of Chinese employees, four of whom they slaughtered. The Indians are raiding all through the Snake River and Owyhee country, and driving off all the stock. Gen. Howard is in pursuit of the main body, estimated at 200 strong."

A SALT LAKE dispatch announces the total destruction, by fire, of the town of Alta, Utah. The place contained about 200 wooden buildings, all of which are now in ashes. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and is the most disastrous that has ever visited the Territory.

CHICAGO papers announce the failure of Mr. James H. McVicker, the proprietor and manager of Chicago's leading theater. His embarrassment was caused by his liability as a bondman for David A. Gage, the defaulting City Treasurer of Chicago. Judgment was given against himself and his fellow-bondsmen for \$500,000—a sum which the veteran manager felt that he never would be able to pay. The public generally will be gratified to learn that Mr. McVicker will maintain his position as the manager of his theater, and that the latter institution will not be closed on account of his financial misfortune. The theater will reopen on the 19th of August, and will continue, as heretofore, to maintain its position as the leading place of amusement in the West.

A SILVER CITY (Idaho) dispatch says there are now over 100 volunteers out from Boise and Owyhee in pursuit of the savages. The latter are traveling leisurely through the country helping themselves to stock along the line of march. A San Francisco dispatch says that "Michael Reese, news of whose death at Wallenstein, Germany, has just been received, leaves an estate approximated at \$100,000,000 or more, and with the exception of Senator Sharon, was the largest real-estate owner in the city. Some years ago he made a will leaving the great bulk of his estate to benevolent institutions."

THREE women were yesterday killed in the Mississippi bottom, ten miles west of Joplah, Ill., by the fury of the elements. The top of an oak tree was twisted off and fell upon them while they were running toward a box for shelter. The Topeka (Kansas) National Bank has failed. It is claimed that the bank is able to pay in full all depositors. Late news received from Montana indicates that the Nez Percé Indians, who escaped and joined Sitting Bull after their defeat at Bear Paw mountain last fall by the troops under Gen. Miles, are returning to their former home in Idaho in small bands.

CHICAGO elevators contain 325,944 bushels of wheat; 1,052,476 bushels of corn; 128,780 bushels of oats; 72,242 bushels of rye, and 263,613 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 1,833,005 bushels, against 1,744,932 bushels at this period last year. At Fort Keogh, D. T., a gambler named Collins shot Bigler Thomas, of the Twenty-fifth Cavalry. The soldiers of his company surrounded the jail and wounded the Sheriff. The Sheriff then abandoned the jail, and a fight ensued between the prisoner, Collins, and the soldiers. A soldier named Hurley was killed, and another named Sanders wounded. Another company of soldiers put down the riot.

THE SOUTH.

CONSIDERABLE alarm has been excited in the cities of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys by the outbreak of virulent yellow fever at New Orleans. Stringent quarantine regulations have been established at the larger places, and there have been few cases north of Vicksburg.

ROBERT THOMPSON, colored, and Mary Cross, white, who were married in 1877, and who have since lived together as man and wife, were arraigned before a magistrate in Alexandria, Va., last week, and committed to jail to await the action of the Corporation Court. The penalty fixed by the law for the principals is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two years.

THE yellow-fever pestilence is increasing at an alarming pace in New Orleans. A peculiarity is observable that the disease attacks all classes and in all localities in the city, the native and colored elements, usually exempt, suffering along with the rest. It is agreed, moreover, that the pestilence is of home origin, and not imported from tropical points, and that the filthy condition of the city, arising from insufficient drainage and lack of proper sanitary measures by the local authorities, is the cause of its existence and rapid spread. The most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the river towns above New Orleans to ward off the approach of the epidemic.

THE prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans has isolated that city almost as effectually as though it were located in another hemisphere. Towns in Texas and on the Mississippi river are enforcing quarantine regulations with such strictness as to impose absolute non-intercourse with the Crescent City. At Vicksburg a New Orleans man who persisted in landing from a steamer was fined \$250 and forcibly ejected from the city.

POLITICAL.

WADE HAMPTON has been renominated by the Democrats for Governor of South Carolina. The President has appointed Henry C.

Linn, of Kansas, agent for the Indians of the Kansas agency, and David Kern, of Illinois, agent for the Indians of the Crow agency.

THE Democrats of Delaware have nominated John W. Hall for Governor. Eugene Hale has been renominated for Congress in Maine.

GENERAL.

A ROWING match between the well-known experts, Hanlan and Ross, had a ridiculous termination at St. John, N. B., last week. When a mile and a quarter had been rowed Hanlan was some lengths ahead. Ross' shell here capsized, and a boat went out and picked him up. Hanlan rowed over the course leisurely in 38m. 58s. Ross saved the spring of the rowlock worked out, and he upset, breaking the bow of the boat, but it is believed Ross purposely upset to avoid defeat, which was inevitable.

A SAN ANTONIO (Texas) dispatch announces that "Lieut. Kelly, with a detachment of United States cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, near the mouth of San Felipe creek, to recover stolen stock, on the trail of raiders. He passed near the town of Los Vacas, where he was joined by the Alcalde of the town, and other Mexicans, who assisted in the recovery of seventeen cattle and one horse. The Mexicans rendered every possible assistance."

THE committee appointed, under a resolution of the National House of Representatives, to consider the financial and labor depression question, is now holding its sessions in New York. The committee consists of Messrs. A. S. Hewitt, of New York; J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts; Thomas A. Boyd, of Illinois; and H. L. Hickey, of Ohio, and all but the last named are in attendance. They sit daily, and hear all persons who choose to appear before them. A number of representatives of the various labor organizations have appeared and given their views regarding the prevailing depression. The most of them attribute the hard times to labor-saving machinery.

THE army commission authorized by the recent session of Congress, and which has been holding secret sessions at a Virginia watering-place, adjourned last week without, it is believed, coming to any practical conclusion. Bob Ingersoll, accompanied by his family, sailed for Europe last week, intending to remain abroad three months.

FAILURES: The Mastin Bank, of Kansas City, Mo., holding large amounts of public funds, including \$250,000 belonging to the State of Missouri; the Crowther Iron Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., liabilities \$150,000; the Cincinnati grocery firm of R. M. Bishop & Co., of which the Governor of Ohio is the head, liabilities \$360,000; the marble-mills of Vail, Shortwell & Co., New York, liabilities \$100,000. Lewis Davis, a song and dance man with the California Minstrels, cut his throat in the dressing-room of Dockrell's Opera House, St. John, N. B., just before the commencement of the performance.

In a recent trial of speed at Buffalo the celebrated horse Burns eclipsed all the records heretofore made in trotting, and put in the shade the 2:14 of Goldsmith Maid, which stood unequalled for so many years until Burns trotted into the same notch at Cleveland. In the Buffalo race it was not expected that the horse would equal his Cleveland performance, as the track is not considered as fast as that at the former city, but in the second heat he trotted the mile in 2:13. The time of the heat was as follows: First quarter, 35½ seconds; second quarter, 32½ seconds; third quarter, 32½ seconds; fourth quarter, 34½ seconds. Mile, 2:13. This performance entitles Burns to the credit of the fastest heat on record, and he now stands credited with the fastest mile on record (2:13½), the fastest mile on a half-mile track (2:16), the fastest first heat (2:14½), the fastest second heat (2:13½), the fastest third heat (2:14), and the fastest three consecutive heats on record (2:14½; 2:15; 2:14).

GEORGE AVERY, John Parr, and Frank Dillworth were killed, and four other men seriously wounded, by the explosion of a boiler in a saw mill at Enterprise, W. Va., the other day. The city of Toronto, Canada, was visited, the other day, by a violent rain and hail storm, which damaged property to the amount of \$500,000. Montreal was visited by a small section of the gale, preceded by a perceptible shock of earthquake.

THE authorities at Washington have advised from the Mexican border which indicate that the Mexicans are about to make a show of resistance to the passage of United States troops across the Rio Grande in pursuit of cattle-thieves. Several successful incursions have recently been made by the soldiers under Gen. Mackenzie, and Mexican dignity appears to have been wounded by these frequent expeditions.

WASHINGTON.

SUPR. KIMBALL has completed his selections of sites for life-saving stations on the lakes. They are to be at Manistee, Ludington, Muskegon and Kenosha on Lake Michigan, and Sandy Beach and a point near Port Austin on Lake Huron.

THE public-debt statement for Aug. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$ 793,561,250
Five per cent. bonds.....	703,268,650
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	246,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	112,860,000

Total coin bonds.....	\$1,785,677,900
Lawful money debt.....	14,000,000

Matured debt.....	\$ 9,009,640
Legal tenders.....	346,743,283
Certificates of deposit.....	51,200,000
Fractional currency.....	15,455,998
Coin and silver certificates.....	45,681,080

Total without interest.....	\$ 490,029,911
Total debt.....	\$2,275,707,812
Total interest.....	26,119,443

Cash in treasury.....	\$ 207,067,872
Currency.....	1,108,317
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency.....	10,000,000
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	51,200,000

Total in treasury.....	\$ 269,316,170
Debt less cash in treasury.....	\$2,006,391,642
Decrease since July 30, 1877.....	206,307

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money principal outstanding.....	\$4,029,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	323,117
Interest paid by the United States.....	\$9,835,039
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	9,881,444
Balance of interest paid by the United States.....	22,333,595

COMMISSIONER RAUM has addressed a letter to Collectors of all districts in the South where troubles have arisen on account of illicit distilling, setting forth the willingness of the Government to deal leniently with all who will stop their violation of the law.

ADVISES have been received at the Interior Department that the railroad companies in the West intend to combine with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in fighting the recent decision of Secretary Schurz upon the question of title to land grants now held by railroad companies. Schurz' decision was, that after three years from the time work was completed all lands not then sold by the company should be subject to pre-emption. The railroad companies intend in every case where

a settler moves on to lands under this decision to serve him at once with a writ of ejectment, which will have the practical effect of violating the decision of the Secretary, as no one settler or any combination of settlers can afford to fight the united capital of the railroad companies. The 4 per cent. bonds continue to go off "like hot cakes." The demand promises to be so heavy and continuous that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a resumption of work by the Government paper-mill.

ANOTHER call for the redemption of five million dollars' worth of 6 per cent. bonds has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. The funds for their redemption will be obtained from sales of 4 per cent. Interest will cease on the called bonds on the 5th of November. The capital was visited one day last week by one of the worst wind and rain storms which it has experienced in a long time. The wind bordered on a hurricane through the northwestern section of the city, and unroofed a large number of buildings. The damage to public and private property will reach at least \$75,000.

THERE were coined in the United States mints in July, \$89,000 in eagles and \$1,847,000 in standard silver dollars, including minor coins. The value of coinage was \$3,627,983. The President and family and Secretary Sherman visited Newport last week.

FOREIGN.

THE inquiry instituted into the Rhode insurrection and outrages in Roumelia, Turkey, has, it appears, resulted in damaging disclosures regarding the course of the Russian commanders, and the Russian Ambassador objected to its continuance. The Ambassadors of other foreign countries, however, deciding that the inquiry should go on, the Russian representative withdrew.

In regard to the election for members of Parliament in Germany, a Berlin dispatch says that "the relative positions of the various parties are unchanged. According to the returns, the National Liberal Electoral Committee estimate their party has lost fifteen seats. The Conservatives have gained twenty. The United Liberals will thus still have a majority in Parliament." A cable dispatch reports that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw a man from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the British fleet. Difficulties are also reported in regard to the return of the Turkish prisoners of war.

SOME idea of the strength of the Socialist movement in Germany may be gleaned from the fact that in the recent Parliamentary elections they polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 10,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipzig, 11,000 in Elberfeld, 10,000 in Nürnberg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfurt, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. Lord Hartington's resolution, condemning the course of the British plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress, was rejected in the House of Commons by a vote of 188 to 185, and Plunkett's amendment, taking the opposite course, was adopted without a division.

LATE advices from South America state that a pestilence is sweeping the inhabitants of Bolivia, and a famine is threatened. In the smallest curacy in the Department of Cochabamba 600 bodies have been buried, while in Sipipeste 500 deaths have occurred, and the interment is daily augmented in number. The fields are desolated, crops remain unharvested, unclaimed cattle roam in all directions, almost all the dwellings are abandoned, and all those which are inhabited are so many scenes of death and disease. Hundreds of children are uncared for, and sustain their lives by eating grasshoppers. Many bodies, in some instances those of entire families, remain uninterred, because the grave-diggers are not sufficient in numbers to execute the painful duty.

In his speech at the banquet given by the corporation of the city of London, a few days ago, Lord Beaconsfield quoted, in defense of his belief in the capacity of the Turks for civilization, a statement sent by American missionaries to the Emperor of Germany. In this paper the toleration enjoyed by Christians and the progress of education in Turkey since the Crimean war, are dwelt upon. The premier insisted that this testimony was superior to any official report, for "it was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character, who devoted their lives to the benefit of their fellow creatures." A cable dispatch announces reported negotiations between France and Turkey for the cession to the former of Rhodes and Solio, two important islands in the Grecian Archipelago, near to the west and southwest coast of Asia Minor. Rhodes has an area of 420 square miles and a population of 30,000; Solio an area of 508 square miles and a population of 62,000. Nobeling, who attempted to murder the Emperor of Germany, has made a second attempt to take his own life. The complete returns of the German elections show the result to have been the return to Parliament of 93 Conservatives, 110 Liberals of various shades, and 93 Ultramontanes. In sixty-six cases second ballots will be necessary. The ratifications of the treaty of Berlin have been exchanged by all the powers except Turkey. The Sultan, however, has signified that he recognizes the validity of the treaty. Formal proclamation of the independence of Servia will be made at Belgrade on the 22d of this month. On the same day the rule of martial law will cease.

A BELGRADE dispatch says the excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and the inhabitants are collecting in bands. The Austrians, advancing toward Mostar, in Herzegovina, fought a short engagement near Catlak with 500 insurgents; killed several of them and made some prisoners. Four Austrians were wounded. Austrian troops are also meeting with resistance in Bosnia. At the village of Zepce the hussars were received by the inhabitants with a volley, which was returned. They were again attacked in Zvornik, and seventy Austrians killed.

THERE are 47,000 Russians sick in Bulgaria, and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up the effective army. Gens. Todleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus. The Mark Lane Express reports the English wheat crop in fair condition, and thinks the yield will be an average one—that is, about thirty bushels to the acre.

Toads as Pets.

Within a few days we have visited a house where great numbers of toads are cared for in the garden, where they follow members of the family about like kittens through the walks. Also, in the large cellar, where there are half a score or more, these sordid reptiles sit about, looking wisely upward while the churning is being done, and one old warty fellow has a favorite spot that he always occupies with evident satisfaction during the operation; it is on the boot-top of the churner, a perch that he never quits so long as he is not shaken off. *Paterson (N. A.) Press.*

THE King of Hanover has left a fortune of \$12,000,000. He was expected to leave more.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

CLAY weighs 135 pounds to the cubic foot.

THERE are usually 225 sheets in a box of tin.

ONE THOUSAND bricks, closely stacked, occupy fifty-six cubic feet.

HAY, sprinkled with a little chloride of lime and left for an hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint.

In hoisting heavy machinery or other weights, by means of pulley blocks, if the ropes stretch and the blocks come together too soon, wet the rope, and the object will be elevated by the contraction of the rope without any other force.

TO CLEAN SMOKY MARBLE.—Brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface; grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

CARBOLIC SOAP.—There are two or three grades of carbolic soap. The toilet article is very excellent for human beings, as it destroys all odors and is very healing. The toilet is much weaker than the kind used for dumb animals. If children's heads were occasionally washed with carbolic toilet soap no insect would be there after the operation. It ought not to be put into the mouth, as it is a poison.

GLOSS STARCH.—For a gloss for shirt bosoms, take two ounces of gum arabic powder, put it in a pitcher and pour on a pint of water; cover it and let it stand over night. Pour carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle; cork and keep for use. A teaspoonful of gum stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual way will make the most beautiful glaze on any linen or cotton goods, and will make lawn look like new.

TO REMOVE blisters from veneer, first wash the exterior of the blister with boiling water, and with a coarse cloth remove the dirt and grease; then place it before the fire; oil its surface with common linseed oil; place it again to the fire, and heat will make the oil penetrate quite through the veneer and soften the glue underneath; then, while hot, raise the edge gently with a chisel, and it will separate completely from the ground. Repeat this process, to entirely separate the veneer; wash off the old glue, and proceed to lay it again, as a new veneer.

It is stated on good authority that a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper mixed in a quart of oil, if rubbed on harness, will effectually protect it against the gnawing of rats. It is also said that an ounce of aloes to one gallon of oil will afford the same protection. Our remedy heretofore has been, and we have never known it to fail, to hang the harness up so no rats can molest it. But, as some people are careless in this respect, the red pepper, and the aloes and oil remedy had better be adopted. A friend at our elbow says carbolic acid is a sure remedy.

A HOME-MADE PLAISTER.—Let me tell you how to make a plaister for plaiting dress-trimming; you will find it a great help in altering over old dresses: Go to a tinner and get two strips of tin one inch wide and ten or twelve inches long. Take an awl or any sharp instrument and put in holes along one edge only of both strips as close together as possible; the closer the holes are the finer and prettier your plaiting will be. Then take an inch-thick pine board not quite as wide as a knitting-needle, tack on the tin strips, bringing the holes a little above the board on each side of the board. Get a bunch of knitting-needles (I bought three dozen for 25 cents) and you are ready to go to work. Have the goods to be plaited hemmed, lay the wrong side up, beginning at the end, of course. Place a knitting-needle through the first and third holes across the board. Lift the goods back over the third needle and place a needle through the second hole, thus forming a small plait. Lay the goods back on the board and proceed until the needles are used up. Then lay a damp cloth over the needles and press with a hot iron until dry. It is beautiful when well done, and expensive to hire it done. *Cor. Chicago Tribune.*

The Wasp's Nest.

Reaumur states that for twenty years he endeavored, without success, to discover the materials employed by wasps in forming the blue-gray papery substance, so much used in the structure of their nests. One day, however, he saw a female wasp alight on a sash of a window, and it struck him while watching her gnawing away the wood with her mandibles that it was from such materials she formed the substance which so long puzzled him. He saw her detach from the wood a bundle of fibers, about the tenth of an inch in length, and finer than a hair; and as she did not swallow them, but gathered them into a mass with her feet, he had no doubt but that his opinion was correct. In a short time he saw her shift to another part of the window, and carry with her the fibers which she had collected, and to which she continued to add. He then caught her, and began to examine her bundle, and found it was neither yet moistened nor rolled into a ball, as it is always done before being used by the wasp in her building. He also noticed that before detaching the fibers she bruised them into a kind of lint with her mandibles. All this he imitated with his pen-knife, bruising and paring the same wood till it resembled the fibers collected by the wasp; and so he discovered how wasps manufactured their paper; for these fibers are kneaded together in a kind of paste, and when the wasp has formed a ball of them, she spreads it out into a leaf, nearly as thin as tissue-paper; and this she accomplishes by moving backward, and leveling it with her mandibles, her tongue and her teeth. And so the wasp forms paper, placing

layer upon layer, fifteen or sixteen sheets deep, and thus preventing the earth from falling down into her nest.

Thirty-Three Children.

Think of a father climbing out of bed at daylight and calling to each of his thirty or more children to get up, and then assigning them their several duties for the day! Such a man was Antoine Louis Descompt Labadie. With his father and two brothers, this somewhat remarkable son of Gaul emigrated from France, and settled in Detroit in 1750. Nineteen years thereafter he married Angelique Campan, and the two went to housekeeping over the river. Antoine Labadie lived happily with his wife for five years, when she died, having borne him seven children during that time. He had traded extensively with the Indians, and had treated them with such uniform kindness and consideration that upon the death of his wife they entreated him to marry a maiden from their tribe. This he did, choosing the daughter of a Sauterie Chief, as the records of the Catholic Church at Sandwich have it. Seventeen children his dusky bride presented him, and then her spirit fled to the happy hunting grounds. Aboriginal and Norman blood mingling in the veins of the seventeen descendants of this last union helped to build up a hardy and rather industrious community, and still Labadie faltered not. He was wedded to Miss Charlotte Barthe, and the fruits of this union were nine children, the oldest son being the father of Gregoire L. Labadie, of this city, and Capt. Charles F. Labadie, of the firm of Labadie & Parent, Windsor. The latter still holds a portion of the old homestead in Walkerville.

Old citizens say that it was not an uncommon thing for the old French settlers to raise families of eighteen and twenty children. An old resident says that Van Avery, who lived on the present site of the water-works, was the father of twenty-three children, all by one wife. *—Detroit Post.*

Legal Advertising in Co-Operative Newspapers.

An important decision, touching the legality of advertising in newspapers printed on the co-operative plan, has been rendered by the New Jersey courts. A mortgage sale was advertised in a newspaper printed on this plan, and the property was sold as advertised. The owner of the property protested against the proceeding, on the ground that the advertisement thereof was not legal, because "the newspaper printing it was a so-called 'patent inside.' A petition to set aside the sale was accordingly filed in chancery. The petition fully and squarely raised the issue as to whether a newspaper using a "patent outside," printed outside the State, was a newspaper printed and published in the State, in which land sales might be legally advertised." The question was fully argued before the Vice-Chancellor, at Newark, N. J., and a decision rendered "that such an advertisement was legal and sufficient, and was both a substantial and literal compliance with the statutory requirement;" and the motion to set aside the sale was denied and petition dismissed.

Among the British Indian troops now quartered at Malta, there are some black Jews, members of the community of the B'nai Israel, existing on the coast of Malabar. They claim to be descendants of the Jews sent by King Solomon to India to collect ivory and precious stones. They differ very materially from other Jews in many of their religious ceremonies, and only observe the Jewish Sabbath and the Passover.

In Massachusetts large numbers of birds are found dead in potato fields, killed by Paris green scattered for the destruction of potato bugs.

THE MARKETS.

THE MARKETS.			
NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$6 50	@ 10 00	
HOGS.....	4 50	@ 4 70	
COTTON.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2	
FLOUR—Superfine.....	4 60	@ 6 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 08	@ 1 09	
CORN—Western Mixed.....	48	@ 48	
OATS—Mixed.....	32	@ 34	
RYE—Western.....	60	@ 61	
PORK—Mess.....	10 50	@ 11 00	
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 7 1/2	
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 40	
Choice Natives.....	4 20	@ 4 35	
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 3 50	
Butcher's Steers.....	3 50	@ 3 75	
Medium to Fat.....	3 70	@ 4 10	
HOGS—Live.....	4 00	@ 4 50	
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 25	@ 6 50	
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 25	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 00	@ 1 07	
No. 3 Spring.....	89	@ 90	
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 39 1/2	
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 24 1/2	
RYE—No. 2.....	50	@ 51	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	82	@ 83	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	18	@ 22	
EGGS—Fresh.....	8	@ 10	
PORK—Mess.....	9 50	@ 9 75	
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2	
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 14	@ 1 15	
No. 2.....	1 07	@ 1 08	
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40	
OATS—No. 1.....	24	@ 24 1/2	
RYE—No. 1.....	50	@ 51	
BARLEY—No. 2.....	1 08	@ 1 09	
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	90 1/2	@ 91	
CORN—Mixed.....	35 1/2	@ 35 1/2	
OATS—No. 2.....	24 1/2	@ 24 1/2	
RYE.....	50	@ 52	
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@ 10 50	
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2	
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 4 50	
CATTLE.....	2 00	@ 4 25	
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	91	@ 92	
CORN.....	44	@ 45	
OATS.....	29	@ 31	
RYE.....	50	@ 52	
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@ 10 50	
LARD.....	7	@ 7 1/2	
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 06	@ 1 06 1/2	
No. 2 Red.....	93	@ 94	
CORN.....	41	@ 43	
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24	
DETROIT.			
FLOUR—Choice White.....	4 75	@ 5 25	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1 09	@ 1 09 1/2	
No. 1 Amber.....	92	@ 92 1/2	
CORN—No. 1.....	44	@ 45	
OATS—Mixed.....	30	@ 31	
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 25	@ 1 30	
PORK—Mess.....	10 25	@ 10 75	
EAST LEBANON, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 90	@ 5 00	
Fair.....	4 15	@ 4 30	
Common.....	3 00	@ 4 00	
HOGS.....	4 00	@ 5 20	

SABBATH READING.

Life's Longings.

A child ran laughing on the beach,
The sun shone warm and bright
Upon her waving golden hair,
Her tiny form so light.
I wonder why the world's so fair,
So full of sun and song,
I wonder why big folks don't laugh
And play the whole day long."

A maid was walking on the strand,
She gazed far out to sea,
Where, o'er the sunlit waters rode
A bark so gallantly.
"Ah, love is coming o'er the waves,
It's coming soon to me,
I wonder how in this sweet world,
Old folks such shadows see."

A woman stood upon the shore,
Her eyes with weeping red,
Looked sadly on the cruel sea,
That ne'er gave up its dead.
"I wonder why this world was made
So dark and full of care,
No wonder that life's burden seems
Too great for one to bear."

Near by the window's ledge there sat
A grand dame, old and gray—
The window looking out to sea,
Where ships at anchor lay.
"I wonder when mine eyes shall see
Life's ship at anchor lie,
Within God's harbor peacefully
For all eternity."

Religion in the Family.

The family is the divine unity, not the individual. We have opportunities for well-doing there of the greatest importance. All good ought to begin in the family. Luther has remarked that the Canaanitish woman, when apparently repelled, took the sword out of the Lord's hand and turned it against himself. Then Christ said, "Oh, woman . . . be it unto thee according to thy word." Should we not learn from her patience and perseverance and faith in this thing?

How are we to labor? Begin by setting forth Christ at home. Some feel a difficulty of this kind; strangers do not know our faults, and we can speak to them about Christ, but at home they know our faults, and we have all enough of them. We feel our consistency is watched. Now, when we feel that we are hindered from speaking to our own children by a consciousness of our own unfaithfulness as Christians, nothing can appeal more forcibly to an affectionate and earnest mind in favor of repentance and a new life. In many cases our prayers do not seem to be answered. I do not wonder at it when our lives are so inconsistent. Love wins, but it is the love of Christ in us that becomes useful in drawing other souls to the Lord Jesus. In regard to sickness in our homes, it is a time when the word of God can be brought to bear with great effect. Sickness is appointed for an object. Do not think that nature explains everything, as is presumptuously asserted by some. Nothing in the nineteenth century will be so much wondered at in the twentieth as its presumptuous babbling about finding truths which it has not really found.

Then as to our children at school, we need to pray for them. But we are responsible for sending them there; therefore pray for guidance in selecting schools to send them to. As to young men entering on life, the period is very momentous, and while prayer is offered for them let us be very sympathetic and encouraging.—*Dr. H. S. Patterson, in The Christian.*

A Word to the Boys.

When I was just 15 I believed in the Lord Jesus and joined the church of Christ, and nothing on earth would please me more than to hear that those I am writing to had been led to do the same. It is twenty-five years ago now, and I have never been sorry for what I then did; no, not even once. I have had plenty of time to think it over, and many temptations to try some other course, and if I had found out that I had been deceived, or had made a gross blunder, I would have made a change before now, and would do my best to prevent others from falling into the same delusion.

I tell you, boys, the day I gave myself up to the Lord Jesus to be His servant was the best day of my life. Then I began to be safe and to be happy; then I found out the secret of living, and had a worthy object for my life's exertions and an unending comfort for life's troubles. Because I would wish every boy who reads these lines to have a bright eye, a light tread, a joyful heart and overflowing spirits, I therefore plead with him to consider whether he will not follow my example, for I speak from experience and know what I say.

Once, as I stood musing at a window, I saw a fly upon it, and made a brush with my hand to catch it. When I opened my hand the fly was not inside, but still on the same place on the glass. Scarcely thinking what I did, I made another brush with my hand, and thought I had captured the insect, but with the same result. There was the victim, quietly retaining his place in spite of me. It was on the other side of the glass. And when I saw that it was so, I smiled at my own folly. Those who attempt to find pleasure out of Christ will experience a like failure, for they are seeking on the wrong side of the glass. When we are on the side of Jesus Christ, and, having believed in Him, are cleansed and forgiven, then our pursuit of joy will be successful; but till then we shall labor in vain, and spend our strength for naught. It is of no use digging for coal where the strata show that there cannot be any; and equally useless is it to try after happiness where God's word, and the experience of those who have gone before us, assure us that happiness cannot be found. But then it is all the more needful that we should seek it where it can be had, and give ourselves at once to the search. He who believes in the Lord Jesus is blessed in the deed.

What hinders you from believing? Boys, why should you not, while yet you are boys, believe in the Lord Jesus unto salvation? May the Spirit of God lead you to do so!

Do not imagine that you cannot now be Christians; the gifts of our heavenly

Father's love are not reserved for a certain age; boys may be saved, boys may be workers for Jesus, boys may bring great glory to God. Hence it is that just now, at this particular turning point in your lives, we are anxious to see you resolute for the right way. May the Holy Spirit incline you to resolve to be the Lord's. Others may despise your conscientious choice, and make mirth of your holy carefulness, but what matters it? Some of us have been laughed at for these twenty years, and are none the worse for it; we have had all manner of evil spoken falsely against us for Christ's name's sake, but we are all the happier for it. Oh, boys, if you are renewed in heart, and become for life and death the Redeemer's, none can really harm you. All must be right with him who is right with God.—*C. H. Spurgeon, in The Christian.*

How to Keep a Piano.

The piano is constructed almost exclusively of various kinds of woods and metals; cloth, skin and felt being used in the mechanical portion. For this reason atmospheric changes have a great effect on the quality and durability of the instrument, and it is necessary to protect it from all external influences which might affect the materials of which it is composed. It must be shaded from the sun, kept out of a draught, and, above all, guarded against sudden changes of temperature. This latter is a most frequent cause of the piano getting out of tune, and the instrument should be kept in a temperature not lower than fifty-four degrees and not higher than eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit. When too cold, the wood, cloth and skin swell, and the mechanism works badly; when too warm, these materials shrink and cause clinking, squeaking, and other disagreeable sounds. Moisture is the greatest enemy of the piano, and it cannot be too carefully guarded against. In a short time damp will destroy every good point in the instrument.

The tone becomes dull and flat, the wires rusty and easily broken, the joints of the mechanism stiff, and the hammers do not strike with precision, and, if these symptoms are not attended to at once, the piano is irretrievably spoiled. Therefore do not put your piano in a damp ground-floor room, or between two windows, or between the door and the window where there is a through draught. Never leave the piano open when not in use, and above all when the room is being cleaned. Do not put it near a stove, chimney, or hot-air pipes. Always wipe the keys after playing. Never pile books, music, or other heavy things on the top. Be careful when using the soft pedal not to thump the notes. Do not allow five-note or other exercises of small compass on a piano you have any regard for. A leather cover should be kept on the instrument when not in use, and removed every day for the purpose of dusting. A cushion of wadding or a strip of flannel laid on the keys will help to keep them white and preserve the polish. Never leave the piano open after a musical evening or dance. If you are obliged to have it in a damp room, do not place it against the wall, and raise it from the floor by means of insulators, and always cover it after playing. Employ the best tuner you can get, and, if a new instrument, let it be tuned every two months during the first year, and at least three times a year afterward. Always have it tuned after a soiree if the room has been very hot.

The Useful and the Beautiful.

The tomb of Moses is unknown; but the traveler slakes his thirst at the well of Jacob. The gorgeous palace of the wisest and wealthiest of monarchs, with cedar, and the gold, and ivory, and even the great temple of Jerusalem, hallowed by the visible glory of the Deity Himself, are gone; but Solomon's reservoirs are as perfect as ever. Or the ancient architecture of the Holy City, not one stone is left upon another, but the pool of Bethesda commands the pilgrim's reverence at the present day. The columns of Persepolis are moldering in dust, but its cistern and aqueduct remain to challenge our admiration. The golden house of Nero is a mass of ruins, but the Aqua Claudia still pours into Rome its limpid stream. The Temple of the Sun, at Tadmor, in the wilderness, has fallen, but its fountain sparkles in its rays, as when thousands of worshippers thronged its lofty colonnades. It may be that London will share the fate of Babylon, and nothing be left to mark its save mounds of crumbling brickwork. The Thames will continue to flow as it does now. And if any work of art should rise over the deep ocean, time, we may well believe that it will be neither a palace nor a temple, but some vast aqueduct or reservoir; and if any name should flash through the mist of antiquity, it would probably be that of the man who, in his day, sought the happiness of his fellow men rather than glory, and linked his memory to some great work of national utility or benevolence. This is the true glory which outlives all others, and shines with undying luster from generation to generation, imparting to works some of its own immortality, and in some degree rescuing them from the ruin which overtakes the ordinary monument of historical tradition or mere magnificence.—*Edinburgh Review.*

It is well known that persons who have been deprived of one or more of the senses commonly acquire increased acuteness in the remaining ones. The following case, cited by Dr. Erasmus Darwin, is a remarkable instance: "The late blind Justice Fielding walked in my room for the first time, when he once visited me, and, after speaking a few words, said, 'This room is about 22 feet long, 18 wide and 12 high; all of which he guessed with the greatest accuracy by the ear.'"

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Scenes in Italy.

The skies of Italy, however, so far as the two or three days we have seen them enable us to judge, bear no comparison in clearness and beauty to those of our own fair land. They are much softer than ours, making it difficult at times to distinguish between mountain and cloud, or rather to tell where the mountains end and the clouds begin. The olive and the vine continue to be the main products, but as we approach Rome they give place to fields of wheat, rye, rice and maize. The wheat was just ripening for the harvest south of the Alps, but after we crossed the Apennines the harvest was in progress. We passed immense fields of wheat in which were long rows of reapers cutting it with sickles in the old-fashioned way. One or two overseers on horseback superintended each gang of workmen. Instead of placing it in sheaves, they haul it together at once and thresh it by treading out with horses in the open field. We saw but few stacks of grain, and nothing that approached to our barns. Their horses, cattle and sheep are kept all the year round in the open field.—*Cor. Reading Times.*

The Stores of Venice.

The ladies are surprised at the number and the magnificence of the stores of Venice, especially of the jewelry stores on St. Mark's piazza. They are more numerous than those of Rome, and if sharply bargained with will sell their goods lower than anywhere else in Italy. Even Roman and Florentine mosaics can be bought cheaper here than in cities where they are made. The dry goods and fancy stores, although small, have a good display of goods of fine quality. They are scattered through the narrow streets, and a great number are in the vicinity of the Rialto bridge. The majority of the stores, however, are for the sale of provisions, groceries, etc. Here we have, as elsewhere in Italy, very few, if any, gin palaces, and only an occasional beer saloon. Diamonds can be purchased in Venice cheaper than anywhere else in Europe, provided the purchaser will bear in mind that the asking price is generally about one-third more than they will be willing to take for the article offered. The best plan is to select what you want, ask the price, and then offer one-third less. They seldom allow a customer to go away without selling him what he wants, and if they cannot get their own price they are very apt to take what he offers.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

A Stupendous Sanctuary.

Nine miles north of Cintra is the stupendous Mafra Sanctuary, a second Ecceurial, without the royal sepulcher. Like its Spanish counterpart, it consists of a palace, church and convent combined in one immense parallelogram. One authority states the longest side to be 770 feet, and another 1,150 feet, the usual discrepancy where measurements are concerned. To give an idea of the internal magnitude of this structure: It contains 886 apartments, 5,000 doors, 9 courts, and space on the roof for 10,000 soldiers to maneuver. The architecture must be described as plain, though not without richness in certain parts, as the facade of the basilica, for instance. The foundation of this wonder is due to Dom Joao V., who vowed that if an heir should be granted him he would erect a great monastery on the site of the humblest sanctuary in Portugal. And thus he fulfilled his pledge upon the birth of a son. The work was commenced in 1717 and consecrated with great festivities in 1730. No monks have resided in the cells since 1834, when Portugal ordained the extinction of their fraternities. The buildings now stand a monument of mistaken zeal, prodigality and inability, depriving the suffering of the world of millions that might be joyfully expended in the work which covereth a multitude of sins.—*Lisbon Cor. Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Beer-Drinking in Vienna.

Water is undoubtedly a very scarce commodity in Vienna, eastern water being mostly used for drinking purposes. There are very slow-running hydrants on the streets, and they are invariably surrounded by girls and women with buckets and tubs, waiting their turn to secure a supply. There are also wagons with hogsheads that go around to sell water. It is said to be unwholesome, and, if drunk continuously, will lead to chronic affections of the bowels. It is what is called hard water, but we have never found it unpalatable, though a lump of ice is a great improvement to it in this weather. There are, however, very few people in Vienna who drink water, and many who never touch it. Beer is the daily and hourly drink of almost every one, old and young. It is part of their daily food, just as coffee or tea is with us. When families are dining at the restaurants the beer-mug stands by the plate of old and young, male and female, and it is even put to the lips of infants. Vienna beer does not, however, seem to have any intoxicating effect, and it never occasions a headache. We have seen and been in the company of men who will drink a dozen large glasses of an evening without observing the slightest inebriating effect. We doubt if they could drink as much American beer with impunity. The Austrians are undoubtedly a sober people, as it would be difficult to find a place where spirituous liquor is sold.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

French Forests.

In France what is called a "forest" would, in America, be styled a "clump of trees." But mark the difference of results. In France woodlands are highly prized, though she imports some 3,000,000 francs' worth of timber per annum. Exclusive of fire-wood, she uses 9,500,000 metres of wood every year for works of industry and . . . Some

30,000,000 acres of land are devoted to timber, of which 6,000,000 belong to the state. If we in America esteemed wood as prudently as the people of France, better results would arise. The timber lands of America offer an important theme, well worth studying. To-day I have been looking at trees of small dimensions growing under a treatment of artificial coloring. Ash is stained so that it grows up like satin wood, and pine becomes similar to rosewood. Indeed, this commanding of nature by science in this respect is very interesting, and strongly suggestive of the French mind.

Resin and turpentine, coming chiefly from the maritime pine of the South of France, are very important products of this country, and divide the competition of our Carolinas and Georgia. A pine in France yields till it is 60 or 70 years old and produces gum in the "boxes" much more profusely and profitably than I have seen in North Carolina. Distilling is done at a saving of some 30 per cent. over the American process, as there is no extravagance or waste of any kind. From the moment the tree is stripped, or "axed," to the time the resin and turpentine are barreled, economy and system are prevailing powers. I have seen in the Carolinas as much improvidence in a day as would drive a French pine planter mad in a month.—*Paris Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

Affection, Despair and Suicide.

Charles S. Sauvinet, who, under the Warmoth Administration, was Civil Sheriff of the city, committed suicide at his residence, No. 5 Kerlereau street, corner of Dauphine. His devotion to one of his sons, a youth about 16 years of age, who is seriously afflicted with a pulmonary disease, was the cause which led him to destroy himself. When the youth, who in his earlier years had shown great aptitude for study, was sufficiently old to be separated from his parents, he was sent away. Some time since, having received a brilliant education, he returned home. His success at school increased the affection of his father, who became devoted to him. Hardly had he returned home than the first symptoms of the terrible malady became visible. Slowly and gradually it progressed, though every effort was made to check it. Yesterday Sauvinet, who had thus far clung to the hope that his son might recover, commenced to lose that hope, and, accompanied by the youth, called on Dr. Roudanez, the family physician. After conversing with the physician, he said to him: "Doctor, is my son going to die? If he does, all that remains for me to do is to throw myself in the river. I cannot see him die." Dr. Roudanez replied that the youth was better, but Sauvinet said that all doctors said that, and added: "What can I do if my son dies?" The doctor reasoned with him, saying that it was his duty to live and take care of his son. Shortly afterward Sauvinet left, and proceeded toward his residence. On the way, owing to his son's feeble condition, they were compelled to stop several times. This confirmed Sauvinet in his apprehension that his son's end was approaching, and when he reached his residence he appeared so pale and careworn that the members of his family, astonished at it, inquired from him whether he was ill. He made no reply, but saw his son to bed and then retired to his own chamber in front of the building. Upon arriving there he removed his coat, secured his revolver, a Smith & Wesson, and laid down on his bed. He then applied the muzzle of the pistol to his right temple and pulled the trigger. The report of the pistol attracted his family, who found him insensible on his bed. Dr. Formento was immediately summoned, and upon examining the wound declared science powerless. After lingering for three-quarters of an hour, during which time he was insensible, Sauvinet expired. He was 49 years of age, and leaves a large family.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Umbrellas in Battle.

Some seventy years ago a large umbrella was usually kept hanging in the hall at good English houses to keep visitors dry as they passed to and from their carriages. Coffee-house keepers provided in this way for their frequenters; but men disdained to carry such a convenience through the streets. It was held effeminate, indeed, to shirk a wetting. "Take that thing away," said Lord Cornwallis to a servant about to hold the house umbrella over him; "I am not sugar or salt in a shower." During the action at the Mayor's house, near Bayonne, in 1818, the Grenadiers under Col. Tynling occupied an unfinished redoubt near the high road. Wellington, happening to ride that way, beheld the officers of the Household Regiment protecting themselves from the pelting rain with their umbrellas. This was too much for the great chief's equanimity, and he instantly sent off Lord A. Hill with the message: "Lord Wellington does not approve of the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army."

White Slavery.

The two little Italian slaves have been rescued from their weary life in New York, but the slaveholder goes free. The testimony of the child-musicians showed conclusively that they were driven like slaves to their cheerless task, rated like slaves if they failed to bring home as much money as their master thought they ought to have earned, fed and lodged like slaves, and were surrounded with influences that must have made them in time the victims of a still more degrading bondage. What was even worse, their testimony proved that they were deliberately sold by their parents into this miserable existence.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THERE is a man in the copper region of Lake Superior who, in the early days of copper speculation up there, hatched out a fortune of \$300,000. He squandered his money and is now in the poor-house.

The lumber shipments from Saginaw river exceed those of last year, to July 30, 30,000,000 feet. Shipments this season, to date, are as follows: Lumber, 287,285,937; lath, 18,611,000; shingles, 800,189,530; staves, 1,653,530; hoops, 16,153,063.

Mrs. CARROTHERS, aged about 50 years, and grandchild, a little girl of 11 years, were killed by a tree falling across the wagon they were riding in, a few miles east of Stanton, Montcalm county, recently. The team stopped when the tree started, and Mrs. Carrothers and grandchild jumped out the back end of the wagon and were caught by the tree and instantly killed, while the two persons who jumped forward escaped unhurt.

The following aggregates represent the standing of State and savings banks, as shown by a compilation of the semi-annual statements made to the State Treasurer. There are fourteen savings banks in the State:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$4,087,342.00
Bonds and mortgages	1,089,985.00
Cash and cash items	4,302.00
Real estate and fixtures	269,122.43
Due from banks	556,079.00
Expenses	42,616.00
Overdrafts	970.88
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$1,260,000.00
Surplus	136,228.00
Due banks	72,478.00
Due depositors	6,101,710.00
Profit and loss	50,371.40
Redeemables	11,352.00
Interest, premium and exchange	65,740.00
Total	\$6,738,889.00
STATE BANKS—RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,871,741.00
Bonds	290,413.00
Real estate and fixtures	44,307.00
Due from banks	348,195.00
Expenses	9,477.00
Overdrafts	19,618.00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$732,600.00
Surplus	147,898.00
Due banks	28,291.00
Due depositors	1,508,424.00
Profit and loss	30,761.00
Interest, premium and exchange	851.00
Redeemables	37,785.00
Total	\$2,592,151.00

Michigan's Wheat Crop.

Below we give the comparative figures of the acreage and yield of wheat in this State for 1877 and 1878. In averaging the yield per acre in each county we have carefully examined all the statements, taking into consideration the section covered by each. The purpose has been to keep the estimate carefully within the mark. There may, however, possibly be instances in which the amount is overestimated, and it is quite probable that in many the amount is underestimated. Indeed, in some cases where the average was returned so high that in the fear that in thrashing out, which is not wholly completed, the expectation formed may be disappointed, we have allowed considerable margins for contingencies. The reports, therefore, amply warrant the statement that the yield of wheat in Michigan the present year will not fall short of the aggregate given, 29,833,494 bushels. In round numbers the crop may be stated at 30,000,000 bushels, a yield which is beyond all precedent in Michigan, and which will put the State among the foremost of wheat-producing States in the Union. The following table, from the *Detroit Free Press*, shows the acreage and yield in 1877 and 1878 in the several counties of the State:

COUNTIES.	Average in 1877.	Yield in 1877.	Average in 1878.	Yield in 1878.
Alcona.....	202	4,094	624	10,689
Alpena.....	37,967	617,117	48,267	985,340
Alpena.....	409	8,959	627	12,510
Antrim.....	1,740	27,939	2,791	44,636
Baraga.....	23	15	1	1
Benzie.....	45,181	711,399	65,236	900,180
Bay.....	2,412	36,464	3,101	61,629
Benzie.....	304	10,894	1,664	26,024
Berrien.....	36,722	478,539	30,121	685,815
Branch.....	39,573	487,977	40,981	614,715
Calhoun.....	58,702	946,480	77,882	1,274,586
Cass.....	49,833	605,701	64,893	828,935
Charlevoix.....	891	18,185	1,366	27,920
Cheboygan.....	842	6,574	1,180	22,160
Chippewa.....	127	2,764	822	9,680
Claire.....	800	4,321	668	9,040
Cleto.....	50,422	1,290,433	61,808	1,348,710
Delta.....	77	1,612	123	2,162
Eaton.....	40,066	748,686	47,162	848,962
Emmett.....	181	1,348	826	10,620
Genesee.....	38,659	501,081	48,420	988,400
Gladwin.....	118	2,320	271	5,420
Grand				
Traverse.....	2,818	40,460	4,268	68,288
Hastings.....	17,849	240,882	24,146	482,920
Gilliat.....	39,050	518,023	36,487	729,740
Huron.....	12,716	267,232	14,648	300,000
Ingham.....	39,065	790,125	47,718	1,027,614
Ionia.....	54,222	1,069,571	65,218	1,375,232
Isabella.....	125	2,167	205	5,000
Isabella.....	5,845	102,798	9,374	181,080
Jackson.....	59,613	1,099,371	69,203	1,730,065
Kalamazoo.....	63,062	686,787	67,443	1,348,893
Kalamazoo.....	544	7,734	1,120	17,920
Lake.....	40,994	707,383	49,781	1,244,878
Kent.....	790	9,646	1,286	15,340
Lapeer.....	31,459	708,437	38,732	735,908
Leelanaw.....	2,691	37,437	4,433	70,960
Leelanaw.....	38,161	608,768	41,937	826,740
Livingston.....	45,376	938,490	54,968	1,081,360
Macomb.....	22,562	474,070	26,526	566,620
Manistee.....	791	12,694	1,542	27,756
Manistee.....	175	2,766		
Marquette.....	11	177	26	26
Mason.....	1,795	26,247	2,673	13,440
Mecosta.....	5,623	83,863	8,267	103,340
Menominee.....	3	100		
Midland.....	1,849	34,627	2,762	69,050
Missaukee.....	298	5,475	702	10,925
Monroe.....	16,298	273,874	19,476	389,500
Montcalm.....	16,302	313,738	20,318	446,860
Muskegon.....	4,056	53,762	4,872	61,080
Newaygo.....	6,100	58,162	8,344	134,160
Oakland.....	62,940	1,380,064	69,375	1,387,580
Oceana.....	5,195	65,689	6,942	82,448
Ogemaw.....	23	410	217	5,425
Ontonagon.....	18	979	56	56
Oscoda.....	2,701	41,774	4,912	92,416
Oshtemo.....	32	248	106	2,000
Ottawa.....	19,087	334,884	24,328	486,760
Presque Isle.....	278	6,466	427	9,394
Roscommon.....	8	16		
Saginaw.....	15,124	230,408	20,814	423,200
Sanilac.....	18,811	356,050	18,675	351,450
Schoolcraft.....	6			
Shiawassee.....	32,300	638,010	35,898	717,800
St. Clair.....	19,538	387,729	21,017	378,480
St. Joseph.....	57,149	755,181	64,037	900,480
Tuscola.....	22,743	608,932	27,792	629,216
Van Buren.....	38,635	494,893	38,518	800,734
Washtenaw.....	58,410	1,184,050	60,321	1,063,175
Wayne.....	11,989	190,816	12,709	264,180
Wexford.....	602	14,390	1,512	30,240

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1878.

THE LAND GRANT DECISION.

Mr. Secretary Schurz, having a pretty taste for literature, has read the laws by which land grants were made to the Pacific Railroads, a thing which his predecessors in office appear to have neglected to do so, and reading those laws he discovers that by their terms the right of those railroad corporations to fix the price of their lands expired by limitation three years after the roads were finished. He has therefore, made a ruling under which the unsold lands of the Central Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver Pacific Railroads, amounting in all to something more than twenty-eight and one-half millions of acres, are thrown open to settlement and purchase under the pre-emption laws at \$1.25 an acre.

This decision is one of great importance in more ways than one. It at once undoes the work of giving the public domain to corporations, so far at least as that policy interfered with the right of the people to settle on public lands and buy them at the government price. It does not retake the granted lands to the government, as the proceeds of all these sales under the pre-emption laws must be paid into the railroad treasuries; but it puts these lands again in the market at precisely the same price that is charged for other government lands, and thus undoes what has been rightly regarded as a misuse of the public domain in the interests of corporations and to the hurt of people. It gives to every American who wants land to cultivate full opportunity to choose from the land grants and to buy a homestead at \$1.25 an acre, which has hitherto been held by the railroads at about \$5 or \$6 an acre.

It is suggested in some quarters that in asserting its rights under this law, the government wrongs the holders of the land grant bonds of these corporations, amounting to about \$24,000,000, by greatly lowering the value of the security pledged for their bonds, most of which are secured by mortgage upon the lands involved. It should be remembered, however, that this is not an alteration of the original agreement in letter or spirit. The land grants were made with the distinct provision that the road companies should have the right to fix the prices on their lands until three years had elapsed after the completion of the roads, and that at the expiration of that time all unsold lands should be subject again to pre-emption at the government price. The purpose of the government was to aid the companies in the construction of their railroads, not to give them the power to speculate at the expense of the people by withholding their lands from the market for an indefinite time while awaiting a large advance in price. The condition of the grants was therefore both wise and just. The privilege granted to the railroad companies was a very valuable one, for which the public received comparatively little in return, and the recipients of so large a gift have certainly no right, either in law or morals, to count it a hardship that the government insists upon the observance of the gift's conditions. The provisions of the law were plain, and every buyer of a land grant bond had opportunity to know what these provisions were. One of the companies at least distinctly set forth the conditions in a circular letter. If any man has suffered the vendors of these bonds to deceive him as to the railroad company's tenure of the mortgaged lands, his folly has been unfortunate, but it has been his own. Having made its enormous gifts to these corporations subject to certain conditions and reservations in behalf of the people, it is the strict duty of the government to insist upon the fulfillment of those conditions. In so insisting Secretary Schurz has departed from precedent in not dodging the main question upon a technical point, and has met in a manly way a question involving an important right of the people.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WHERE TO GO AND SETTLE.

At the present moment, when the question of emigration from towns and cities to the unsettled or newly-settled western territories and the Southern States is the subject of much debate, a want of definite, authoritative information is felt as to where emigrants are wanted and what they may expect to find when they get there, how much money it is necessary to have to begin work with a fair chance of making a living, and such details as may guide a man who does not wish to put his faith in the rose-colored statements of the agents of private emigration societies. The climate of some places may be fatal to families who would thrive a thousand miles further to the north or to the south. In one part of Texas blacksmiths may be wanted, while millers have not enough to do; in another part the reverse may be the case. It is true that books have been published from time to time, giving such accounts of different parts of the West and of the South, together with minute infor-

mation as to the means and cost of the journey, but the circulation of such books is small. For a private society to undertake such a work is possible only on a small scale. Although the News is against putting work into the government hands which can be done by private persons or corporations, the task of gathering such information as is desired by would-be emigrants is something which can be easily done by the government without, as it seems to us, any violation of principle. Our consuls in foreign ports make frequent reports concerning the state of commerce, the wants, the business chances and so forth in the places to which they are sent; these reports are undoubtedly of value to manufacturers and merchants seeking new markets for their goods. Why should not the government servants in the rural parts of the Western and Southern States undertake a similar work? The postmaster might sum up the state affairs in his district once a month on a single sheet of foolscap paper. The labor would not be worth mentioning, while a valuable body of information could thus be accumulated. The exact places where emigrants are wanted would be made known. If a blacksmith was needed in one village, a physician in another, and a shoemaker in a third, these facts could be set forth. The prices of land could be given, and the kind of land described. More minute particulars the postmasters might be required to furnish on personal application. The need of this sort of information exists, and why cannot the postmaster be utilized in supplying it?

George Peabody and Socialism.

Some people imagine that rich men are becoming more wedded to riches, more aggressive in the acquisition of wealth, at the expense of the working classes. Hence the agitation in favor of Socialism. There may be grounds for this imagination, but we have yet in our midst our Peter Coopers, our George Peabodys and our Miss Nightingales—who think more of the welfare of the struggling classes, than many are aware of, and who employ their time and money in extending good to as many as possible in their declining years. One of those is an old retired physician by the name of J. P. Mountain, whose address is Ogdensburg, N. Y., who has had placed in his hands a simple cure for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Headache and Nervousness. The old gentleman has means which make him independent, and he employs his time and money in a very laudable enterprise. He sends the recipe free to any person sending for it, with instructions for preparing and using, requiring only that the party so sending enclose a stamp to pay the postage. He has now distributed over one million of those recipes, and in this part many have been cured by the use of the same. It is said to be very reliable, and those who are troubled with any of those diseases would do well to address the philanthropic old gentleman, and have a trial of the recipe, which has cured so many.

You must Cure that Cough.

With Shiloh's Consumption Cure you can cure yourself. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all other diseases of Throat and Lungs, is absolutely without an equal. Two doses will relieve your child of Croup, it is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless to the youngest child, and no mother can afford to be without it. You can use two thirds of a bottle and if what we say is not true we will refund the price paid. Price, 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. If your lungs are sore or chest or back lame use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, W. Van Putten and J. O. Doesburg.

Have you Dyspepsia, are you constipated, have you a Yellow skin, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, if so, don't fail to use Shiloh's System Vitalizer. It is guaranteed to relieve you, and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms as these. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. Sold by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, W. Van Putten and J. O. Doesburg.

Wells' Persian Perfume "Hackmetack" is rich and fragrant try it. Sold by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, W. Van Putten and J. O. Doesburg.

Additional Local

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

BEST White Lime only \$1.00 per barrel at

E. J. HARRINGTON'S.

CANDIES, Nuts, Oranges, Lemons and Ice cold temperance drinks, at the Pessink Bakery. 25-3w

N. K. FAIRBANK'S tin caddy Lard can be found at E. J. Harrington. This is the finest and best Lard for family use in the United States.

GOLDEN machine, and Pure Lard Oil, always on hand, at the drug store of J. O. DOESBURG.

THE Great Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store sells A No. 1, hand-made Kip Boots, every pair warranted for \$2.50, 28 Canal street, Grand Rapids. 26-1f

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

LADIES' Best Goat Button Shoes, \$2.00, Ladies Best French Kid Shoes, \$3.00, Ladies Best Serge Shoes, \$1.00. Walking Shoes, 75 cents and \$1.00, elegant styles at the Great Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, 28 Canal street, Grand Rapids. 26-1f

FOR a beautiful lot of Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, from 1 yard wide to 2 1/4 yards, go to the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

A TEACHER asked one of her pupils who was the strongest man? "Jonah," he replied "because the whale could not hold him down after he had swallowed him. Not so with biscuits made with Smith's Saleratus. They are nice to the eye pleasant to the taste and sweet to the stomach. It is made by a new process.

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

DON'T fail to visit the Great Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, 28 Canal street, when you visit Grand Rapids. We guarantee you a saving of 40 per cent.

THE finest No. 1 Mackerel can be found at the cheap cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOUR Badger State Fanning Mills will be sold cheap, call and see them at the warehouse of E. J. Harrington. They are for sale cheap for cash or produce.

THE highest market price paid for good fruit, poultry, etc., and a good supply of fruit, honey, etc., always on hand at the Meat Market of

G. J. VAN DUREN.

N. B. Spring chickens wanted immediately, for which the highest market price will be paid.

HAND made Calf Boots, \$2.50 and \$3.00 at the Great Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, 28 Canal street, Grand Rapids.

New Advertisements.

Prospectus of the 9th Volume, 1878-9.

THE ALDINE, The Art Journal of America.

SOLD ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Complete in 24 Parts, at 50 Cents Each. ISSUED MONTHLY.

It is the purpose of the publishers to persevere in their efforts to keep *The Aldine*, as an exponent of Art work, free from competition, and to spare neither thought nor expense to still further beautify and improve the broad pages of the work.

While urging the necessity of cultivating a taste for the beautiful in Nature and Art, *The Aldine* has not been unkind of the force of example and illustration, therefore it has been a constant study to show, in the pages of the work itself, that improvement so certainly consequent upon sincere devotion to such subjects. As in the past, so in the future, *The Aldine* will continue to be an example of the progressive and refining influences of connection and association with the beautiful and true.

The volume now in preparation, while it will not suddenly depart from the general course of its predecessors, will yet present many modifications and improvements, the result of study and experience in fitting *The Aldine* to worthily maintain its position as "The Art Journal of America."

In the more mechanical department of the arrangement or make up, changes in themselves slight, will largely enhance the general beauty of the pages, which have already won admiration so hearty and universal.

EDITORIALLY, *The Aldine* will deal broadly and fairly with Art in general and American Art in particular. Candor in prepared papers will keep the reader well informed on all Art topics of the important Art centres of this country and Europe. The important exhibitions will receive full and timely notice; and artists whose achievements have won for them the right, shall be introduced and given a proper personality by sketches biographical and critical. It will be the purpose of the Editor to earn for the Critical and Literary Department of *The Aldine* a recognition in every way worthy of its established and admitted pre-eminence in Art illustration.

THE ART DEPARTMENT of this volume will be richer in representations of American natural scenery than any of its predecessors. To aid a popular decision on the claims of rival localities to the title, "The Switzerland of America," our artists are exploring the wonders of those regions of our country which have more recently been brought into notice. The Yosemite and the Yellowstone, the Sierras and the Rockies shall be brought home to the patrons of *The Aldine*—but not to the exclusion or neglect of our glorious old Alleghenies and their more familiar surroundings. Experience, and capital largely increased by the liberal patronage of an appreciative public, has made possible the introduction of greater system and plan in selecting the Art exhibits, so as to better cover all desirable ground, enabling an harmonious and judicious combination and progression so to speak, through the wide world of Art. Examples by figure, animals and landscape painters of every school—ancient and modern—American or foreign, will appear with all the old refreshing variety, but with an added advantage of more deliberate arrangement and defined purpose, to instruct and inform as well as to delight.

The publishers have entire confidence that the public will continue the evidence of their appreciation of these efforts to maintain an Art publication that shall be characteristic and worthy of the progress and liberal tastes of Americans, and they anticipate with pleasure the opportunity for a practical verdict on their past achievements which the commencement of a new volume affords.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

The Aldine volumes will, in future, be completed in 24 parts, at 50 cents each, published monthly and sold only to subscribers for the complete volume. Subscribers will pay on delivery for the parts actually received, and no canvasser or deliverer is authorized to vary these terms in any way or to make any representations on the faith of the publishers outside of the regular prospectus. *The Aldine* will not be sold by book or newsdealers generally.

Any person desiring to act as the agent for any particular locality, should apply promptly, giving full particulars as to business, references, and territory desired. Liberal arrangements will be made with the best parties.

THE ALDINE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

JAMES SUTTON, President.

18 Vesey Street, New York.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between H. R. Luce and E. R. Perkins, under the firm name of Luce & Perkins, doing business in the City of Holland, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Mr. H. R. Luce, who will settle with the accounts of the firm. H. R. LUCE. E. R. PERKINS. Dated & more, August 2nd, 1878. 25-4v

Insurance Notice.

Home of New York, British America, Underwriters of N. Y. Firemen's Fund of Cal. Orient of Hartford, Conn. Roger Williams, R. I.

We represent the above reliable Fire Insurance Companies, in this City, with a total capital of over \$12,000,000.

HOLLAND, Mich., August 7th, 1878.

Howard & McBride.

A Fresh Stock of

GROCERIES

Is offered to the Public and will be sold Cheap for Cash by

P. BOOT,

Opposite H. Meyer & Co's Furniture Store.

Tobacco and Cigars, Candies, Nuts, and a full line of staple Groceries can always be found at this Store.

Respectfully soliciting a share of your trade, you are invited to call and see for yourself.

P. BOOT.

HOLLAND, August 9, 1878.

CHEAP! CHEAP!

We have just added to our stock of

NEW FURNITURE

—ALL KINDS OF—

Sewing Machines

A New and Beautiful

Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Etc.

—Also the best—

WALNUT CASKETS AND FINE COFFINS

Ever introduced into this City.

We offer all at extremely low figures. Come and See.

26-3m

H. MEYER & CO.

Mortgage Sale.

WHEREAS default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and executed on the sixth day of November, 1873, 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 30th 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 **Thursday 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 15 N. Range fourteen (14) West, containing forty acres, be the same more or less.

Dated, Grand Haven, May 3rd, 1878.

STEPHEN L. LOWING, Mortgagee.

13-13w

LOWING & CROSS, Attorneys for Mortgagee.



Has become widely known as the only competent and reliable traveling Physician. His reputation has been acquired by honest, fair dealing and years of successful practice in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities as a specialty. Does not claim to be infallible or to know everything, or to cure everybody; but does claim that a large and extensive practice and unparalleled success, as evidence to sustain it, is the best proof of a physician's skill. He treats annually from five to six thousand persons. Experience is worth everything. Knowledge gained from treating and curing thousands of cases enables him to know the cause and the remedy needed. He never injured a human being by excessive drugging, or destroyed a life by experiment and it is not necessary to change diet or occupation while under his treatment.

If you are afflicted with Diseases of the Eyes, Ears, Head, Heart, Throat, Lungs, Chest, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Genes, Urinary Organs, Brain, Nerves, Bones, Joints, Deformities, Malformations, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Cancers, Blood or Skin, and all persons that are troubled with any ailment or inconvenience of any name or nature, are invited to call and investigate before they abandon hope.

Candid in opinion, reasonable in charges, and will not urge or persuade you to take treatment, and no one will be treated unless there is a strong probability of a cure or permanent benefit. Make interrogation and decide for yourself. Consultation free. Medicines Cash, don't ask for credit.

WILL BE AT

HOLLAND, City Hotel, from 3 p. m. on Thursday, August 29, until 3 p. m. Friday, August 30.

GRAND RAPIDS, Rathbun House, on the 1st and 10th days of every month. Address, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Rathbun House, Grand Rapids, Mich., with stamp.

GREAT REDUCTION

—IN—

SUMMER GOODS

SUCH AS

Linen Dusters,

PANTS, VESTS, ETC.

Men's Boots, and Shoes, will be slaughtered to make room for a large new stock.

Fans, Parasols, Gents' Summer Hats, and all that class of goods will be sold very cheap for the next few days.

A SUPERB ARTICLE OF

English Breakfast TEA

And a splendid variety of other Teas.

A large lot of new Bleached and Unbleached

Sheetings, Muslins, etc.,

Sheetings from 1 yard wide to 2 1/4 yards wide.

Ladies hose in endless variety, cheaper than ever. Call and See.

N. K. Fairbank's Tin Caddy Lard, the best in the country. Also, No. 1 Mackerel, for sale cheap.

Call at the Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. Harrington.

Order of Publication.

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

Jane Caswell,

Complainant,

vs.

Jasper Caswell,

Defendant.

At a session of said court, held at the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, on the 9th day of July, 1878. Present: The Honorable Dan J. Arnold, Circuit Judge.

In this case it satisfactorily appearing by the affidavit of Stephen L. Lowing, that the defendant, Jasper Caswell, is not a resident of this State, but is a resident of the State of Oregon, and that no service of process can be made on him for that reason.

On motion of Messrs. Lowing & Cross, solicitors for the complainant, it is ORDERED, that the said defendant, Jasper Caswell, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within one hundred days from the date of this order, and in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitors within twenty days after the service of a copy of the complainant's bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof, that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Jasper Caswell.

And it is further ordered; that within twenty days' the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a public newspaper, published and circulating in said County of Ottawa, and that said notice be published once in each week for six successive weeks, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the defendant, Jasper Caswell, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

Counter-signed: A. A. TRACEY,

Register in Chancery.

A true copy. Attest: A. A. TRACEY,

Register in Chancery.

LOWING & CROSS, Solrs for Compl't. 23-7w

BOOTS & 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.

A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.

Notings.

Rev. G. Dangremond, has received a call from Fremont Centre, Mich.

Mr. A. A. Pfantstiel will preach in Hope Church to-morrow, morning and evening.

Hon. C. C. Comstock, of Grand Rapids, was nominated on Thursday last, as the greenback candidate for Representative in Congress.

The old veteran, Gen. Shields, had a splendid reception in the city of Grand Rapids, on Wednesday last, and he was banquetted in the evening at Sweet's Hotel.

We are informed that Mr. Jan H. Kooljers, residing at Noordeloos, had sustained severe injuries from some accident which happened on his premises on Thursday, but we could not obtain the particulars.

Mr. P. Boot—who was better known, at Bertsch's, as "Peter"—has opened his store and offers a choice stock of groceries to the public, cheap for cash. The store is immediately next to D. Meeng's drug store, and is centrally located. Go and give him a call and see for yourself.—See advertisement in another column.

Mr. T. Keppel's team, on Tuesday last, hauled a load of wheat of seventy-six bushels from the barn to the Plugger Mills. This is probably the biggest load hauled by any one team on a wagon in this place. The load was hauled over a sandy road from the barn to Eighth street. The aggregate weight was 4,770 pounds.

The prop. Mary Groh is undergoing a complete renovation. The staterooms and berths are all being cleaned out and repainted and refurnished, and will thus afford better accommodations to passengers. The proprietors of the boat inform us that their intention is to stay on this route, enlarge their cabin next winter, and make the steamboat traffic between this city and Chicago permanent. One of the proprietors will probably move his family to this city.

Hiram Potts, Esq., retires from the editorial management of the Ottawa Courier, published at Spring Lake, and is succeeded by John T. McMann. The Courier is now a straight out national greenback paper. It is the second organ of that party in Ottawa county. There is no democratic paper in the county. Mr. Potts, the retiring editor of the Courier, is a spicy paragrapher and got up an excellent local paper.—Allegan County Democrat.—My friend, you are mistaken. The Hollander, the oldest paper in the county, is still straight Democratic.

By request of the chairman of the Democratic County Convention, we publish the following call: A Convention of the Democracy of Ottawa County is hereby called to meet at the Common Council Rooms in the City Hall, of the city of Grand Haven, on Tuesday, August 20th, 1878, at one o'clock, p. m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several County offices, appointing delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Don't forget the great Odd-Fellow excursion on Wednesday next, August 14th. Judging from the number of people who have declared their intention to go with us on the largest boat-ride ever got up in this Colony, the turn out will be immense, and very probable two large steamers will be required to take them all. Gee's Braes Band in full uniform will accompany the excursion, and welcome the excursionists as they come in by two extra trains. Eatables and refreshments will be for sale on board. Tickets for sale at Higgins' Art Gallery, opposite this office, or on the dock before starting. An extra train will leave Grand Rapids at 7 o'clock, in the morning, sharp, also, an extra train will leave the depot at Allegan for Holland at 7 a. m. sharp.

We take no little pride upon ourselves for having helped to get and establish a wheat market in Holland whose influence is felt at present fully twenty miles from the city. For the past six days our Mills and wheat buyers have been competitors in open market, and the prices paid have advertised our city far and wide, and if wheat keeps coming in this fall as it has started in, Holland will be materially benefited, especially our merchants. We have taken the trouble to collect the number of bushels bought by the different buyers for the week closing Thursday evening, and give them below, making a handsome showing for the first week after threshing:

Plugger Mills.....	935
City Mills.....	919
H. Walsh (5 days).....	4,500
Beach Bros.....	2,683
Jas. E. Higgins.....	1,800

Total..... 10,837
The prices paid have varied according to quality, and ranged from 85 to 97 cents—all cash.

THE 2nd Ref. Church (Hope) have extended a call to Rev. A. Thompson, of Readington, N. J.

Prof. Crispell, of Hope College, preached in the Presbyterian church at Allegan, morning and evening, last Sunday, and his sermons are highly praised.

On Tuesday last, the wife of Mr. P. Middelhoek residing across the way from Mr. B. Van Raalte's farm, accidentally tumbled off a load of hay and struck on her head—and—she's alive and well yet.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Mr. W. T. Perlee, formerly Register of Deeds for Ottawa County. He died on Thursday morning last at his home in Lamont, in this county. Mr. Perlee was a perfect gentleman and had a very large circle of friends.

By request of the Republican City Committee we publish the following call: "A Republican Caucus, to nominate delegates to the County Convention, which will be held at Grand Haven, Tuesday, Aug. 20th, will be held on Friday evening next, at the store of Mr. D. Te Roller."

Messrs. G. Van Putten & Sons are making preparations to move their stock of groceries and dry goods into their new store. They intend to get all moved and straightened out by next Tuesday, and their customers will find them on their old stand occupied before the fire.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. H. Meyer & Co. They have on hand an immense stock of furniture, and the finest styles of black walnut burial caskets. They have recently added a great deal to their stock, and it is stored on three different upper floors of joining buildings, besides their salesroom, and must be seen to be appreciated. They sell cheap for cash and are building up a large trade in their line.—See advertisement.

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

ARRIVED.
Aug. 5.—Prop. M. Groh, Chicago, 1 horse, 1 brl pork, 1 brl lard, 5 pkgs mdee.
" 7— " M. Groh, Chicago, 6 brl sugar, 1 brl whiskey, 9 ton iron, 6 kegs nails, 3 pkgs mdee.
" 8—Schr. Wm. Bates, light.
CLEARED.
Aug. 5.—Prop. M. Groh, to Chicago, 700 r r ties, 30 cds hemlock bark, 10 m ft lumber, 15 brls flour.
" 7— " M. Groh, Chicago, 625 hemlock r r ties, 500 ash ties.
" 8—Steam Yacht Gem, Manistee, 150 bu apples
" 8—Schr. Wm. Bates, Chicago, 4,000 bds brush.

THE Greenback convention of Ottawa County was held on Tuesday last, in the city of Grand Haven. Members of the convention informed us that there was considerable earnestness manifested, and that the session was harmonious. The following is the ticket put in the field:

For Sheriff—Joos Verplanke. For Clerk—Roswell Lillie. For Register—Chas. W. Ingraham. For Prosecuting Atty—V. W. Seelye. For Treasurer—H. W. Weatherwax. For Fish Inspectors—Wm. H. Finch, Zittow. For Representative—1st district—Ben. F. Laubach; 2nd district—G. F. Richardson.

In spite of the absence of the Mayor and chairman pro-tem the Common Council held its session with Ald. Hoogesteger in the chair. The principal feature of the session was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Fire Department. The committee accepted the bid of Mr. C. Blom, Jr., being the lowest, to put down three drive-wells for fire purposes. The council adopted their report and awarded the job to Mr. Blom, provided he give a bond of \$800, with two sureties. As a curious fact, and illustrative of confidence in the city's ability to pay we give the different bids calling for pay in cash and city bonds:

J. Van Landegend, per well.....	\$ 94.00	Cash.
Wm. C. Melis, 3 wells.....	360.00	Bonds.
P. H. Wilms, per well.....	84.00	
De Free & Co., per well.....	85.00	
C. Blom, Jr. per well.....	75.00	80.00

The remainder of the Council's work was merely routine, the usual amount of poor bills to be audited, etc., and they adjourned.

We have on our desk a sample of the most beautiful wheat we have ever seen brought into this city. The lot comprised something over 400 bushels. It was raised by Mr. B. Van Raalte, and the work was all done by machinery—it was drilled in, reaped by a McCormick harvester and self-binder, threshed by a Chicago Pitts (manufactured by H. A. Pitts & Son, Illinois). Some of this wheat yielded 50 bushels to the acre, and stands as an evidence of the advantage of drilling the wheat in. The wheat is almost perfectly clean, and must place the "Chicago Pitts" harvester in the front rank of farming implements. The wheat was bought by Mr. Jas. E. Higgins, and shipped in one car to the Eastern markets. It reflects credit on any one to raise such beautiful grain, and on the mechanism of the machinery employed in raising it. Mr. Higgins gave a round price for it, and has in this manner striven hard in the past, and does yet, to encourage our farmers to improve the quality of their product. By going through his warehouse one will only find the best qualities, as he don't care to handle an inferior article.

LORD Beaconsfield says "as long as there shall be an England there will be a Belgium."

Mr. G. Koning, bought so much fruit this week that he loaded the steamer Gem, and took it to Manistee, on Friday last. We hope Mr. Koning's energy will be crowned with success.

YOUNG MAN—Do you wish to make yourself a success? Then attend the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. Send for College Journal, containing particulars. 22-3w

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., August 8, 1878: J. O. Warner, C. F. Garland, C. Hughes, Daniel Blackmer.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

ONE of our local fruit-growers furnished us by request a prospective view of our fruit-crop, and estimates the peach crop at one-half to two thirds of last year's crop. There seem to be but few dropping at present. The most of the dropping took place during the change of leaf and was caused thereby. Apples are still dropping some, and will probably yield one-half of an average crop, though some orchards are fairly loaded.

MR. JAMES SMITH, firemen on the engine with engineer Adolph King, of this city, got his left hand badly hurt on Wednesday night, while trying to uncouple their engine from the train. He jumped down and got on a new cattle guard, which had but recently been put in, lost his footing, and in grabbing with his hands got his hand in between the wheel and the flange, and miraculously escaped having it crushed to atoms. Mr. Smith went home, to Big Rapids, on an unpleasant furlough. Dr. Schouten attended to the brother in distress.

A MOST brutal murder was committed near East Saugatuck on Sunday last. A two-year old child of Mr. J. Lubbers, which they had left at their neighbors' while they were at church and having their baby christened, was shot by some human fiend. It was playing under a tree together with some other children, and from a neighboring barn the shot was directed, the child's limb was shattered to pieces, and the consequent pain and loss of blood caused her death about one hour thereafter. A coroner held an inquest; but the verdict don't give much satisfaction, and has made a bad feeling worse. If the murderer can be found his chances are good for an impromptu dance in mid-air—and he richly deserves it.

WHILE in Grand Rapids on Wednesday last, we could not help but notice a steady stream of men, women and children going into a store on Canal street, No. 28, and all seemed to have the word satisfaction written on their countenances. Not knowing exactly whether this was an annex to the great convention being held at the time in Powers' Opera House, we called in to ascertain, and behold it was a magnificent Boot and Shoe Store—the endless variety of stock displayed and the ridiculously low prices asked for it, acts like a magnet, (and perhaps the handsome and pleasant young men waiting on the ladies add a great deal to it). The rushing business, of course, cheers every dealer, and in that pleasant mood we were shown through the entire institution, and requested to let our readers know, that whenever they should happen to visit the City of Grand Rapids, it would afford the proprietors much pleasure to show them their goods, and offer them for sale at prices which nobody in need of boots, shoes, gaiters, or slippers, could resist. Don't forget the Number! The Chicago Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, No. 28 Canal street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

GRAND Rapids certainly had a lively day of it on Wednesday last. The city was full of greenbacks and a steady stream of delegates and their friends poured into Power's Opera House, until there was no standing room left, and the remainder had to content themselves by staying in the cool arcade and on the sidewalk, and one can easily imagine the wire-pulling being done, to get a nomination, when it is considered a foregone conclusion that Kent county will go Greenback by a large majority, and the only indication we could get seemed to pronounce such conclusion correct. The following gentlemen were nominated for the several offices at the Kent County National Convention:

State Senator—Martin B. Hine, of Cannon.
Sheriff—Albert Thomas, Grand Rapids.
Clerk—R. M. Slocum, Grand Rapids.
Treasurer—H. D. Wedge, of Alpine.
Register of Deeds—A. M. Ellsworth, of Lowell.
Prosecuting Attorney—Frank Kuts, of Grand Rapids.
Circuit Court Commissioners—D. R. Corbett, James R. Bishop, of Grand Rapids.
Surveyor—R. S. Jackson, of Caledonia.
Coroners—H. S. Helden, W. P. Ince, of Grand Rapids.

Holland Marble Works.

CORNER CEDAR & EIGHTH STREETS.

Luce & Perkins,

Manufacturers of

TABLETS, HEADSTONES MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

IN STONE.

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

All Work Warranted and Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.
HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

Call at the Meat Market

OF

J. KUIITE

For the best kind of

Fresh and Salted Meats.

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

Come and examine my STOCK.

J. KUIITE

EIGHTH ST., HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

5-13w

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

—AT—

NO. 23 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's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes, Strawberry, 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. 6-1y.

BEST

business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STRIMON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8-1y

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 80 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of M. D. HOWARD. 42-1f

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Hotel,

Wm. E. Kirkland, Proprietor.

Grand Haven, Michigan.

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

WM. H. KIRKLAND. GRAND HAVEN, April 10, 1878. 9-1f

A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND

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

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of 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.

EXCURSIONS!!

THE STEAMER

TWILIGHT

Having been rebuilt and refitted last winter,

CAPTAIN F. R. 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 bring 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

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 5th 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.

10-1f

BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - - MICHIGAN.

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

JACOB VAN PUTTEN. 8-1y

Two years—and the hair on my temples
Is turning and mixing with gray,
And my face has grown aged and care-worn,
Its lines deepen day by day;
My comrades are want and privation,
They're clung to me close for years,
And I've borne them with unflinching patience,
Though laden with trouble and fears.

This eve, while the sun has been dipping
His rays down the fair, rosy west,
I've been over the farm I once planted,
With hope of serene age and rest;
But to-morrow a white-covered wagon,
On its long westward journey will start,
And Mary will smile, though she's hiding
A weary and desolate heart.

I've walked the last time through the orchard;
This autumn its fruit will yield,
The vineyard is laden with clusters
And yellow with corn is each field.
When full of youth's hope and ambition,
My wife and I left dear old Maine,
With only the blood-boughten pittance
I'd saved from a "private's" poor gain.

But Mary was happy and cheerful,
And I strong with vigorous health,
With eighty good acres of prairie
We seemed on a short road to wealth,
So first, for a home and a shelter,
A poor little shanty was built;
How poor, but one room, and unplastered,
So meager its poverty felt.

Then cattle, and horses, and cattle,
And horses, and cattle, and sheep,
And hundreds of steers and unthought of,
That ever a pioneer needs.
And every thing came at the highest,
And called on my small stock of cash,
Till I found, ere I'd half done with buying,
My funds had gone like a flash.

For five dreary, desolate winters,
With summers of labor between,
We suffered, yet thankful if autumn
Brought us a measure of grain.
And there, in that kitchen and parlor,
And chamber combined, one bright morn—
With poverty everywhere round them—
Our little twin children were born.

And later our Mabel, our idol,
Came to us, yet soon fled away;
And we felt these were gifts that are greater
Than want—that sad, sad day.
But I built to the house an "addition,"
And made things all cozy and warm;
And bought forty acres of "timber,"
And for it mortgaged the farm.

Then "hard times" came, and ever
Misfortune has followed a way,
With failure on failure of harvests
That no mortal foresight could stay.
The mortgage is close, and our homestead
Is gone for its half, and is sold;
No help—for it's law, so it's justice—
And another changes his gold.

So out— heaven help us—we wander:
Our youth and our labors are lost;
Ah, this we dreamed when we signed it,
The solemn mortgage would cost.
Out over the prairie to-morrow
A white-covered wagon will roam,
And eyes that are misty and blinded
Shall take a last look at "the home."

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feel that I was day by day growing more
shabby and weary-looking, and that my
feeble chances of obtaining a post were
growing less and less.

I used to sit and ask myself whether I
had tried hard—and I knew I had—but
it was always the same. Whether I ad-
vertised for a situation as governess, or
went from a registry office to offer myself
as companion to a lady, it was always
the same. I noticed a look of disap-
pointment as soon as I entered the room,
for I was neither pretty nor bright look-
ing, and my mournful black helped to
sadden my aspect. It was always the
same—the lady did not think I should
suit her, and in blank disappointment I
had to return.

And now it had come to this—that my
landlady had grown as tired of me as the
people at the registry offices, where I
had more than once been told rudely
that I was not likely to get a place as
governess or companion, but had better
look lower. That afternoon, evidently
suspicious of my ability to pay, and per-
haps disgusted with my miserable way
of living, and afraid I should be left an
invalid upon her hands, she had—rudely,
it seemed to me—requested me to leave.

In my present circumstances I was uti-
ly protested by the days, for I dared
not take lodgings elsewhere; and I could
see nothing now but to sell a portion of
my scanty wardrobe and go back to beg
for assistance from my father's friend.

What a change! and how soon had
my hopes of independent action been
blighted! I was heart sore as I felt how
that in that great city there was wealth
being squandered in luxury around me
while I was literally starving; for my
poor living was telling upon me fast.

What should I do? What should I do?
It was with weary iteration I had said
those words and wept till tears came no
more, and a dull, stolid feeling of des-
pair had come upon me. I had almost
shrunk away in the streets from the
bright-faced, happy girls I passed, and
at times I found myself asking what had
been my sin that I should be thus pun-
ished.

I lay awake that night for many hours,
watching the light from the street lamp
playing upon my ceiling; and at last, to-
wards morning, the remembrance of
words I had often heard came to me
with a calm sense of repose, trust and
restfulness, and I believe I fell asleep at
last with a smile upon my lips, repeat-
ing a portion of that comforting sentence
ending, "Are ye not much better than
they?"

It was a bright, sunny morning
when I awoke, to hear some one knock-
ing at my door, and, hurrying on a few
things, I answered.

"Ah! I was just going to take 'em
down again," said my landlady harshly.
"Some folks can afford to lay in bed all
day; I can't. Here's two letters for you.
And mind this, Miss Laurie; I never
bargained to come traumping up to the
top of the house with letters and mes-
sages for you."

"I'm very much obliged, Mrs. Rud-
dock," I said gently, as I took the let-
ters with trembling hands, while, mut-
tering and complaining, their bearer
went down stairs. It seemed very hard
then, but I believe it was the woman's
habit, and that she was not bad at heart,
but warped and cankered by poverty,
hard work, and ill-usage from a drunken
husband, whom she entirely kept.

One letter I saw at a glance was from
Minna, the other was in a strange, crab-
bed hand, and I longed to read them,
but, examining my self-dental, I dressed,
lit my fire, and prepared my very frugal
breakfast before sitting down and de-
vouring Minna's news.

What right had I to murmur as I did
last night, I asked myself, when she was
evidently so happy and contented? and
then I opened, with fluttering hand, the
other letter, and was puzzled by it at
first; but at last I recalled the fact that
three weeks before I had answered an
advertisement in the *Times* where a lady
wanted a companion.

The note was very brief and curt, and
ran as follows:

"If Miss Laurie is not engaged she
can call upon Mrs. Langton Porter, 47
Morton street, Park Village South, at 11
o'clock to-morrow (Thursday)."

"At last!" I said to myself joyfully,
and with beating heart I prepared my-
self for my journey, for the appointment
was for that morning.

Just as I had pretty well timed myself
for my walk a sudden squall came on,
the sky was darkened, snow fell heavily,
and in the place of a morning in spring
we seemed to have gone back into win-
ter, for the snow lay thickly in a very
short time, and the branches of the trees
in the squares were whitened.

Weak as I was this disheartened me,
but I fought my way bravely on, and just
at 11 rang timidly at the door of an im-
portant-looking house, and was superci-
ously shown, by a stout, tall footman in
drab livery, into a handsomely furnished
room. Everything in the place I noticed
was rich and good; heavy curtains hung
by window and door, skins and Eastern
rugs lay on the polished wood floor, and
a tremendous fire blazed in a great brass
fireplace, and the flames danced and
were reflected from the encaustic tiles
with which it was surrounded.

"I'll take your note in," said the
footman, as I handed it. "You can sit
down."

I preferred to stand, and, as soon as I
was alone, I shivered with fear and cold,
as I caught a glimpse of my pale, sallow
face in the great mirror. Every moment
I expected to see the owner of the place,
but I remained standing wearily
for an hour, and then I sighed and
turned wistfully to look at the door,
wondering whether the footman had
taken in the note which I had given him
as my passport.

I started, for close behind me, having
entered unheard, was a rather plump,
tall lady in black. She was dressed as
if for going out, and well wrapped in
furs.

"Oh! you are waiting," she said,

harshly, and a shade of displeasure
crossed her face as she looked full at me
till my eyes dropped. "There, Miss—
Miss—Miss—"

"Laurie," I suggested.

"Yes, yes; I know," she said, sharp-
ly; "it is in my note. Pray, why in the
name of common sense did you not sit
down? Take that chair. Now, then,
have you ever been companion to a lady
before?"

"No, ma'am," I replied; and then, in
answer to her questions, all very sharply
given, I told her as much as was neces-
sary of my story.

"I don't think you will suit me," she
said; "I've had misery enough, and I
want some one cheerful and pleasant, a
lady whom I can trust and who will be
a pleasant companion. There, I'm sure
there is not such a body in London, for
the way I've been imposed upon is
dreadful! I've had six in six months,
and the number of applications I have
had nearly drove me out of my senses.
I've had one since you wrote me—a
creature whose sole idea was herself.
I want one who will make me her first
consideration. I don't mind what I
pay, but I want some one tall and lady-
like; and you are not pretty, you know."

I shook my head sadly.

"Humph! Well," she went on, "you
won't be so giddy and be always think-
ing of getting married. There, you
need not blush like that; it's what all
the companions I have had seem to
think about. You don't I suppose?"

"I am engaged to be married," I
said, hanging down my head, "in a
couple of years."

"Ho! Well, he mustn't come here,
for I'm a very selfish, practical old
woman; and if I engaged you—which I
don't think I shall do—I should want
you all to myself. What is he?"

"A settler—abroad," I faltered.

"Ho! That's better; and perhaps
he'll settle there altogether without
you."

I looked at her indignantly and she
laughed.

"Ah! I know, my good girl. I
haven't lived to eight-and-forty for noth-
ing. How old are you?"

"Twenty," I said, shivering, for her
rough way repelled me, and I longed to
bring the interview to an end.

"Why, the girl's cold," she said,
roughly. "H'm, twenty! Here, go
up to the fire, and have a good warm;
it's a dreadful weather. There, pull off
your bonnet and jacket. Put them on
that chair, and go closer to the fire; I've
a deal to say to you yet, for I'm not go-
ing to engage any young person and
have to change directly."

I obeyed her, trembling while, for
I was very weak; and she went on ask-
ing me questions and making com-
ments.

"I don't like your appearance at all;
you look pale and unhealthy. Not a bit
like a girl from the country."

"I am very sorry," I said; "but, in-
deed, ma'am, I have excellent health."

"Then your face tells stories about
you. You play, of course?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"You're warm now. Go and play
something. Can you sing?"

"Then sing, too; and look here, Miss
—Miss—Miss—"

I was about to tell her my name,
but, remembering the last rebuff, I was
silent.

"Now, look here, my good young
lady, how am I to remember your dread-
ful name? What is it?"

"Laurie, ma'am," I replied.

"Of course it is; I remember it quite
well. Now go and play and sing some-
thing, and mind, I don't want my ears
deafened with fireworks, and the drums
split with parrot-shriek bravuras. Sing
something sweet and simple and old-
fashioned, if you can," she added, un-
graciously.

I crossed the room and sat down to
the magnificent piano, and for the next
five minutes I seemed to be far away,
down in the old home, as I forgot where
I was, in singing my poor dead father's
favorite old ballad, "Robin Adair,"
while, as I finished, I had hard work to
keep back the tears.

"Ro—bin A—dair," she sang, as I
rose, in a not unpleasant voice. "Now
let me hear you read. I always make
my companion read to me a great deal;
and mind this, I hate to hear any drone
like a school-girl. Go over there into
the corner of the window and stand
there. Take that book; you'll find the
mark left in where Miss Belleville—
bah! I believe her name was Stubbs
and her father a green-grocer—left off.
Now, then, begin."

She pushed a lounge-chair close up to
the window and sat down with her hands
in her muff, while I stood there, feeling
like a school-girl and ready to drone, as
I began to read with faltering voice
what happened to be Thackeray's most
beautiful chapter—the death of poor old
Col. Newcombe. I know my voice
trembled at times, and a strange sense
of choking came upon me as I went on
battling, oh, so hard to read those pite-
ous, heart-stirring lines! but I was weak
and suffering, I was faint with hunger
and exertion, sick with that despair of
hope deferred; and at last the room,
with its costly furniture, seemed to
swim round before me, a cold perspira-
tion bathed my face, and, with a weary
sigh, I caught feebly at the curtains and
then fell heavily upon the polished
floor.

I have some faint memory of being
lifted and wheeled in a chair, whose cas-
tors I heard chirrup to the front of the
fire, and then, as my senses began to re-
turn, I seemed to feel arms round me
and a pleasant voice saying, "half an-
hour, and she just lost her poor father;
too—to set her to read such a thing as
that! I declare I'm about the wicked-
est, most thoughtless and unfeeling old
woman under the sun."

Then there was the refreshing odor of
a vinaigrette, and the sick feeling began
to pass away.

"I beg pardon," I faltered, trying
to rise.

"I beg yours, my dear," she said, ten-
derly. "Sit still, sit still. Now, then,
try and drink that."

Some sherry was held to my lips and
then I was almost forced to eat a biscuit.
They, however, rapidly revived me, and
I found Mrs. Potter had torn off her
bonnet and mantle and was kneeling by
my side.

"That's better, my dear," she said,
smiling at me, as she passed her arm
round me and drew me nearer to her,
and kissed me in a gentle, motherly way.
And now this was too much, for I was
weak and hysterical. I could fight
against haphazard, but her tender words
and ways unlocked the flood-gates of my
grief and I laid my head down and
sobbed as if my heart would break.

An hour later, after she had literally
forced me to partake of the breakfast
that was ordered up, she sat beside me,
holding my hand, and more than once I
saw the tears steal down her pleasant
face as she won from me, bit by bit, the
story of my troubles and my bitter strug-
gles here in town.

At last I rose to go, trembling and ex-
pectant. Would she engage me? It
was more than I dared to hope.

"Sit still, my child," she said, tender-
ly. "It has pleased God to make me—
a childless, widowed woman—His stew-
ard over much wealth, and if I did not
make this a home for one of His tem-
pest-smitten lambs I should be a worse
woman than I think I am. Stay with
me; we shall be the best of friends."

I stayed—stayed to know her real
worth and to win her motherly love—
stayed to find, when John Murray re-
turned, that his love was greater for my
sister than for me, and patiently re-
signed my love to her, and then battled
with a long illness, when they had gone
together to their far-off home. But every
day gave me a new lesson on not judg-
ing too hastily. That is ten years
since; and I am still in my peaceful,
happy home, though only "as com-
panion to a lady."—*Cassell's Magazine.*

The Salaries of Circus Men.

"How are the salaries of the per-
formers in the equestrian profession,
Mr. Barnum?"

"Well, I pay my best rider \$100 a
day, Sunday included; that is, \$700 a
week. The leading lady equestrienne
gets \$300—they generally receive about
\$150 to \$200 from other concerns. Pad-
riders get about—well, say from \$100 to
\$125 per week."

"How are the acrobats and gymnasts,
and that class of performers, paid?"

"From \$50 to \$100 per week, accord-
ing to ability and the danger of their
performance. There are a great many
of them to be had, always plenty on the
market, but I always have the best."

"Do clowns receive—?"

"Clowns always command good sal-
aries, and a really first-class clown is
worth from \$150 to \$175 per week, and
some, such as Ted Almonte—poor Ted!—
who died recently, was earning more in
the season."

On advertising he was quite sane:
"Ah!" said the great showman, with
half a sigh, "advertising is a heavy
drain, but then if I didn't advertise I
wouldn't make anything. My pictorial
printing this year has already cost me
\$43,000, but my newspaper bills in a
season amount to a great deal more.
My expenses on my trip three years
ago amounted to \$550,000, and in that
year in six months the profit was \$60,000."
—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Stock Region of Texas.

The section of country along the gulf
coast, lying between Houston and Gal-
veston, and extending far around to the
Rio Grande, is the famous pasturage re-
gion of Texas. The country consists of
open bottom land, skirted everywhere by
the blue horizon. Its fertility and lux-
uriant crops of grass, the even tempera-
ture throughout the year and the numerous
small streams of pure water, make it
emphatically the "paradise," not "of
the Peri," but of the cows. Some of the
cattle farms of this country are respect-
able principalities in their way, rivaling
many of the petty kingdoms of the Ger-
man states, and the proprietors are liter-
ally lord of all they survey. From
100,000 to 300,000 acres, all in one farm,
are no unusual thing, and this, too, un-
der fence, where roam thousands on
thousands of sleek and saucy heaves. It
is a very kingdom of cows. The owners,
too, are live, energetic men, awake to
the importance of having the best
breeds, and, accordingly, have imported
Brahmin and Syrian bulls, which make
almost excellent cross on the Texas stock.
Durham and Devon stock do not suc-
ceed well, being too subject to fever.
Great as it already is, it is believed that
the cattle business of Texas is yet in its
infancy. The European demand for
fresh meats will tend to stimulate and
enlarge the business. —*Rural Messen-
ger.*

Deep Boring.

A deep artesian well is being bored at
Pesth, and has reached a depth of nearly
1,000 meters, over 3,000 feet. The
work is undertaken by the Brothers
Zsigmondy, partially at the expense of
the city, which has granted \$40,000 for
the purpose, with the intention of ob-
taining an unlimited supply of warm
water for the municipal establishments
and public baths. A temperature of 161
degrees Fahrenheit is shown by the
water at present issuing from the well,
and the work will be prosecuted until
water of 178 degrees is obtained. About
175,000 gallons of warm water stream
out daily, rising to a height of thirty-
five feet. This amount will not only
supply all the wants of the city, but
convert the surrounding region into a
tropical garden.

GEORGE WASHINGTON died aged 67
years.

ONLY ONE BEER.

He enters in your beer saloon,
With kindly words and a pleasant air,
"How do you do, my boy?" he cries,
"Things look right cozy here!"

"My health! None of the best, you know:
Kidney complaint, I fear.
I just popped in to have a chat;
I'll only take one beer."

His gaze while speaking thus to you
Most surely is sincere;
You pity him, and really think
He'll only take one beer.

Then you converse of various things
Ridiculous or dear;
And ere a minute has elapsed
You rap again for beer.

Now he forgets his feeble health,
His eyes are calm and clear;
And while you pay another dime
He drinks his second beer.

Then, as the conversation glows,
And other friends appear,
This man who only came for one,
Drinks eight more mugs of beer!

His voice grows loud as he narrates
His wonderful career;
And down his restless throat he pours,
At your expense, more beer.

And when dull midnight comes around,
In ways far from austere,
You carry to some distant stoop
The man who takes one beer.

—*New York Sun.*

PITH AND POINT.

A HANGING garden—A jail yard.

A VEIN search—That of the leech.

Why does a miller wear a white hat?
To cover his head.

The man steals much who attempts
to swallow unaccompanied beef.

FRUITLESS efforts—Trying to restore
to a blind man the apple of the eye.

Be careful how you accost a lady
using powder; she may blow you up.

WHAT overwhelming bliss to receive a
shower of compliments from a reigning
belle!

Why is a room full of married people
empty? Because there is not a single
person in it.

The old saying, "Excuse haste and a
bad pen," has been attributed to a pig
which ran away from home.

WHAT is the difference between a bare
figure and an ancient song? One is a
nudity and the other an old ditty.

It is becoming more and more evi-
dent every day that an iron-clad war ves-
sel would make an excellent sinker for a
fishing line.

If all the babies in the world were
seated together, and spanked at the same
time, how many sugar plums would it
take to quiet them?

An eminent physician has recently
discovered that the nightmare, in nine
cases out of ten, is produced "from
owing a bill to the newspaper man."

New Jersey has a millionaire barber.
He never spoke except to whisper
"Next," and had been known to tell a
man that his hair did not need to be cut.

A LITTLE Irish boy fell down and bit
his tongue. He arose from the ground
crying and sobbing, and said to his
brother: "Oh, Stephen! will I ever
spake again?"

Doesn't Boston harbor remind you of
the Bay of Naples?" asked an enthusi-
astic yachtsman. "Yes," was the answer,
"at least in one respect. They are both
full of water."

Mosquitoes are bred upon the waters.
We ardently wish they would not return
until after many days, and thus fulfill
the scriptural promise.—*Chicago Com-
mercial Advertiser.*

A FOR took a seat in a railroad car be-
hind a young lady, but, on perceiving
she had a dog, he moved off with an air
of trepidation, "Don't be afraid," she
said, with a reassuring tone; "Jip won't
bite you; he doesn't like veal."

It is related that a Western tourist,
to whom an Italian monk was showing a
consecrated lamp which had never gone
out during five centuries, gave the flame
a decisive puff, and remarked with cool
complacency, "Well, I guess it's out
now."

When an English paper captures an
American joke it chops off the head,
chisels out the point, sets it up back-
ward, and gives its readers a dish of
wisdom that tastes like fresh meat after
a long sea voyage.—*Cincinnati Break-
fast Table.*

On 1 why should the spirit of mortal be proud
When the summer comes with its insistent crowd
Of flies and mosquitoes and fluttering gnats
That utilize all our feathers for nests;
That stab us and jab us and tickle our noses,
That swim in our saucers and bathe in our plates,
That drive us to woods with inquiry fraught,
And make us say things that we ought not to
ought

THE argumentum ad—"Sam, you are
not honest. Why do you put all the
good peaches on the top of the measure
and the little ones below?" "Same
reason, sah, dat makes de front of your
house all marble and de back gate chief-
ly sloop bar'l, sah."

TO MANY a schoolboy's fond delight,
Now comes the festive apple green;
He early puts some out of sight—
The pain begins at 2:15.

—*Oil City Derrick.*

The doctor came at half-past nine,
And gently death him castor-on;
The patient said he must decline,
For fear it might the apples spoil.

LIGHTNING.

Danger from the Electric Fluid—How to Avoid It.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

Under what conditions is damage from lightning possible, and what are the means by which the risk may be lessened or avoided? An isolated tree, standing either upon a wide plain or upon an eminence, is obviously likely to determine a lightning discharge, to "attract the lightning," to use a common expression. The top of the tree is the nearest point to the cloud, and, since the tree is a better conductor than the air, a line drawn vertically through it to the cloud marks the shortest and easiest course along which the electricities may pass. If, when the charged cloud arrives directly over this point, the tension is sufficient to overcome the resistance along the line, a discharge will take place, and the tree will be struck. But if the tension be not sufficient, the cloud will pass harmlessly over. Hence it appears that a person standing during a thunder-storm beneath a tree so situated is exposed to some risk. On no account, therefore, should the traveler take refuge under an isolated tree; generally he will do well to avoid its neighborhood altogether; but, should he be overtaken on the plain with no shelter near, the tree may still be made to afford him some protection. If he take up a position near it, but not under its branches, he will probably escape unhurt should the lightning descend upon it. The safest distance from a tree is that which is equal to its height. To approach much nearer than this is to incur the risk of being within the influence of its stroke; to remain at a much greater distance away is to place one's self in the same conditions of isolation as the tree itself. It will have been remarked by all observers of the phenomenon that whenever a tree has been struck by lightning it has generally occupied an isolated position. In describing the position as one of isolation, however, it is not meant that the tree is necessarily standing alone, but that it is not one of a numerous group. When there are many trees together, their collective conductivity is often sufficient to cause an inductive discharge of the electricity. This is especially likely to happen when the trees are wet with rain, for then their surfaces are covered with a film of water, which is a good conductor. For this reason the danger from lightning is much less after rain has begun to fall than before, when everything is dry. It appears, therefore, that the safest situation during a thunder-storm is in the midst of a wood, particularly if the neighborhood of the tallest trees be avoided. In such a place of shelter the traveler may take refuge in full assurance that he will there be effectually shielded from harm. The greatest risk of injury from lightning is undoubtedly incurred by persons traveling across a wide and very flat plain, because in such a situation they are the only elevated objects. To lessen the risk, which may here be somewhat serious, advantage should be taken of whatever undulations of surface may exist to keep upon the lowest ground. No doubt the prostrate position would in these circumstances afford greater security than the erect. It happens not infrequently that animals are killed by lightning under a tree to which they had betaken themselves for shelter. In these cases the tree is struck partly in consequence of its isolation, and partly on account of the presence of the animals beneath it. Usually there are several, and often many of them assembled together, huddled probably by terror into contact one with another. The air, heated by their bodies, rises above them laden with moisture, derived mainly from their breath. Who has not noticed the cloud of vapor that in the early morning and in certain states of the weather hangs over a flock of sheep or a herd of kine? The column of moist air ascending through the branches of the tree toward the cloud offers, in consequence of the comparatively high conductivity of water, a favorable passage for the electricity. A herd of cattle under an isolated tree is thus exposed to a double risk; also it is evident that these animals are in the open country less secure from injury than human beings, who cannot affect the atmosphere in a like degree.

Bread Upon the Waters.

In 1853 Miss Myra Kellogg, eldest daughter of the late Simeon Kellogg, and sister of Mark H. Kellogg, who fell beside Gen. Custer on the Little Big Horn, was married in this city to Mr. Truman J. Safford, who had represented Green county in our Legislature in 1852, and who, in the year above named, had removed to the promising village of La Crosse. The next spring, however, the young couple moved down into Iowa, and, we believe, settled on a farm, and several years since went into Dakota. He was an honest, hard-working man, but never succeeded in accumulating much of this world's riches. Four years since, just after the evening meal had been eaten, a dirty, ragged, foot-sore tramp called at his house and begged for something to eat, saying that he was on his way to California, but had had hard luck, having been taken sick after starting. Mr. Safford made him welcome, and his wife went to work and cooked supper for the stranger. After partaking of the meal prepared, they allowed the tramp to remain over night, and, becoming interested in the stranger, he was entertained for a week, during which time he recuperated his health, and, bidding them good-by, started on for California. Two months since, the stranger who, during his four years' absence in California, had "struck it rich," came back to Dakota and inquired out his old entertainers, and, in disguise, again spent the night under Mr. Safford's roof. The tramp was par-

ticular to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Safford, and was told by that gentleman that he had "plenty of hard work to do, but very little money." The next morning the tramp departed without making himself known, and the conversation and incident had been forgotten, when Mr. and Mrs. Safford received, through the Postoffice, a sealed package which contained the deed of one of the finest farms in their neighborhood, having a good house, barn, stock, horses, wagons, agricultural implements, and everything complete, which was accompanied by an explanatory letter, stating that he wished them to accept the deed of this farm, which he had purchased especially for those who divided with him when in need, and treated him kindly when foot-sore and poor, and assured them that he was the tramp they entertained years before. Volumes could not say more, and Mr. and Mrs. Safford are now enjoying the gift made them by the stranger.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Democrat.*

Legend of a Musketeer.

Mark Twain tells the following story, related by a fellow-passenger, who, bantered about his timidity, said he had never been scared since he had loaded an old Queen Anne musket for his father once, whereupon he gave the following:

You see, the old man was trying to learn me to shoot blackbirds and beasts that tore up the young corn and such things, so that I could be of some use about the farm, because I wasn't big enough to do much. My gun was a single-barreled shot-gun, and the old man carried an old Queen Anne musket that weighed a ton, made a report like a thunderclap and kicked like a mule. The old man wanted me to shoot the musket sometime, but I was afraid. One day, though, I got her down and took her to the hired man and asked him to load her up, because it was out in the field. Hiram said:

"Do you see those marks on the stock—an X and V, on each side of the Queen's crown? Well, that means ten balls and five slugs—that's her load."

"But how much powder?"

"Oh," he says, "it don't matter; put in three or four handfuls."

So I loaded her up that way, and it was an awful charge—I had sense enough to see that—and started out. I leveled her on a good many blackbirds, but every time I went to pull the trigger I shut my eyes and winked. I was afraid of her kick. Toward sundown I fetched up to the house, and there was the old man waiting on the porch.

"Been out hunting, have ye?"

"Yes, sir," says I.

"What did you kill?"

"Didn't kill anything, sir; didn't shoot her off—was afraid she'd kick." I knew blamed well she would.

"Gimme that gun!" the old man said, as mad as sin.

And he took aim at a sapling on the other side of the road, and I began to drop back out of danger, and the next moment I heard the earthquake and saw the Queen Anne whirling end over end in the air, and the old man spinning around on one heel, with one leg up and both hands on his jaw, and the bark flying from that old sapling like there was a hail storm. The old man's shoulder was set back three inches, his jaw turned black and blue, and he had to lay up for a week. Cholera or nothing else can scare me the way I was scared that time.

A Police Superintendent Assassinated.

Another police prefect has been assassinated in Russia. Baron Heyking had an office at Kiev corresponding to that of Gen. Treppoff at St. Petersburg. Both were chiefs of the gendarmes, and also of the secret police, and in this latter capacity were held responsible for the doings of the mysterious Cabinet Blen. The Baron was enjoying one evening the coolness of the air, smoking his cigarette and strolling down the main street in company with an old friend. Suddenly his comrade heard him cry out, "Help! I am murdered!" and turning round saw him sinking to the ground. A long dagger had been driven through his side up to the hilt. The Baron's friend raised the cry of murder, and several persons started in pursuit of the assassin, who was running down the street. A lad of 15 was the first to overtake him, but a shot from a revolver brought the pursuer to the ground. The murderer escaped, and even his name remained a mystery. The Baron died in a few days, and the chances are that his murderer was one of the mourners at the funeral. Secret whippings are said to have been frequent in Kiev. Whenever a rash youth or a free-tongued woman undertook to discuss politics in wine-room or parlor, the heedless speaker would be invited to an interview with the chief of the gendarmes, and would invariably be treated with every courtesy. The high official would express his regret that imprudent words should have been spoken, and leave the room, when the visitor's chair would sink with him or her, the upper half of the body remaining above the floor, while below unseen hands administered a flagellation the severity of which was only equalled by its ignominy. This over, the trap-door would rise again, and the victim, suffering severe bodily pain, and even more harrowing moral anguish, would be bowed out by the ever courteous and affable chief.

ROBERT BURNS' fiddle leads the show window of a New York pawnbroker, where its impetuous owner has placed it, after receiving a receipt from the Lancashire Scotchman, who keeps the shop, that its value is \$200. The fiddle was brought to the United States twenty-five years ago by an English life insurance agent, who paid \$200 for it in London, but who had to dispose of it to make both ends meet. Its late owners appear to be no more thrifty than the bard who originally possessed it.

QUICK WORK.

Bread from Standing Wheat in Four Minutes and Thirty-seven Seconds.

[From the Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat.]

About fifty men were present by invitation to see Jim Lawson beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife had bread baked in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 4.6 10 o'clock the reaper, drawn by Cy. Burnett's dun mules, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper, and rush with it to the thrasher close by, which, under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thrasher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, Miss Alice, had all the preparations made to make griddle-cakes and biscuit in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the dun mules sprang to the work, and in 1m. 15s. the thrashed wheat, about a peck, was in the sack on the horse and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed, and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In 1m. 17s. the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3m. 55s. from the starting of the reaper the first griddle-cake came from the hands of Miss Alice, was gobbled by a dozen eager hands and—that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. from the starting of the reaper, according to the best double-timer stop-watch in the country, a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was the last seen of them. Then other pans of delicious biscuits were baked more at leisure, and boiled ham and "one-minute biscuits" formed a sandwich it was right hard to beat, and then, as it would be impossible for a Western gathering of any kind to be worthy the name without a speech of some kind, Mr. Smiley proposed that Gen. Shields make a speech, which he did in those incomparably graceful words of his that fill even so prosaic a proceeding as grinding wheat with the poetry of eloquence. Then Lawton, in his modest way, had to say something, and he made a little speech that was heartily applauded as well as that of Gen. Shields, and the party separated.

Clear the Way

For the escape from the system of its waste and debris, which, if retained, would vitiate the bodily fluids and overthrow health. That important channel of exit, the bowels, may be kept permanently free from obstructions by using the gripping, gently acting and agreeable cathartic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only liberates impurities, but invigorates the lining of the intestinal canal when weakened by constipation or the unwise use of violent purgatives. The stomach, liver and urinary organs are likewise reinforced and aroused to healthful action by this beneficent tonic and corrective, and every organ, fiber, muscle and nerve experiences a share of its invigorating influence. Unquestionable in flavor, a most genial and wholesome medicinal stimulant, and owing its efficacy to botanic sources exclusively, it is the remedy best adapted to household use on account of its safety, wide scope and speedy action.

WILHOFF'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC.—For all diseases caused by malarial poisoning of the blood, a warranted cure. No poison, no arsenic, no mercury, no quinine; no bloated face or glaring eyes, no burning head or breaking back, no weak knees or paralytic actions from its use. It is safe, invigorating and leaves the patient renewed in mind and body and sound as a dollar. It wipes out all sallow-ness, and gives a blooming complexion in the place of that sickly, dirt-eating color peculiar to Chills and Spleno-hepatic derangements. WHEELLOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

EVERYBODY knows that, so long as there is proud flesh in a sore or wound, it will not heal. The obstacle is speedily removed and the flesh reunited by HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, the finest embodiment in existence of that supreme purifier, carbolic acid. Its emollient ingredients modify its pungent acid basis, so that it never cauterizes, stings or scorches the diseased part. Sores and eruptions of all kinds are cured by it. All Druggists sell it.

GRACE'S SALVE, manufactured by SETH W. ROWEN & SONS, Boston, is becoming more and more popular every day, and its sales are rapidly increasing. It cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Felons, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, Flesh Wounds, etc. 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents.

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

FOR upwards of 30 years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cts. a bottle.

We have a list of a thousand country weeklies, in which we can insert a one-inch advertisement one year for two dollars and a quarter a paper, or for the same price we can insert fifty-two reading notices. (a new one every week), averaging seven lines each. For list of papers and other particulars, address BEALS & FOSTER, 10 Spruce street, New York.

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parsons' Purifying Pills*. These pills make new, rich blood, and, taken one a night for three months, will change the blood in the entire system.

CRAMPS and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhea are very common just now, and should be checked at once. *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure all such cases, and should be kept in every family.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER is the only reliable Story Paper published in the West, and is sold for half the price of Eastern papers of the same kind. Three specimen copies sent to any address for TEN CENTS. Address, THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

Nutritious Cookery.

Nothing is so well calculated to promote good health and good humor as light, easily-digested, nutritious cookery. With that unrivaled article, DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, in the kitchen, elegant, white, light and wholesome bread, rolls, biscuits, cakes of every kind, and corn-bread, waffles, muffins, breakfast-cakes, etc., are always possible in every household.

A DANGEROUS SICKNESS can often be averted by prompt use of remedies; so if you have any disease of that delicate organ, the Heart, do not delay, nor promise yourself that you will be better in time, but procure a bottle of Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR, and find relief. It is guaranteed to cure all symptoms of Heart Disease, either organic or sympathetic. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Oscillation or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send for a pamphlet of testimonials to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. The HEART REGULATOR is for sale by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Medical students will be pleased to learn that the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College (Louisville, Ky.) now give three complete courses of lectures in seven months, and so arrange their prices that a student saves \$297 in his medical education, and gains his third course of lectures; all other colleges give, in this time, only two courses. Beneficiary privileges are limited, we see, to five per cent. of the class. Next session begins October 1, 1878. Students should at once apply, as above, for catalogues.

What will you read when the evenings grow long and cold? Did you ever read The Best Family Paper in the United States? If not, send TEN CENTS, and get three specimen copies. Address, THE DRYDEN, Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOLBACH'S VENETIAN LINIMENT for the cure of Chills, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gravel, Gout, and Scurvy, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see each accompanying each bottle) and externally for Ocular Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and no one who has used it but continues to do so, many stating that it has saved them from death, and that it is the best of all remedies. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

APHONIA BANISHED.

THE DUMB SPEAK—Prompted by sympathy a St. John druggist induced a daughter of Joseph Armstrong, Esq., of Greenhead, to substitute FELLOWS' Hypophosphites in place of using a blister, which had been recommended to restore her power of speaking. The surprise was as delightful to our apothecary as to the patient, when, an hour after taking the first dose, the lady returning, audibly thanked him for having restored her voice.

The unique strengthening effect produced upon the nerves and muscles explains the vitalizing efficacy of FELLOWS' Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Congestion of the Lungs, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Debility from long illness, such as Diphtheria, Fever, Eruptions in Life, or Irregular Habits, Prostration from residence in unhealthy localities or hot countries, from Nervous or Mental Depression, Hypochondria, etc.

Fellows' Hypophosphites is the most genial blood and flesh-producing agent known.

The name of JAMES F. FELLOWS, the inventor, is seen in watermark upon the yellow wrapper, by holding it before the light. To avoid deception, we repeat but FELLOWS' Hypophosphites.

OLD BLACK JOE.—Words and music for 10c.

CLASS BALLETS.—Traps, etc. Price 10c.

DECATUR TEMPERANCE SONG.—A cheap

Temperance song. Full of life, vigor, argument of powerful denunciation. Four months, 15c; three months, 10c; Specimens free. Agents wanted East, West, North and South. G. F. Kimball, Decatur, Ill.

Retail price \$2.50 only \$1.50. FINEST

retail price \$5.10 only \$3.50. G. F. Kimball, Decatur, Ill.

ORGANS.—Selling at 10c.

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DIRECTORY

Educational Institutions.

BRYANT AND STRATTON CHICAGO BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Fremont, Board, \$1.75 to \$2.25. Commercial education given at once. Send for catalogue. Chicago, Ill. Send for catalogue.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.—Winter term begins Oct. 1. Address: T. H. Hahnemann, M. D., 817 Wabash avenue.

HERSHEY SCHOOL OF MEDICAL ART.—At Hershey, Music Hall, 33 and 35 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. Send for catalogue.

BURKHA COLLEGE.—Board per week \$1.50. Opens Sept. 2. Address: P. C. Everett, Aurora, Ill.

GRAND PRINCE SEMINARY and Commercial College, Ontario, Ill.—J. B. Robinson, President.

HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Mich.—Instruction in every department through. Expenses remarkably low. Location healthy. Surrounding influence excellent. Terms commence Sept. 1. Send for catalogue. Address: U. B. Mills, Sec.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ind.—Tuition free in all departments. Ladies admitted on same terms as young gentlemen. Term opens Sept. 1, 1878. Address: Samuel Moss, President.

LIVING MILITARY ACADEMY, Lake View, near Chicago, Col. G. S. Hollister, Principal. Capt. J. Claude Hill, Com't. Office 119 Madison st., Chicago.

LA CROSSE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Wis.—Life course, \$35; board, \$2. J. L. Wallace, Pres.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, O.—O. L. W. Andrews, Pres. In successful operation 43 years. Has thorough preparatory department. Fall term opens Sept. 6.

MASS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Boston.—Courses in civil, mechanical and mining. School of chemistry. School for manual instruction in trade work. Examinations Sept. 25 and 26. S. S. Kneeland, Sec.

MORAVIAN SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Hays, Ind.—Board and tuition, \$180 per year. Rev. F. B. Holland, Principal. Address: Hays, Ind. For full information send for catalogue.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.—Preparatory school for business, scientific school or college. Location attractive and elevated. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Terms reasonable. Session begins Sept. 8, 1878. For full information send for catalogue.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE and Grammar School of Reading and Oratory, Fulton, Ill.—Both years. \$150 a year. A. A. Griffith, A. M., Pres.

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill.—Instruction thorough. Expenses very low. Full classical, scientific, German courses, and elective studies. Preparatory. Admits both sexes. Nearly 400 students last year. Terms begin Aug. 29, Dec. 3 and March 1. Address: Rev. Wm. Hueston, Treas.

NORTHWESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Naperville, Ill.—Courses in business, and all the sciences. Our graduates are filling responsible positions in all parts of the country. Three full and practical courses of study. Best advantages in business and ornamental penmanship and shorthand writing. Address above.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Preparatory College and Free School, Evanston, Ill. Principal, Oliver Marcy, Evanston, Ill. Send for catalogue.

OVERLIN COLLEGE, Overlin, O.—Preparatory college and theological dept. 100 students. Tuition, etc., only \$10 a term. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

OHIO DENTAL COLLEGE, Session 16 weeks begins Nov. 1. Tickets, \$75. H. A. Smith, Cincinnati.

OLIVET COLLEGE and Mich. Conservatory of Music.—Superior advantages. Expenses low. Open Sept. 12. H. Q. Butterfield, D. D., Pres., Olivet, Mich.

PURNAM SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Expenses moderate. Fall term opens Sept. 8. Address Mrs. J. B. Ackley, Principal, Janesville, Ohio.

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY, Mt. Morris, Ill.—Instruction thorough. Expenses low. Location healthy. Fall term begins August 1. Hueston, Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.—B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor. Instruction thorough. Expenses moderate. Send for catalogue.

College Home for Young Ladies. Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill.—Location, Building, Faculty, and all the modern and Art Departments unsurpassed. For catalogue, address W. F. Short, President.

Collegiate and Commercial Institute. Gen. Russell's School, New Haven, Conn. 44 year. Preparatory to College, Scientific Schools or Business. Thorough physical training by military drill, gymnastics, etc. Full information sent on application.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs and colds. **\$3800 A YEAR.** How to Make It. New Agents. Goods. CURE & YONGE, St. Louis, Mo.

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the above. Address: Terms and Outfit Free. Address: P. O. VIOKREY, Aurora, Ill.

E. INGRAMAM &

Farmers' Column.

The Crops.

The evidence accumulates that the winter wheat crop is the largest in acreage, the best in quality, and the most prolific in yield of any which this country has ever produced. There are some sections in Kentucky and Tennessee where the quality is inferior, but taken as a whole there is probably as large a ratio of good wheat in the West as ever. The spring wheat is rapidly approaching maturity, and if the weather during harvest proves favorable there will be an immense crop. All that is required for oats and rye is good harvest weather to secure them in prime condition, for these crops are nearly ready for the reapers. Another week of splendid corn-growing weather has turned complaints into rejoicing. Fields which looked sickly and yellow two or three weeks ago are now a deep and healthy green, and the growth borders upon the wonderful. The snapping leaves attest to the ear its rapid progress, and the changes in color and size are apparent to the eye from day to day in the West, and similar reports reach us from the Northwest, where the complaints have been the loudest and most numerous. With a few weeks of such weather the corn will get beyond danger from early frosts.

In Minnesota there are fears that the wheat crop in that State and Northern Iowa will be injured by the continued rains followed by wind and sultry weather.

Curculio Catcher.

The form of curculio catcher most approved, I think, a Michigan invention somewhat improved. It is a light framework in the shape of a wide hopper, covered with oilcloth, and mounted on two light wheels, like a hand-cart. It has an opening on one side to admit the body of the tree, and a tin box or drawer at the bottom to receive and hold the beetles till it is convenient to cremate them. The jarring is done by means of an implement resembling a stout crutch, six feet in length, which is carried on top of the catcher, and is operated by the man who works the machine—this being found more economical than to have a second hand for the purpose. One man, after a little practice, can operate on three hundred and fifty trees in an hour. The process has to be commenced as soon as the blossoms begin to fade, and performed every day or twice a day when the insects are numerous, for three or four weeks. But the cost of labor is small compared with the value of the crop, when there are several thousand trees in bearing, so as to make it an object to give them regular attention.—[M. B. Bateman.

GUINEA FOWLS versus Doryphora find another champion in Mr. G. S. Scoville, Hadley, N. Y. He declares that they eat Colorado beetles "as fast as other poultry eat corn," and that one Guinea-hen will protect an acre of potatoes—which giving credit for a surprising capacity of gizzard. These fowls also prey on other insect pests, lay more eggs than common poultry, and eggs of quality unequalled for cake, and, finally, are valuable as weather indicators, always "setting up a terrible screeching just before a storm, and keeping it up until the storm bursts upon them." The Hon. N. C. Ely, president of the American Institute, has also spoken an influential word for the same variegated bird from Africa—not only as an ally against insects in the garden (where, moreover, it never injures the plants), but as useful in frightening hawks away by means of its saw-filing utterance.

The following method for preserving the natural colors of dried plants is given in a German pharmaceutical journal, and will interest botanists and others: Dissolve one part of salicylic acid in 600 parts of alcohol, heat the solution to boiling in an evaporating-dish, and draw the whole plant slowly through it,—prolonged exposure discolors violet flowers; shake off any excess of liquid, dry between blotting paper, and press in the usual manner. A frequent renewal of dry blotting pads, particularly at first, is desirable. Thus treated, plants are said to dry rapidly, furnishing beautiful specimens, which retain their natural colors in greater perfection than by any other process.

The apple crop in western Massachusetts this year promises to be a large one, but producers are altogether satisfied, thinking it a good deal more profitable to have a short supply and high prices than an abundance of fruit and prices down to twenty-five cents a bushel, as will very likely be the case this year. Pears are said to be generally scarce and small. There will probably also be few grapes, the extended June frost having injured them.

A GENTLEMAN in Reading, Penn., has a fruit-house holding 3,000 bushels and keeps apples for neighbors at a charge of 15 cts. pr. bushel.

POTATO bugs are getting exalted notions into their heads. They have been recently found on the top of Mount Washington.

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.

Plows, 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.

GIVE US A CALL.

J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, April 15, 1877. 4-6m

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 refurnished, 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.
\$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.

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 TRUX & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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 \$100 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. Full 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. 30-1y

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. McGea, 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

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. 5-1f

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 8, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$295 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to.
M. D. HOWARD.

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. \$66 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 and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 33-1y

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 constantly 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.**
NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, MINNIE, has left my bed and board without just cause, notice is hereby given that I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted by her from and after this date.
CHRISTIAN MILLER.
HOLLAND, June 20, 1878.

The Great English Remedy

GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Rheumatism, and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, and After-Taking.
Before Taking of memory, Uni-After Taking.
vernal 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. 49-1y

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

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

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage dated the 29th day of May, 1875, made and executed by John M. Hickman and Hopy 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 \$391.50, 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'ys for Mortgagee. 18-13w

The Celebrated Cincinnati LAGER BEER

IS ALWAYS
ON DRAFT
—AT—

Wm. LEICHER
NO. 68 CANAL STREET,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The finest Restaurant in the City.

Free Lunch every Morning.

Extra Lunches prepared at all hours.

WM. LIECHNER.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 22-3m.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

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

W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

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, Worsteds 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 will sell cheaper than ever before.

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

P. WEIRICH'S Celebrated Lager Beer

—ON DRAUGHT AT—

Henry Weirich

No. 104 Monroe Street,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The finest Saloon in the City.

A Choice Stock of Cigars and Liquors.

Lunch from 10 to 11 o'clock a. m.

HENRY WEIRICH.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 22-3m

Mothers Read This

If you want a safe, sure and reliable medicine for your children, for diarrhea, flux, summer complaint, dysentery, and all diseases similar to that—use

DR. SCHOUTEN'S Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Hundreds of Mothers will testify as to the value of this preparation, not only in the above named complaints, but in so many diseases to which children are subject.

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT.

It does not only check diarrhea, dysentery, summer complaint, etc., but it cures griping and wind colic, regulates the bowels, corrects acidity and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, quiets the nerves, allays internal irritation, invigorates the digestive organs, and gives tone to the whole system. It helps nature by assisting digestion—adding digestion and checking the green evacuations which are so troublesome and dangerous during that period of infancy. Address,
R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D.
Holland, Michigan. 84-6m

LOST! LOST!

ON Saturday last, two small pass-books, somewhere on Harrington's Dock, or near Roost's brickyard. Any one returning the same will be liberally rewarded.

R. T. ROGERS.
(Captain of the propeller Rogers.) 21-4w

WAMBOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of
DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ES-SAY 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.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,
The CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4585.