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### Holland City News, Volume 8, Number 37: October 25, 1879

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 37.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 401.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

### Terms of Subscription:

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	15 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	20 00	35 00	55 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday May 25, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
"	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.30 a. m.	5.25 a. m.
"	10.30 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 "
"	5.15 "	10.45 a. m.
"	3.25 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
"	5.55 "	"

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

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, June 23, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
12 20	Muskegon.	2 17
11 47	Ferrysburg.	2 50
8 23	Grand Haven.	2 54
7 57	Pigeon.	3 22
7 30	Holland.	3 55
7 12	Fillmore.	4 13
6 25	Allegan.	5 00

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

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

MC BRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

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

### Banking and Exchange.

VAN PUTTEN JACOB, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.

### Barbers.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

### General Dealers.

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Van Landegend's Block.

### Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouchur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and Accouchur. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store, Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon; office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth Street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, Zeeland, Mich. Office at De Krul's drug-store, 28-ly.

### Photographer.

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

### Societies.

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

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 199, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.  
M. HARRINGTON, N. G.  
WILL H. ROGERS, R. S.

#### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.  
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

### Special Notices.

CORDED Velvet in different shades for Dress and Cloak Trimming, at  
E. J. HARRINGTON.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to suit the different qualities and ages of sight, just received, at  
J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at  
L. T. KANTERS.

### Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

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

### A Remarkable Result.

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

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 40
Beans, bushel	1 00
Butter, lb.	12
Clover seed, bu.	4 80
Eggs, dozen	15
Honey, lb.	10
Hay, ton	12 00
Onions, bushel	35
Potatoes, bushel	30
Timothy seed, bushel	2 50
Wool, lb.	2 25

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50
" green	2 25
" beach, dry	2 00
" green	1 75
Hemlock bark	2 40
Staves, white oak	12 00
Staves, yellow oak	10 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 75
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 50
Stave bolts, soft wood	2 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00
Railroad ties	12
Shingles, A. M.	2 25

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	new 1 20
Corn, shelled bushel	40
Oats, bushel	30
Buckwheat, bushel	50
Brans, ton	14 00
Feed, ton	18 00
" 100 lb.	1 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1 00
Middling, 100 lb.	1 00
Flour, 100 lb.	3 25
Pearl barley, 100 lb.	3 50

### Meats, Etc.

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

If you don't believe that styles change in the apparel for our feet as well as for the rest of the body, then step into the Bankrupt Boot and Shoe Store, at No. 28 Canal Street, Grand Rapids, and they will show you the difference. Their last arrivals are simply magnificent. Just call in there, and examine the stock. 37-3w.

DURING our late visit to Grand Rapids we found all the principal dealers in spirits handling the "New Hope" whisky, which is considered to be the finest article of whisky manufactured in the world. These goods are for sale only by Kortlander & Grady, 105 Monroe St., Grand Rapids. Give them a call; one trial will convince you. 37-2w.

## FURNITURE!

PRICES WAY DOWN! AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

### New Goods Just Received!

Stock Complete! Quality Unexcelled!

### OIL CLOTHS,

### RUGS, CARPETS,

### SPRING-BEDS,

### WALL-PAPER,

### CURTAINS,

Of all Descriptions.

### SEWING MACHINES

Of all kinds and prices.

OLD MACHINES taken in exchange, and repaired.

NEEDLES, OIL, ATTACHMENTS and PARTS for all Sewing Machines.

Also, a Complete Stock of

### COFFINS, CASKETS,

### SHROUDS and

### TRIMMINGS

Always on hand.

We are also Agents for the Celebrated ANTI-SEPTIC FLUID for preserving the Dead.

Please come and give us a call.  
82-3mo. H. MEYER & CO.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

### P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

## FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

### A. W. GILES & Co.

DEALERS IN

## Hats, Caps, Furs

AND

### BUFFALO ROBES.

Goods warranted first class. Cash and one price only.

No. 27 MONROE STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

## RESTAURANT

OF

### WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.  
37-3mo.

For the Holland City News.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### III.

Before passing to the description of the products of Craven county, N. C., I wish to mention that on our voyage we heard loud complaints about the dry weather. In some parts of Ohio it had not rained since last April, and the whole country had a barren and withered appearance; in places where the wheat and hay crops were stacked yet, we noticed that the yield was a very small one; after passing the Ohio river everything looked much better; there, too, drought was the cause of complaint, but vegetation had suffered less, and the pleasant verdure had not yet disappeared; the nearer we approached our destination the less damage seemed to have been caused by the dryness. At Newberne and Havelock the unanimous declaration was that since 1835 such a cold spring and such a dry summer had not been experienced. I could not, however, perceive any bad effects from it, except to the corn crop; although the plants looked dark green and strong, yet the lowest leaves were yellow and withered. About the appearance of the other staple products like cotton, rice and tobacco, I cannot express an opinion, because they were entirely strange to me. I did not notice anything wrong about them. The cotton fields were in full blossom, and offered a beautiful sight with their thousands of flowers in different colors. Some of these fields were in seed and each plant bore from eight to 12 seed pods. The tobacco, also a nice plant, was over two feet in height, and promised a good crop. The rice crop, in some places four feet high, was already in ear. Rice is generally raised on low lands which are under water, and then this culture is not conducive to good health. The experiments made at Havelock on high land have, however, met with excellent success. Sweet potatoes and cowpeas are also commonly and successfully raised as a summer crop. The variety of products is not yet very large, but taking into consideration that only a few years ago the opinion that "cotton is king" was universal in the South, there is every reason to be well pleased with the progress already made.

It is perhaps not proper to mention the early crops as staples, as they perhaps should be classed amongst the garden products. That, however, does not matter very much. Early potatoes and peas are raised in large quantities; the time for planting them being about the 1st of February and the time for shipment the latter part of April, which is early enough for the raising of a second crop from the same land. From Newberne they shipped this spring 10,000 half-barrels of peas and 3,000 barrels of potatoes. The prices, so early in the season, are very high. From an examination of the books of Mr. George Allen, commission merchant at Newberne, I found that the clear profits amount to from 30 to 40 dollars per acre.

Following are a few facts that come to my notice. It must be remembered, however, that as this spring was an extraordinary cold one, it has not been so profitable as in other years. Mr. J. L. Rhem had 100 acres in peas. He commenced planting on the 1st of February, while on the 15th of May his entire crop had been sold. He shipped altogether 4,132 boxes, which yielded him, after deduction of freight and commission, the sum of \$4,820.38. The expenses for picking and boxes amounted to \$1800; his clear profit was therefore \$3,020.38. In addition to this, 100 tons of peavines were obtained, worth \$10 per ton. This same tract of land bore at the time of my visit a splendid crop of cotton. This same gentleman had 35 acres in potatoes, planted on March 1st. He commenced shipping on May 30th, and continued until June 13th, when the prices had become so low that he stopped the shipment. He delivered 910 barrels which netted him \$2,157.79, after deducting freight and commission. The expenses for seed, digging and barrels, were nearly \$800.

Mr. George Allen had four acres in peas, planted on March 1st, which is a month later than usual. He sold 142 boxes on the 6th of May, 50 on the 8th, 73 on the 12th, and 99 boxes on the 14th of the same month, making in all 364 boxes or 546 bushels. After deducting freight and commission, the receipts amounted to \$300.65; for picking and purchase of boxes he expended \$125; making his clear profit \$175.65, besides four tons of peavines worth \$10 per ton. On May 22d, this same tract was planted with cotton, which I saw on the 25th of July, when it was three feet in height, strong and in full bloom.

To the early crops also belong the following: Melons, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers and early corn. From Newberne and Morehead City over 200,000 water-melons were shipped this year.

Very little attention has as yet been paid to the improvement of the orchard. For home use peaches, apples, pears, figs, grapes, etc., are raised. Different kinds of berries, such as strawberries, raspberries, mulberries, etc., are found in abundance.

To the raising of horned cattle too little care has thus far been bestowed. We found it, however, in much better condition than the description given by Mr. McLean had led us to suppose. The climate is so mild and fodder so plentiful that this branch of

farming, yet in its infancy, promises a great deal for the future.

The same can also be said in regard to sheep raising. We saw different kinds of goats that appeared to be very strong and healthy.

We have also satisfied ourselves that experiments made in the raising of bees and silk-worms has thus far been successful.

Game abounds in large quantities, and in winter time wild geese, ducks and other water-fowls are plentiful. We heard some complaints about damage already done by deer. Wild animals are scarce; foxes and a small specie of bears are sometimes met with.

Insects are not numerous, and mosquitoes did not trouble us.

Fish is found in abundance, and is shipped in such large quantities that the railroad from Newberne to Morehead City has been called in derision "the Mullet road." Newberne ships yearly \$100,000 worth, and Morehead City a like amount. In addition to this, very large quantities of clams, oysters, terrapins and sea-turtles, are shipped.

The Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, on which the proposed colony is situated, runs from Morehead City through Newberne to Goldsboro, and connects there with all the railroads of the State. Passenger rates amount to about five cents per mile, while the rate for freight compares favorably with that of most railroads.

Steamers running to New York, Baltimore and Norfolk, once a week in summer time and twice a week during the winter, facilitate the shipment of freight and make it cheaper. Freight is considered cheap, on account of the existing competition. It amounts to about 40 cents a barrel to Baltimore, and 50 cents to New York.

The principal markets for this part of North Carolina are Wilmington, Charlotte, Columbia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The greatest distance is New York, by rail 25 hours. The market prices are almost the same in Newberne as in Baltimore and New York.

In the course of this year I have noticed that the price for corn was much higher in Newberne than in Chicago. Once I found quoted in the market reports: Newberne—corn, 62½ cents a bushel; Chicago, 38½ cents. This great difference was of course exceptional. I was told that the explanation of this lies in the fact that North Carolina is the most southern State where corn is raised, while the daily use of this article is as general throughout the South as the use of wheat is in the northern States, and also that in North Carolina white corn is raised, which is far preferred to the yellow.

Another point deserving our consideration was the title of the land. I was unable to make a personal examination of the records, but fully satisfied in regard to it with the opinion of a highly respectable and aged attorney, Mr. A. J. Hubbard, from Newberne, who, during a long period, has administered the affairs of the original owner, Judge Donnell. Mr. Hubbard assured me that the title was perfect, and no difficulties could arise on that score.

Another important question was, How much money does an emigrant require for traveling expenses, settling, and purchase of different necessities and provisions until the first crop can be raised? It is thought that \$800 will be sufficient for an able and industrious man with a family of wife and three or four children. It deserves to be mentioned right here, that nobody—not even a bachelor—need imagine that success can be expected without money, because he is healthy and strong and willing and able to do farm work; only people who are financially able to start in for themselves, and also fitted for farm work, can calculate on good results; while those who possess more than the required capital, and therefore able to employ the cheap labor, have so much more chance for prosperity. For a comparative small amount a good house can be built. As has been stated a sawmill is in existence, and for years in full operation, on the grounds. Lumber is not expensive—from five to seven dollars per 1000 feet. A brick yard is to be found in the neighborhood of Newberne, and as there exist good layers of clay on Mr. McLean's land, the supposition is not unfounded that this industry will also soon be followed in Havelock. I have seen pretty good house—no block-houses or dugouts—of four rooms, unplastered, which had cost only \$80 each. However, a house costing from 150 to 200 dollars, will, in this mild climate, answer all the requirements of a farmer's household.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

**BONDS** to the value of \$28,000 were stolen, last week, from a safe in the office of Merritt Trimble, a well-known iron merchant, in the Coal and Iron Exchange, New York, by three strangers, who came apparently on business. No clew to the robbers.

**THE REMAINS** of the late Dr. Le Moyné were reduced to ashes at Washington, Pa., in the furnace of his own invention, in which, under his direction, the body of Baron De Palm was burned. Before the remains were committed to the retort, a post-mortem examination was made, the chief result of which seems to have been the ascertainment of the fact that the doctor's brain weighed less than that of the average man. The disposition of his remains according to the mode of which he was an enthusiastic advocate, it seems, does not consummate his designs in that regard. By his will it is provided that his heirs shall assent to cremation of their remains after death, and should they refuse to give such assent they are to be disinherited.

**A GREAT CROWD** assembled at Chautauque lake, N. Y., on the 16th inst., to witness a rowing match between Hanlan, of Canada, and Courtney, of New York. During the preceding night some rascals broke into Courtney's boat-house and sawed his two boats in twain. Having no suitable boat at hand, Courtney refused to row, and Hanlan pulled over the course alone and claimed the race and the stakes. The stakeholder, however, refused to turn over the money.

**FREEMAN**, the Pocasset (Mass.) fanatic who offered up his little daughter as a sacrifice, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. No bill was found against Mrs. Freeman.

**RT. REV. WILLIAM R. WHITTINGHAM**, Episcopal Bishop of Maryland for the past thirty-five years, is dead, at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Margaret Jennings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., met her death a few nights ago in a strange and shocking manner. She was sitting at her window watching the reception of a chowder party by a similar party. The street was illuminated, and many fireworks displayed. One of the rockets struck Mrs. Jennings in the face, under the right eye. The sharp point passed her cheek bone and broke her jaw-bone. The broken stick protruded three or four inches from the wound. Six inches of the rocket penetrated the head. The wound was an inch and a half in diameter. The lady expired without speaking.

**THIEVES** forced an entrance from the roof into the pawnbroking establishment of Friedenberg & Bro., of Philadelphia, and rifled a large safe of \$40,000 worth of undecorated stock, jewelry, etc.

**THE TANNERIES** of Webster Brothers and Lincoln & Miller, together with several adjacent stores at Malone, N. Y., were burned last week. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$70,000.

**THE ASHES** of the cremated Dr. Le Moyné, of Washington, Pa., weighed seven pounds and were snowy white. The body weighed 300 pounds when placed in the crematory. The ashes were inurned, and will be kept in the late residence of the deceased.

### THE WEST.

**GEN. GRANT** left Oregon on the 16th inst., and returned to San Francisco, where he was entertained by the Forty-niners at Pioneer Hall, and presented with a certificate of membership in the Pioneers' Society.

**THE NEPHEW** of Wise, the missing aeronaut, who was also his manager, has published his view of the fate of the men who went up in the Pathfinder. He is firmly of the belief that the balloon sailed beyond Lake Michigan and descended in some forest, and the aeronauts being injured, probably were starved.

**WILLIAM HOWARD**, late City Treasurer of Madison, Ind., in an encounter with Maj. Simpson, editor of the Madison Star, was shot, and it is thought, mortally wounded, his thigh being badly shattered. The leg will have to be amputated near the body. Maj. Simpson claims that the shooting was done in self-defense. The coroner's jury at Jackson, Mich., after a week spent in taking testimony concerning the terrible collision and slaughter on the Michigan Central railroad, has returned a verdict holding the yardmaster to be criminally culpable in ordering the switch engine on the track without definite knowledge as to the whereabouts of the express train, and censuring the switchman for permitting the engine to go, and the switch engineer for taking it upon the main track under such circumstances. George Baumgarten, who, a short time ago, horribly murdered a little boy named Sandy White, the son of a farmer near Janesville, Wis., for whom Baumgarten was working as a hired hand, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced for life to the State's prison.

**GREAT PREPARATIONS** are being made in Chicago for the reception of Gen. Grant on the 12th of November. It being the intention to make the affair surpass the San Francisco reception. The railroads will undoubtedly offer reduced fares, and all soldiers are invited to attend. The managers of the military part of the affair desire the soldiers, where it is practicable, to form in companies or squads, and forward statements of the number of men to the Secretary of the Union Veteran Club, Chicago, so that they may be assigned, in advance, to their proper position in line; also to report whether accompanied by music.

**A HORRIBLE MURDER** is reported from Milton, Rock county, Wis., the victim being a one-legged tin-peddler named Edward Fogarty. Evidence points to Henry Christensen and the wife of Fogarty as the authors of the crime. After murdering their victim they carried the body some distance, placed it in a clover field, and then set fire to the rick, partially consuming the corpse. Christensen confessed that he killed Fogarty, claiming that he acted in self-defense.

**THIS WEEK**, at Haverly's Theater, in Chicago, Mr. Ben Macanley, supported by his own excellent company, appears in a play that has been very successful wherever produced, called "A Messenger from Jarvis Section." Mr. Macanley sustains the character of Uncle Daniel, which is a sharply-drawn and taking character part, and the play is well cast throughout. Haverly's managements all seem to be on the high road to fortune this season, as large houses and delighted audiences are reported from his traveling troupes in all parts of the country.

**WILLIAM HOWARD**, ex-City Treasurer of Madison, Ind., who was shot in an altercation with Maj. Simpson, editor of the Madison Star, died on the 16th inst. Simpson, who was out on bail, was rearrested; also John L. McFetridge, local editor of the Star, who is implicated in the affair.

**THE DETERMINATION** of the authorities

at Washington to abandon the campaign against the Utes has brought out indignant protests from the Governor and leading citizens of Colorado, and an expression of bewilderment and disgust from Gen. Sheridan. The people of the State in which the Indian reservation lies, notify the Government, through an Inspector of the bureau, that the savages must be taken away, or they will be exterminated by the State itself, regardless of Federal law or officers. They complain that confidence can not be restored so long as the murderous devils infest these territory, and that their only hope for peace and prosperity lies in the removal, dead or alive, of the authors of all the late mischief.

**PAPERS THROWN** by Prof. Wise from his balloon, which ascended at St. Louis several weeks ago, were found a few days since near Miller's Station, Ind., on the beach of the lake. They had been in the water for some time, but the writing was legible. This discovery is accepted as conclusive evidence that the balloon seen near this point on the night following the ascension belonged to Wise, and that it and its occupants are now in Lake Michigan.

**A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY** was enacted in the city of Bloomington, Ill., on the 20th of October. At noon of that day William Hogg, an old and respected business man of Bloomington, entered his home, and, drawing a Smith & Wesson seven-shot pistol, shot his daughter Mamie, aged 18, probably fatally. She was stooping filling a vase with clothing, and fell over insensible, the ball entering just behind the ear and passing downward into the throat. Hogg then went into the yard, where his son Willie, aged 12, was playing, and, calling him to him, shot him in the same place. He then placed the revolver in his own hand and fired, the ball entering his temple and lodging in the brain. Willie, not being stunned, ran away. The father was on his back on the floor of the summer kitchen, with the pistol in his right hand, and the blood pouring from his wound. Hogg's wife was absent at the time, and so probably missed a terrible death. Hogg died in about one hour. Financial trouble is supposed to have caused the deed.

**ADVICES** from New Mexico indicate that the Indian war in that Territory is assuming threatening proportions. News from the scene of the slaughter of the 18th inst. are that the remains of sixteen of the victims have been discovered, and that it is known five other persons were killed. In the fight of the 18th inst., between thirty volunteers from Mesilla and vicinity and a body of Indians, it now appears that only one of the whites escaped massacre. Col. Morrow reports that he has troops enough to whip Ytorria, if he can have two months time in which to do it, which indicates that it is no light business to undertake. A dispatch from Los Pinos Indian Agency announces the arrival there of Gen. Adams, special Commissioner of the Interior Department, to effect the release of the women and children captured at the White River Agency, accompanied by Count Dorrhoff, of the German Legation, Washington. They left immediately for the White River Agency. Chief O'ray was doing all in his power to assist Adams, and there was a fair prospect that the women would be immediately surrendered on his reaching the Indian camp. A few nights ago a party of villains in disguise called at the residence of John Whipple, near Wilbur, Neb., took Mrs. Whipple from the house, stripped her stark naked, and applied coal-oil and feathers to her. The poor woman is almost dead from exposure and rough treatment. The only supposable cause is that she is a witness in a criminal prosecution to come off soon.

### THE SOUTH.

**A MEMPHIS** dispatch of Oct. 16, says: "Total yell-w-fer deaths to date, 584. Rev. Jacob J. Peres, who died yesterday, was the learned Jewish divine, well known all over the country. Concordia, Miss., has lost sixteen out of forty-eight cases. There is no hope of the fever abating during the continuance of the present warm weather."

**A RECENT** telegram from Milledgeville, Ga., says: "A band of men, numbering probably ten or twelve, after committing murder and arson, openly defy arrest and continue their work of depredation. The reign of the gang is so absolute over the people that they will not dare to tell any human being of their knowledge of the desperadoes. They have plenty of arms, money and friends. The Governor is determined to capture these men, if it takes a regiment of soldiers."

**A DISPATCH** from Sparta, Ga., states that the accounts of the outlaws in the eastern portion of Baldwin county have been greatly exaggerated. The trouble is a political one. The outlaws burned the gin and cotton-houses and fodder-stacks of Mr. Robson for the purpose of drawing him out of the house to shoot him. They killed a negro man for reporting them to the Grand Jury. They burned the tannery and barns of Luke Robinson and whipped a colored woman and her daughter in Hancock county. The gang have taken refuge in the swamps of Oconee and Ogechee.

### WASHINGTON.

**RETURNS** to the Department of Agriculture for October show an average condition for the cotton States of 81 per cent., a decline since Sept. 1 of 4 per cent. Compared with October, 1878, there is a decline of 9 per cent. The condition then was 90. Storms of great severity visited Louisiana and Mississippi, causing great damage. Insect injuries are not reported to any great extent; although almost universal, their appearance was too late to do much damage. Unfavorable weather in Alabama and Georgia, in September, was reported. Drought in Texas has shortened the prospect in that State nearly 25 per cent.

**FORTY-SIX MILLION** gallons of petroleum and petroleum products were exported from this country during August, the value of which was \$3,630,102.

**THE COMMISSION** appointed by the President to visit Cuba and investigate the yellow fever has returned to Washington, having spent three months on that island. The Commissioners say that it would be impossible at this time to furnish for publication any intelligent synopsis of the work of the commission, because of the great mass of material which must be classified and collated. They state, however, that the commission discovered, beyond all controversy, that yellow fever permanently dwells in Cuba, and that hospital and other statistics in the possession of the commission show that during the period embraced between 1850 and the present time scarcely a single month has passed without deaths from yellow fever occurring on the island. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of exports from the United States of live animals of all kinds increased from \$5,844,653 during the fiscal year of 1878 to \$11,487,754 during 1879. Of the total exports of live animals the last fiscal year, 71 per cent. was sent to Great Britain. The value of exports of cattle increased from \$3,500,818 during 1878 to \$8,379,200 in 1879.

**IT IS UNDERSTOOD** that a bill is being prepared for introduction at the opening of Congress looking to immediate resumption of refunding operations. On the 31st of December, 1880, there falls due \$18,615,000 of 6-per-cent. bonds; on the 1st of May, 1881, there is redeemable \$508,440,350 5-per-cent. bonds, and on the 1st of June, 1881, \$304,331,350 6-per-cent. bonds. Of course holders of these bonds cannot be forced to surrender them at any earlier

date than that already fixed by law, but it is believed a bill can be framed and passed which will make it advantageous to holders of such bonds to fund them at once. Speaker Randall states that the committee charged with the revision of the rules have completed their task. They have reduced the number of the present rules from 160 to fifty, and have so simplified them that it will be in the power of every member of ordinary capacity to understand them, which is considerably more than can be said for the present rules.

**THE SUPREME COURT** of the United States has sustained the constitutionality of the Pacific Railroad Funding law passed in May, 1878, by which the Pacific railroads who are in arrears upon their obligations to the United States Government are required to set apart a certain portion of their earnings each year for the extinguishment of such debts. Dissenting opinions were filed by Justices Strong, Bradley and Field.

### POLITICAL.

**ELECTIONS** were held in Ohio and Iowa for State officers and members of the Legislature on Tuesday, the 14th of October.

In Ohio there were three candidates for Governor—Charles Foster, Republican; Thomas Ewing, Democrat, and A. Saunders Platt, Greenbacker. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Prot.
1876.	274,190	279,993	38,893	5,674
1877.	249,105	271,685	29,401	4,896
1878.	330,698	323,182	3,057	1,636

At the election held on the 14th inst. the entire Republican ticket was chosen by a plurality of about 20,000. The Greenback vote was unexpectedly small. Following is a list of the State officials elected:

Governor.	Charles Foster.
Lieutenant Governor.	Andrew Hickenlooper.
Supreme Judge.	William W. Johnson.
Attorney General.	George E. Nash.
Auditor.	John F. Ogilvie.
Treasurer.	Joseph Turney.
Member of Board of Public Works.	James Fullington.

The Legislature is Republican in both branches by small majorities, which insures the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. Thurman. In Iowa there was also a triangular contest, John H. Gear having been nominated by the Republicans for Governor, Henry H. Trimble by the Democrats, and Daniel Campbell by the Greenbackers. Gear is elected by a majority of upward of 30,000 over both of the other candidates. The vote of Iowa in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.
1876.	134,344	1,323	125,577
1877.	121,546	79,353	34,226
1878.	171,323	112,121	

The Republicans this year secure the Legislature by the usual heavy majority.

**OFFICIAL RETURNS** of the late election in California show the vote on Chinese immigration to have been; In favor, 883; against, 154,683.

**THE REPUBLICANS** of Louisiana met in State Convention at New Orleans last week, nominated a full State ticket, headed by Taylor Beattie for Governor and declared for Grant for President in 1880.

### GENERAL.

**THE COMPLICATIONS** between the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, concerning jurisdiction over the Sierra Mojada mining district, have been solved by action of the Congress, erecting the district into a Federal Territory, thus bringing it directly under the jurisdiction of the General Government.

**A TELEGRAM** from Portland states that, upon leaving the Pacific coast, Gen. Grant will go direct to Galena, where he will remain until the time of the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago.

**SIR FRANCIS HINCKES**, formerly the Canadian Minister of Finance, and latterly a member of the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Bank, has been found guilty upon a criminal indictment charging him with having signed false returns as to the condition of that now collapsed institution.

**THE BRITISH SHIP NATURALIST**, 259 days out from Calcutta for San Francisco, is given up for lost, and the insurance companies having risks on her have paid them, aggregating \$110,500.

### FOREIGN.

**THE BRITISH GEN. ROBERTS**, on entering the city of Cabul, made a speech to the following effect: It will be necessary to inflict severe punishment. The buildings of the Bala-Hissar and of the city, interfering with the proper military occupation, will be destroyed. A heavy fine will be levied on the citizens. A military Governor will be placed over the city and country within a radius of ten miles. All the inhabitants under his jurisdiction will be required to surrender their arms within a week on pain of death if they fail to do so. Rewards will be paid for the denunciation and conviction of any person concerned in the massacre of the British Embassy. It is feared the help which the Hungarian Government proposes to afford the distressed agriculturists will come too late to permit of autumn and winter sowing. Throughout the country thousands of people lack money with which to purchase food, as the tax-gatherers have seized all their possessions. A London dispatch says that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the leniency of the Government toward the agitators in Ireland. Strong public and private appeals are being made to put a stop to the anti-rent demonstrations, and the prosecution of Parnell is threatened. It is stated that Parnell will visit the United States in November, in response to numerous pressing invitations. Shocks of earthquake continue in South Hungary. The people are in continual suspense.

**A FIERCE HURRICANE**, accompanied by extraordinary rainfall, swept through the valleys of the rivers Mundas and Segura, in Spain, followed by destructive inundations. A vast amount of property was destroyed, and there was also great loss of life. Some estimates place the number of people drowned at 300.

**THE AMEER, YAKOUB KAHN**, has announced his intention to abdicate. The British commander in Afghanistan has advised the Ameer to reconsider the matter, but he is fixed in his resolution. The late floods in Spain were almost as extensive and destructive to life and property as were those of last spring in Hungary. Hundreds of dead bodies have been recovered from the swollen streams, and houses and barns almost without number have been carried away. In one district alone the money loss is approximated at 30,000,000 francs. It is believed that over 1,000 persons perished. The entire Turkish Ministry has resigned, and a new one is now directing the affairs of Turkey. The new treaty of defensive alliance, the making of which has excited so much bitterness in Russia, was last week signed by the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

**A DISPATCH** from Afghanistan reports that the magazine of Balahissar, at Cabul, has been blown up. Twenty-seven of the British force and many Afghans were killed by the explosion.

**UPON THE OPENING** of the French cable line, for business, the Anglo-American Company will reduce its tolls to 6 pence per word. The latter company will shortly lay an additional cable, and the prospect is that the day of cheap trans-oceanic telegraphy is not

far distant. Russia's expedition to explore the ancient bed of the Oxus with a view to connecting it with the Caspian sea has been abandoned, the difficulties in the way having been found to be insurmountable. Emigration is still the watch-word of the workless and breadless artisans of Great Britain. The weavers at Preston will meet on the 11th of November to consider the subject of removing to a more prosperous country. A dispatch from Paris says the total damage by the recent floods in Spain is estimated at 60,000,000 francs. Three thousand five hundred houses and 120 mills were destroyed.

**A CABLE DISPATCH** announces the death of Ernest Von Bulow, the distinguished German statesman and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Madrid advices announce that the commission on Cuban reform has united upon a recommendation that the slaves be fully emancipated in seven years from the passage of the bill. The St. Petersburg *Golos* expresses astonishment at the tone of hostility toward Russia pervading the speech of Lord Salisbury at Manchester. It says: "If the reported Austro-German alliance proves to be a reality, Russia must secure to herself allies to act in the rear of the enemy in the case of an emergency. Lord Salisbury's speech not only opens Russia's eyes, but gives her freedom of action." The young King of Spain has done a generous and manly act, and one that his subjects will not be liable soon to forget, in decreeing that all contributions by municipalities and individuals toward the public celebrations upon his approaching marriage shall be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late inundations which devastated the provinces.

### Frightful Indian Depredations in New Mexico.

A Denver (Col.) dispatch of Oct. 16 says: "Nothing was heard of the Apache Indians under Victoria after the 5th ult., until last Tuesday, when news came of the massacre of citizens near Hilleboro, the scene of former difficulties. The dispatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Mesilla valley last Saturday, and continued murdering and fighting on Saturday, and on Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about 100 Indians, and so far but one escaped. It is reported that nine men and two families, with the exception of two persons, were killed at McEvers' ranch, fifteen miles from Hilleboro, the women being outraged previous to the killing, and the bodies of the men burned. Loyd's ranch near by was burned, and several Mexicans killed. It is believed the Indians scattered before the advance of the soldiers and consolidated in the rear, committing the depredations reported. There are some 330 soldiers in the field, and authority has been granted to enlist twenty-four Navajo scouts. Companies are forming at Las Cruces and at Mexilla. On Tuesday there was a meeting held in the office of Gov. Wallace, at Santa Fe, and a committee of safety appointed. The territorial officers joined with the Governor, and telegraphed to the Secretary of War and Gen. Pope for rations for 500 men for sixty days."

A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, says: A special to the *Daily Star* from Silver City, N. M., says: "The Indians have been committing terrible depredations in the Rio Grande valley and southwest of Fort Cummings. For several days past the people of Colorado have been besieged, and have been fighting since Saturday. They appeal loudly for aid. On Sunday a volunteer company of thirty men, under Capt. John C. Crouch, went from Mesilla and Cocones to their aid. They met 100 Indians near Colorado, eighteen miles from Slocum's ranch, on the side of the road. After a severe fight the volunteers were compelled to fall back. They had a running fight into Slocum's ranch. The killed in this fight were W. T. Jones, County Clerk of Donohue county, and four Mexicans. On receipt of the news at Mesilla two companies of eighty men were raised by Col. Ryerson, composed of the best men in Mesilla valley. Two trains were captured yesterday on the west side of Slocum's. In one of them eleven men, one woman and one child were killed. In the other all hands escaped. Both trains were scattered and some of the oxen were killed and others left standing in their yokes. The corpses lie all along the road. The stage from the east arrived this morning two hours late, and reports that a number of people are known to have been killed within the past four or five days."

### The Ute Indian War.

DENVER, Oct. 16.  
Word is received from White River Agency that the women and children, the money and the papers at that agency when the outbreak occurred are all safe with Mrs. Meeker, and are shortly to be sent to Los Pinos Agency. The troops at White river have been reinforced, and water and provisions are plenty. At Los Pinos no fears are felt of any trouble with the Indians, unless trouble is caused by the whites, who since the White river uprising are more than ever determined that "the Utes must go." If this determination creates trouble, there is likely to be plenty of it, for nothing is more certain than that the immense region in Colorado now occupied by a few hundred worthless Indians will soon or late be cleared of these incumbrances and obstructions to settlement and development.

RAWLINS, WY. T., Oct. 16.  
A courier just in from Merritt's command reports that the troops are at the White River Agency; that they have been scouting throughout the country for fifty miles about them, and have been unable to find a single Indian. It is evident that the Indians have gone south and split into small bands, going into the various agencies. The troops will have an all-winter campaign to ferret out those of the savage tribe who brought on the trouble.

DENVER, Oct. 20.  
In accordance with orders from army headquarters, the troops now at White River Agency will, with the exception of a small force left at the agency, return to their respective stations. A force will be concentrated at some point in the southern portion of the reservation to conduct operations against the Utes should they fail to deliver up the parties engaged in the killing of Maj. Thornburgh. Gen. McKenzie, commanding the Fourth cavalry, will be placed in charge of the latter force. Thus it is seen the campaign against the savages is virtually abandoned. The danger of a winter campaign in that country is given as the reason of the order.

### Coinage.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint will show that during the fiscal year just ended there were coined, in gold, of double eagles, \$37,334,340; of eagles, \$1,631,440; of half-eagles, \$1,442,130; of quarter-eagles, \$1,166,800; of three dollars, \$109,182; and of dollars, \$8,020. The silver coinage shows the following result: Dollars, \$27,227,500; half-dollars, \$225; quarter-dollars, \$112,500; dimes, \$45. Prior to the beginning of the last fiscal year there had been a total coinage of silver dollars of only \$16,619,338. During the last fiscal year alone, therefore, there were coined of silver dollars some 10,000,000 more than had been coined in the entire history of the Government to that time. The total number of silver dollars coined and in circulation July 1 last was \$43,846,883. It will be seen that almost the entire time of the mint was devoted to the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and of dimes there were coined but \$45 during the year, and of quarter-dollar pieces but \$112.50. The total result of the operations of the mint for the last fiscal year was as follows: Gold, \$40,083,012; silver, \$27,227,825; minor, \$97,793. Total \$67,512,522.50.

### Cat and Looking-Glass.

Many years ago, at Carne farm-house, where relatives of mine were then living, the household cat was observed to enter a bedroom in course of being spring cleaned. The looking-glass being on the floor, the cat, on entering, was confronted with its own reflection, and naturally concluded that he saw before him a real intruder on his domain. Hostile demonstrations were the result, followed by a rush to the mirror, and then, meeting an obstacle to his vengeance, a fruitless cut round to the rear. This maneuver was more than once repeated with, of course, equal lack of success. Finally, the cat was seen to walk deliberately up to the looking-glass, keeping its eyes on the image, and then, when near enough to the edge, to feel carefully with one paw behind, for the supposed intruder, while, with its head twisted round to the front, it assured itself of the persistence of the reflection. The result of this experiment fully satisfied the cat that he had been the victim of delusion, and never after would he condescend to notice mere reflections, though the trap was more than once laid for him.—*Nature*.

### How a Dog Fooled His Master.

A newspaper that is printed in the town of Palmyra, Wis., the *Enterprise*, tells a story about a dog which it says is true, every word of it. The dog, whose name is Tiger, belongs to a surveyor, now at work for the United States Government in that part of the country. One day, not long ago, the surveyor saw that Tiger was asleep near the edge of a thicket, and he thought he might have some fun with him. So the surveyor shouted, "Catch him, Tiger; at him, old dog!" and jumped into the thicket, as if a deer, or at least a rabbit, had been seen. Tiger, of course, went bounding and barking in, but very soon returned with his tail between his legs, seeing that a trick had been played upon him. Now comes the good part of the story. Tiger made believe that he was going to sleep again. In about three hours he all at once sprung up, set his ears and eyes in the direction of the thicket, gave a loud bark and leaped forward. The surveyor followed, thinking that Tiger had found some game. When Tiger saw his master parting the bushes curiously he gave a peculiar "Ah-wooh," and went back to his sleeping place, wagging his tail and satisfied that he had paid the surveyor back for fooling him.

### Bankruptcy Statistics.

Dun, Barlow & Co., in their quarterly report, just issued, make a favorable report of the state of trade for the third quarter of the year. The failures in the United States in the last three months number 1,292, less than one-half those for the third quarter of 1878, the precise decrease being 1,591, while the liabilities show even a much larger proportionate reduction, being less than one-quarter of what they were in the same period of last year. The figures for the quarter just ended, therefore, add another to the many indications of the wonderfully improved conditions of trade throughout the country. For the nine months of the two years the comparison is almost as favorable as for the quarter just closed, the failures for the past three quarters in 1879 being 5,320 in number, as against 8,678 for the nine months of 1878. The liabilities are \$81,000,000 for the first nine months of 1879, as against \$197,000,000 for the same period of 1878, a reduction in liabilities of more than one-half.

### Postal Expenses.

The estimates for the Postoffice Department for the next fiscal year have been completed. The total expenses of the department are estimated at \$39,920,900; its revenues at \$32,210,000, leaving a deficiency to be provided for out of the general treasury of \$7,710,900. The amount so provided for the current year was \$5,457,376.10. The estimate for inland railroad transportation is \$10,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the appropriation for the present year. That for the stage routes, \$7,375,000, an increase of \$1,475,000 over the current year's appropriation.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	.....	\$6 50	@ 10 00
HOGS	.....	3 90	@ 4 37
COTTON	.....	5 25	@ 6 11
Flour—Superfine	.....	5 25	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 40	@ 1 52 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	61	@ 62
OATS—Mixed	.....	43	@ 44
RYE—Western	.....	92	@ 95
PORK—Mess	.....	10 15	@ 10 25
LARD	.....	6 1/4	@ 6 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	.....	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair	.....	3 00	@ 3 85
HOGS	.....	77	@ 78
Flour—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	5 75	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	.....	42	@ 43
OATS—No. 2	.....	30	@ 31
RYE—No. 2	.....	77	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	79	@ 80
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	24	@ 26
EGGS—Fresh	.....	14	@ 14 1/2
PORK—Mess	.....	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD	.....	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 24	@ 1 27
No. 2	.....	1 19	@ 1 20
CORN—No. 2	.....	30	@ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	77	@ 78
RYE—No. 1	.....	77	@ 78
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	71	@ 72
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	.....	1 34	@ 1 35
CORN—Mixed	.....	40	@ 42
OATS—No. 2	.....	28	@ 29
RYE	.....	78	@ 79
PORK—Mess	.....	10 25	@ 10 50
LARD	.....	5 1/4	@ 5 1/2
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT	.....	1 22	@ 1 24
CORN	.....	50	@ 51
OATS	.....	30	@ 31
RYE	.....	77	@ 78



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THERE are several remarkable towns in New Hampshire, but Newcastle seems to be the most remarkable of them all. If the *Springfield Republican* is correctly informed, Newcastle does not contain within its limits a single preacher, lawyer or doctor.

THE *Canandaigua Journal* says that a party of autumn sojourners at Canandaigua lake went boat-riding the other evening, there being among them a young lady who delighted in toying with the waves. Her hand was hanging alongside the boat, just under the surface, when she felt it closed upon by the jaws of a fish. Startled by the pain, the hand was jerked so quickly from the water that the fish was landed in the boat. The tempting bait, said to tell, was lacerated badly.

ROME wasn't built in a day, but Deadwood has been rebuilt in a day, or a few days at least, which is all the same. Merchants rehanging their signs while the ashes were yet hot, and in more than one case the carpenters blistered their hands at work on new buildings in the midst of smoldering debris. In answer to a Chicago inquiry as to whether help was needed an enthusiastic reply was shot over the wires as follows: "Ours is a land of gold. Save your money for Memphis. Deadwood is able to contribute to more needy cities."

THE Berlin Society for the Propagation of Christianity among Hebrews, in its fifty-sixth report, gives the following statistics: The total number of Hebrews in the world now is about what it was in the time of King David, viz., 7,000,000. Of this number there are in Europe about 5,000,000; in Asia, 200,000; and in America, 1,500,000. Among European countries Russia has the largest number of Hebrews—2,631,000—and Norway the smallest, twenty-five. In Africa the Hebrews are found mainly in Algeria, in Abyssinia, and in the oases of Sahara; they serve there as a kind of middlemen among the Mohammedans and Christians. In Palestine there are about 25,000 Hebrews, of whom 13,000 live in Jerusalem.

COLOGNE'S cathedral is to be finished next year, its first stone having been laid in 1248. It took three centuries to build its choir alone, and by that time the enthusiasm for great cathedrals had died out. Its construction dragged along till 1830, when Frederick William III. of Prussia undertook its repair, and the German Government and people have since furnished the means to finish the work. The nave, aisles and transept were consecrated in 1848, the interior was completed in 1863, and now nothing is to be done but the last and crowning decorations of the stately towers. The massive caps of stone-work have to be laid on, and then on their summits have to be fixed the gigantic "foliated crosses," almost thirty feet high, which are to crown the towers on this masterpiece of Gothic architecture—the largest specimen of that style of building in the world.

"Oh! I was born yesterday; I am a mere baby!" exclaimed Cetywayo, the dethroned King of the Zulus, upon his arrival at Cape Town. He was looking with fixed gaze upon the soldiers at drill with the wonders of a civilized town around him. Cetywayo let loose his tongue to say further: "I was a child of the British Government. My father—the English—came to chastise me for wrong-doing. I caught the stick with which he wished to beat me and broke it. I did wrong to fight him and am punished. I am no longer a King. The English are a great people. They will not kill those who fought with them. I hope the great Queen will pardon me." He was accompanied to Cape Town by his four wives, four followers and a little girl. On one occasion during the journey thither he grew sulky and demanded that an entire ox should be roasted for his meal. He hopes that the Queen will send him back to Zululand, and allow him ten wives.

ALASKA has never paid a very heavy per cent upon the money Uncle Sam invested upon that out-of-the-way corner of the world, but perhaps it is still destined to turn out a good speculation. Gold has been found in several places within fifteen miles of Sitka, and

a genuine mining excitement is already starting up. A one-sixth interest in one mine was sold, a few weeks ago, for \$7,500, and \$20,000 was vainly offered for another mine. Among the advantages is the cheap Indian labor for rough work, the noble red man asking but a dollar a day and boarding himself. Then the climate is healthy, and "mild," too, as some people will doubtless be surprised to learn, the temperature in summer ranging from 50 to 59 degrees above zero, and in winter only from 30 to 42 below. Provisions are also represented to be cheap, and, altogether, Alaska threatens to run a serious rivalry with the Pacific slope as a mining center.

THE German criminal code contains some laws that have no counterpart in our statute books. Such is that which prohibits, under heavy penalties, the use of insulting language about the Emperor, a law under which there have been very many prosecutions in the past year. Another is the curious statute prescribing punishment for behavior in violation of the respect due the dead. This law is said to have been rarely made the occasion of prosecution, but a case has just been before the Circuit Court at Berlin in which it has been applied. Several months ago the widow Langenheim was interred in the churchyard at Weissensee. She had been possessed of ample wealth, but her numerous children, with one exception, were greatly disappointed in their expectations, the bulk of her property having been bequeathed to one daughter. Unable to restrain the rage and disgust aroused by this discovery, one of the sons-in-law of the widow, a provision dealer named Hackmeister, presented himself at the interment, and as the grave was about to be closed stepped up to it, and, in the presence of the priest and assembled mourners, with loud expressions of contempt, spat upon the coffin. He was arrested and prosecuted, the attorney for the Government demanding that he should be sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The court was merciful, however, in consideration of the rarity of such an offense, and imposed fourteen days' confinement.

## A Ravenous Eagle.

We are in receipt of a letter from C. Wieland, Esq., Auditor of Lake county, of which the following is the substance:

"Yesterday afternoon, while little August Burr, aged 7 years, was playing with his sisters—one 5 years old and the other 3 years and 6 months—near by his father's house, an enormous eagle pounced down upon them, throwing the two girls to the ground. It immediately attacked the younger one, grasping one of the child's arms with the claws of one foot, while the claws of the other foot were deeply imbedded in the child's face, and it attempted to carry the child off, but was prevented by its struggles. Little August, seeing that he could do nothing with his own hands to help his sister, ran quickly into the house, got the butcher-knife and came out and whacked away at the eagle's legs, cutting one of them severely near the foot, whereupon the savage bird let go of the little girl and attacked the boy, knocking him over, tearing his pants, and giving him some severe scratches. In the meantime the screams of the children brought out their mother, whereupon the eagle flew off to the barn, on which he sat and looked as though he would like to renew the contest should a favorable opportunity present itself; but he staid there a little too long for his own good, as Joe Betzler, a neighbor, was called, who took down his gun and shot this great 'emblem of American freedom,' and his eagleship, when killed, was found to measure seven feet from wing-tip to wing-tip!

"The little girl who had this remarkable encounter is very badly scratched but not seriously hurt."—*Duluth (Minn.) Tribune*.

## Claims That She Was Cured by Prayer.

A very peculiar circumstance has occurred in the town of Monmouth. Mrs. Sanford Plummer, who has been an invalid for nearly three years, and confined to her bed a large portion of the time, the muscles of one of her legs being contracted so much that it had been impossible to straighten it for some time, was suddenly restored to health, and her leg became natural at a time when she was very low and had been pronounced long past cure by physicians. She had been through her sickness a constant reader of the Bible and a faithful Christian, and by prayer, it is claimed, and faith, has been restored to health. She related her experience at the Methodist Church, at Monmouth Center, Sunday morning, Sept. 28, occupying some forty-five minutes. The manner in which her cure was effected and the sudden transition are truly remarkable. The church was full, and the audience appeared greatly astonished at the miraculous work.—*Portland (Me.) Press*.

"An' why is an Irishman like a ship?" asked Mike. "Bedad, its because aich one of 'em is followed by a wake."

## RELIGIOUS.

Prof. David Swing on Religion vs. Science.

There is an abyss on either side of the human race—the abyss of origin and that of destiny; and as science has failed to bridge the chasm between man and creation or chaos, so it is unable to bridge the gulf between man and immortality. It can only pass and re-pass between the two well-known boundaries. It can no more proclaim that there is not a future life than that there is no God. It has no machinery, or implements, or art by which it can examine the world previous to life, or the things subsequent to life. No spiritual inference can follow from its premises. It must begin its studies with an insect and end them with a physical man. It must take all its steps between the coral rock where an insect sleeps and the grave of man. Outside of these borders it cannot pass. We are not only prisoners in body, but we are prisoners in mind. As our bodies cannot fly away from earth, so our minds cannot escape from this little cage; and hence pure science cannot formulate for us any kind of religion. It is a study of physical phenomena only, and as such has no sphere of action except in the circle in which man here moves. In battling with the mysteries of the spiritual, we must not expect materialism to aid us, nor must we permit it to injure us. It must not be expected to be a friend nor suffered to be an enemy. It is grand in its department, but it can no more suggest a theology for you and me than the theology can suggest a coal formation or explain the rings of Saturn.

We must turn from the positive process to the moral process. We claim a second life not because man has a mind, for we confess that the horse and the dog have minds, but claim it because man's mind is peculiar; it is wholly unlike the spiritual essence of a brute, however noble the brute. Man holds the past in his soul. His dead are held there. His memory goes back and back, omitting no lost child, or husband, or wife. All his sentiments are thus founded upon the word forever. He hopes to meet his loved ones. His hope, like his memory, reaches out and mocks at the confines of the present. And besides this peculiarity of man he has a moral nature, which perceives a universe of rewards and punishments, and this perception distinguishes between him and the noblest of the brute tribe. The religious, therefore, do not base their religion upon that kind of mental force which a Spencer or a Darwin may find issuing from the ooze on the bottom of a primitive sea, but upon the moral quality of that mental force seen in man. The fact of a resemblance between the mind of a man and the mind of a noble brute would not, even when scientifically considered, involve the conclusion that man is mortal, for, while nature is full of analogies, it is also full of variations. For example, the leaves of the pine tree do not fall in winter, there are beautiful evergreens, the mistletoe and the laurel, which smile at all our poetry about the autumn leaf. They seem greenest in the depths of winter. Thus all through nature exceptions come, and so far as science may know man's mind may be one whose rich foliage of memory and love never falls. He may be an evergreen in the waving forest of life.

Leaving the study of the relations of material science to immortality, assuming that it really sustains no relations to the idea, let us repair to the only field outside the Bible on which this battle of argument can be fought—the spiritual field. The greatest minds which deny or ignore a future life are busy teaching the world that this life is adequate in itself. To live for humanity, for its peace and progress, is end enough for existence—no motive such as heaven or hell is needed. This idea was set forth by the French many years ago, was taken up by some English minds, and has of late years been redressed and reinspired by Huxley, and Prof. Clifford, and by Edwards. All these able writers have affirmed that man must simply live a "noble life," a "pure life," a life for the "good of society." The most full and logical answer to all this idealism of the Atheist has been given the public in the recent work of Mallock, in his discussion of the question, "Whether life is worth living." He most clearly of all sums up the defects of such an appeal. But this book which comes near being of inestimable value to the religious world is virtually ruined by its last fifty pages.

Aside from this final collapse of the logical faculty of Mr. Mallock, which seems to have been worn out in the first part of the volume that it might die in the closing pages, he well expresses the folly of relying upon the ideal of a "noble life," and a "high taste," and the "good of society," after you shall have taken from humanity its belief or surmise regarding a God, and a future of rewards and punishment. Divest the human mind and heart of its religious sentiments, and in a few generations there would be no love of a "noble life" remaining. Such sublime sentiments in the soul cannot subsist upon nothing. They must have food. What sentiments are now extant in the world of that quality have been nourished chiefly by the moral surroundings of man. His God, his accountability, his grave with its subsequent resurrection, his church with its impressive services, his books of religion with their literature, embracing the Zend Avesta, the legends of all the nations and tribes, and the Holy Scriptures of the Hebrews, and the Christians, his poetry and his sacred art have combined to create for man, the conception

of a noble life, and of the supreme good of humanity. And even after society has for many thousands of years been toiling hard at these spiritual motives to make them impressive, man is still slow to reach after a "noble life," a "righteous career," and the "supreme good of humanity." If the food which religion has been spreading before the soul for countless centuries has been slow in growing holy men and women, what a highly-developed logic indeed it would require to enable us to see a grand human race rising up from the teachings that man came from the slime of the sea, and is on his way back to that slime. We must exchange all our altars, and hymns, and prayers; all our hopes of an endless life in the City of God, for a system of chemistry, and after that exchange we shall love greatness. We must declare ourself the equal of the dog or the horse, and then it will be easy to feel our personal worth and the grandeur of society; far more easy than when we had the chants of religion for our inspiration and Christ for our guide. This materialistic logic comes to me and says, "You have hitherto believed in a God; you have been influenced by the forms of religion; you have looked up into the sky as though your dead child, or dead husband, or dead wife were still living in some sun-bright, deathless world; you have shed tears of faith and joy over the thought of a final reunion; but you will never meet those absent ones; there is no God; you are mortal and will soon cease to exist; and now I command you to live a 'noble life,' and follow a 'righteous career!'" With such painful nonsense some skeptics are now filling the world, furnishing us a dignified effort on the part of exact reasoners to double the result by diminishing the cause—an effort to make society more noble by diminishing the motives of nobleness.

The real truth, no doubt, is that all those ideas which the atheists place before us—ideals either of the individual or of society—were wrought out in the old shops of religion, and, but for the religious sentiment and belief, would never have come to that height in which they were seen by August Comte, and Harriet Martineau, and Mill, and their companions. For mark the foundations whence Comte drew his elevated views and feelings. Did he extract his early bias and inspiration from the belief in atheism and oblivion? On the opposite he was a faithful child of the church all through his youth, and became colored with a religious romance, of which materialism knows nothing. His wife, of whom he was almost a worshiper, redoubled his sentimentality, and, with his heart colored by early religion and by a semi-religious domestic love, he wrought out a worship of humanity as being the great pursuit of earth. Could the philosophy of atheism have so colored his soul? To this memory add now the fact that Harriet Martineau was a devout student and commentator of the Comte philosophy, and was herself reared in religion, and was 30 years of age before she parted company with the doctrines of the New Testament, and you will perceive that her high views of man and of society did not issue from the associations of pure chemistry and evolution, and matter, but had the help of those thirty of life's early and best years which were richly painted with the colors of the sanctuary. Subsequent years may have taken away all hope of a second life, but they could not remove those estimates of human greatness which had taken root and blossom in the early years of girlhood and womanhood.

Pass to John Stuart Mill. He was at once a deep student of the same August Comte, and of Harriet Martineau. Like the gifted woman, he too must edit the works of the Frenchman, and simplify and condense their tenets. Not that he espoused them all or rejected them, but that he did not acquire his lofty style from atheism, but came down out of a crumbling temple of piety, when the last hymns of worship were still haunting his sad spirit. Thus these three—two high priests, and between them one high priestess of the service of humanity—found their estimates of life not in the doctrines of no God and of mortality; they found their mental and moral jewels not in the bottom of the crucible of Tyndall, but sparkling on the holy altars of the church.

It is perfectly evident therefore that all those terms such as a "noble life," and "high aims," and the "highest good of society," are the remainders in the world of atheism, of a world of faith and hope, which has just passed before it, leaving like a meteor a shining train behind. It may be that this life would furnish motive enough of a noble existence, could we all be reared amid the holy voices and helps of piety, until we had passed the middle boundary of our three-score years. After such a deep coloring of the soul we might be able to be virtuous and kind, and sad men and women, but I shall ever look upon the significant past and into the relation of effect to cause, and declare that a philosophy without a God and an immortality within it cannot people earth with good men and cannot lead society toward its highest good. All the mental and moral grandeur we behold upon earth have come up like the sunbeams streaming up from the invisible throne of the Almighty. Those gifted unbelievers, Mill, Martineau, Clifford and their followers, all crowned in the temple of learning, are mountain peaks tipped in the beams of a setting sun. They thought their sun had become extinguished, and that what light they saw was coming from a new azure, unveiled by new hands, but what twilight

they beheld, and what saved them from a deep midnight, was nothing else than the old orb of religious and spiritual sentiment, in kindness declining to be extinguished, and busy sending up from below the horizon its diffused and sweetly-tinted radiance. What they think to be a morning of science is the evening tint of religion, still refracted and reflected in the heavens of the soul.

## MICHIGAN NEWS.

DEER are so numerous in Cadillac gardens as to be a nuisance.

SAGINAW witnessed the novelty (for October) of seeing boys in swimming, last week.

THE electric light is successfully used in several of the iron mines near Marquette.

BEE-TREES, containing from fifty to 200 pounds of honey, are being found in Lake county.

THE Pere Marquette river drive is down, but the logs have not yet been sorted and delivered. About 120,000,000 feet of logs were driven out.

ABOUT one month ago the village of Norway, on the Menominee range, was begun, the first work on the first house being done. It now numbers about fifty houses, stores, and other buildings.

THE annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church was held at Lansing last week, where the following preaching appointments were made:

President—Wm. D. Tomkinson.  
Professor in Adrian College—L. W. McKeever.

Lecturer on geology in Adrian College and evangelist—J. Kost, LL. D.

Lansing District—James Riley, Chairman; Dimondale, James Riley; Onondaga, C. L. Ellis; Elsie, to be supplied; Charlotte, Levi Mills; North Jackson, S. Daley.

Rice Creek District—O. N. Hunt, Chairman; Hickory Corners, O. N. Hunt and A. C. Willson; Rice Creek, L. D. Abbott; Concord, J. W. Bergdorf; Assyria, J. McPhail; Baltimore mission, J. G. Seaman.

Three Rivers District—L. F. Hunt, Chairman; La Grange, L. F. Hunt; Three Rivers, C. D. Paxton; Haw Patch, A. Byers; Newburg, C. P. Goodrich.

Van Buren District—H. H. Hurlburt, Chairman; Prairie Ronde, H. H. Hurlburt; Comstock, B. Post; Pine Grove, B. Mark; Bradley, J. F. Shearer.

Hillsdale District—S. Phillips, Chairman; Union, S. Phillips; Wet Prairie, to be supplied; Hillsdale, N. P. Stockwell.

Laporte District—D. M. Weaver, Chairman; Laporte, A. L. Thurston; Valparaiso and Walkerton, N. Sellers; Bainbridge, D. M. Weaver; Indian Point, S. P. May; Weesaw, D. B. Clark.

Rapid River District—C. W. Gifford, Chairman; Rapid River, C. W. Gifford; Antrim mission, Eli Pickard; Mecosta mission, J. M. Utley; Hart mission, A. C. Shephardson.

Crawford District—W. P. Wilcox, Chairman; Crawford, W. P. Wilcox; Hudson Center, A. E. Hawley.

Indian Mission District—D. K. Foster, Chairman; Wayland mission, S. Redbird; Mason mission, Jacob Shaw; Isabella mission, D. K. Foster; Lake mission, Jos. Medwin; Elk Lake mission, George Arago.

Left in hands of President—J. Massey, D. Covert.

Superannuated—S. F. Hale, D. N. Stocking, Wm. Bentley, D. H. Miller.

Evangelists—F. H. Chase, J. Latham.

Died within year—Jos. Woodman and E. Williams.

Received letters—R. C. Moulton, H. Clark, C. W. West, O. E. Murray, S. T. Clark, A. Warner, W. Hough.

Unstationed list—W. C. Bradshaw, H. G. Whitcomb, J. Sherman.

## Report of the State Reform School.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Control of the Michigan Reform School, the annual report of Superintendent Howe was received. The school was never in a more thriving condition than at present, and the following abstract from the statistical portion of the report presents figures which will compare favorably with those of any similar institution in this country.

The total number of boys admitted to the institution since its opening in 1858 is 2,135; admitted during this year, 139; released, 159; leaving in the school at the close of the year 307.

The highest number received from any county during the year is 36, from Wayne. Genesee follows with 9; Oakland, 8; Jackson and Calhoun, 7 each; Ingham, 3.

Of those sent during the year, 87 were by Justices of the Peace; 30 by police Justices; 18 by Circuit Courts; 1 by Recorder's Court, and 3 have returned voluntarily.

The causes of commitment are as follows: Grand larceny 4, burglary 6, assault and battery 11, simple larceny 86, malicious trespass 4, vagrancy and disorderly conduct 21, arson 1, attempt to murder 1, rape 2, returned 3.

The nativity of the boys received is as follows: Michigan 94, New York 5, Ohio 2, Massachusetts 1, Indiana 4, Illinois 2, Texas 1, Missouri 1, Canada 19, Germany 2, Holland 1, Ireland 3, unknown 4.

The table of ages of boys committed and the number of each age shows that of those at 10 years of age there were 12; at 11 years, 19; at 12 years, 20; at 13 years, 23; at 14 years, 26; at 15 years 25, and at 16 years, 14.

Of the number of boys received during the fiscal year, 31 had lost fathers, 88 had lost mothers, 9 had lost both parents, 21 had relatives arrested for crime, 37 used intoxicating drinks, 50 had been in jail one or more times; in religious bias, 39 were Catholics, 86 Protestants, and 14 had no religious training, so far as could be learned.

Of the boys released during the year, 116 were discharged as reformed, 7 to go out of the State and reside with parents, 19 were granted leave of absence for a year, 14 to live with farmers. One boy escaped and 2 have died.

The following exhibit shows in detail the work performed and produce raised by the boys during the fiscal year: Tailor shop—Caps made, 206; socks, 358; pants, 507; overalls, 443; shirts, 1,104; sheets, 240; pillow slips, 271. Shoe shop—Pairs made, 346; repaired, 703. Cane shop—Chair seats woven, 5,520; chair backs woven, 7,159.



SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1879.

For the Holland City News.

## MY WHAT-NOT.

## A DILEMMA.

She was apparently very much of a lady, well educated, refined in manner, and fair in person; her son was a popular clergyman, and her husband the well known master of the good ship Sullivan. I formed a pleasant acquaintance with these parties during a sea-voyage to the South, and when I was acting as the captain's clerk. She was a general favorite on ship-board.

Hearing that the captain and his wife were in the port of Charleston, I called upon them. She casually remarked that she wanted very much to see a friend at one of the hotels, but that her husband was too busy to accompany her, and that she was too much of a stranger in the city to go alone. It was but ordinary courtesy to offer my services; and the offer was accepted—but on his part with a something in the expression which did I not and could not understand at the time.

The next afternoon, I met the appointment and found the lady elegantly attired, and happy in the prospect of her walk. At the hotel, and with her friends, I was again struck with the evidences of her social standing. On the way back to the vessel, she asked if I could take her to a certain number in C—street. It was not inconvenient and in a few minutes I left her at the designated place, and excused myself in order to go to the post-office.

In about a quarter of an hour I returned and entered quite a sumptuous apartment. What was my astonishment to discover that the lady had been drinking; and that she was already verging on towards intoxication. An older man would have hurried at once to the ship, and have laid the whole matter before the husband, but a youth of 21 was brought face to face with a new dilemma—what could he do? It seemed to me that I must hurry her away as the only safe expedient, and this was done. At first she had no difficulty in walking, but a block or so away she began to reel and stagger, and to depend upon my arm for support; next she was almost an unconscious burden to be held up along the streets.

No carriage or cab came within hail, and no proper public place or hotel offered a refuge. How my cheeks mantled with shame! And how my heart throbbed at the thought of taking Mrs. W. in such a plight to the husband who had so lately entrusted her to my charge.

At the head of the wharf, who should meet us but Capt. W. He paused, gave one agonized look, turned deathly pale, and passed on, without a word. I delivered the drunken woman to the mate, who had her actually carried to the cabin, and who then, with a bitter curse, related a tale of domestic misery and misfortune that can never be forgotten; of a rapid descent from the highest social rank to the lowest degradation; of vain efforts to reclaim, and of ruin brought upon one of the noblest of men. To my explanation and apology he said: "The captain will not blame you; he hoped that in your company she might maintain her self-respect, but he knows just how it is; yet this will almost kill him—don't wait for him."

I never saw the parties afterwards—never wished to see them. I once entrusted to Capt. W. a sick friend, who died and was buried at sea. The captain's letter to me showed how sorrow had chastened his heart, and how he had the fine sympathies and feelings of a Christian. After the lapse of four years I again met the mate. "That wretched woman," said he, "became a total wreck; forsook her house, sold her furniture for rum, and is dead. Capt. W. left the sea, and still lives, a crushed, broken-hearted man." He spoke thus with marks of deepest emotion.

Was I not in a dilemma that day in Charleston? And was not Capt. W. in a worse dilemma? Suppose a man marries an attractive, promising girl, and she becomes like Mrs. W., would he not deem himself accursed? Or, suppose a fair and amiable maiden unites her life with a man whom she loves and trusts, but by-and-by he staggers home, and brings to her a hell upon earth, is that any better? That bitter experience with a drunken woman, only for an hour, has given me a soul full of feeling for the husbands and wives, in Holland or elsewhere, who, day after day, come into similar and far more fearful dilemmas.

## LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Lippincott's Magazine for November is equal to any of its predecessors in richness and variety of interest. "Later Pompeian Days," the concluding papers of "Rambles of Three," by Margaret Bertha Wright, is very amusing and capital illustrated. The fifth chapter of Dr. Oswald's "Summerland Sketches" describes the Sierra Madre, and gives an entertaining glimpse of convent-life in the mountainous region of Mexico. An article on Leadville, also well illustrated, will com-

mand attention, after all that has been published in regard to the "Carbonate City" by its copious information as to the value and prospects of the mines, its hints to investors, and its graphic account of the population. "Where the Beef Comes From" is the title of a timely and interesting paper on cattle-breeding in Texas and Colorado. Dr. Alfred S. Gibbs has a lively paper on Goethe's mother, with extracts from her correspondence and sketches of her intimate friends, accompanied by an outline portrait of this remarkable woman. Citall Seton describes the organization and workings of the "Secret Societies of Southern Italy," and the problem they offer to Italian statesmanship. "The Bicycle, and Riding It," by J. Wilcox, indicates the inventions that have led to this new process of locomotion, already so popular in England, and sums up its advantages; and J. Brander Matthews discusses Sheridan's "Critic," which was first played a hundred years ago and still keeps its place on the stage. Among the stories in the number may be mentioned "A Slight Misunderstanding," which is in the form of a comedietta, and needs but a few alterations to adapt it for private theatricals, a character sketch by Philip Bourke Marston, and the first part of a very agreeably-written little tale, entitled "Aimee," which, like "Daisy Miller," deals with the life of a young American girl abroad. The "Monthly Gossip" treats of "Fall Shopping," "Emile Zola and the Prince Imperial," and other appropriate topics.

For the Holland City News.

## The Prayer of a Sailor Preacher.

During the anti masonic excitement in this country, of 1827, etc., there was a sailor preacher in Boston—one Taylor, if I am not mistaken—who prayed for the anti-masons of that day: "Lord, give them hard heads and soft hearts!" Would that prayer be appropriate now?

## COMMON SENSE.

## Extraordinary Opportunity for the Relief of the Afflicted.

Dr. Hartman, the well known Oculist, Aurist and Orthopedic Surgeon, will visit Holland, Mich., and stop at the City Hotel on the 1st of November, 1879. He will have with him a complete outfit of Surgical appliances and apparatus, etc., and will be fully prepared to treat all cases of Paralysis, Deformities of the head, body and limbs, Diseased Joints, Clubbed Feet, Diseased Eyes, Cataract, Piles, Fistula, Stammering, Chronic Diseases, etc. No cases will be undertaken without a fair hope of relief. In consequence of the great expense of such a trip he will not make another; therefore, all who wish to avail themselves of his great skill and experience without a journey to his Eastern Office, must do so at this time. For Illustrated Journal call at your Post-Office.

## PANICKY WHEAT.

Stand from Under When the Bottom Drops Out.

## And Drop It Will.

A BETTER THING THAN WHEAT  
How to Spend Money and Still Have It.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., 1879.

Thousands have been and are being ruined by speculation in wheat. Stocks of all kinds are maelstroms, and the man who buys to-day knows not what he can sell for to-morrow.

The moral of speculation is to put money into honest investment. The man who buys a dress for his wife, mother, sister, cousin, aunt, or daughter, is laying up treasures where they will be of benefit. The family which purchases a carpet, curtains, or household goods at low figures, is doing that which redounds to its comfort and stability.

Messrs. Spring & Company, the great Dry Goods and Carpet House of Western Michigan, recognize these facts. They carry a stock second to none in the State, and they sell goods at bottom figures.

One glance at their store and stock is sufficient to convince customers that the place in which to buy is Spring & Company's. Their prices throughout every department corroborate this proposition in the mind of every purchaser.

Buying goods for spot cash, with a resident buyer in New York who daily sends the latest novelties to the house here, Spring & Company invite the closest scrutiny of goods and prices. These are their best advertisements.

37-3mo.

## FALL AND WINTER OPENING.

A large number of DRESS SILKS in different shades and colors.

Fall and winter DRESS GOODS. The latest styles and patterns. Real novelties.

A large variety of ready made CLOAKS, of different prices.

A complete stock CLOAKING, and a large variety of Trimmings.

Numbers of SHAWLS, of all prices, and SKIRTS of different styles.

Ladies' and Misses' UNDERWEAR, of different prices. Babies' Booties, etc., etc.

HOSIERY of every description; Ladies' and Misses' HOODS, corded Velvet, Buttons, Nubias, Umbrellas, etc.

Stock of PRINTS and GINGHAMS, of the latest styles.

In our BOOT and SHOE Department, we have a complete line, piled up in boxes, and lack room to display it. Call for real bargains.

Ready Made CLOTHING—the largest and most complete stock ever brought to Holland.

Rubber BOOTS, PANTS, CAP, and everything else in the rubber line.

Endless variety of HORSE BLANKETS.

A full line of choice FAMILY GROCERIES, including the best Japan Tea for 50 cents.

All grades of SUGARS, as cheap as anywhere else, and hundreds of other necessary, useful and ornamental articles, too numerous to mention.

We are so crowded that we desire our customers to ask for goods if they don't see them.

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, POTATOES, BUTTER and Eggs taken in exchange for goods.

LIME, STUCCO, LATH, SHINGLES, SALT (by the pound or barrel) always on hand.

ALSO, STOVE WOOD.

Call and look over the Store, and you will be pleased to acknowledge the completeness of our Stock.

E. J. HARRINGTON,  
HOLLAND, MICH.

## POVERTY AND SUFFERING.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all the poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit with cost—I know it."

## A WORKINGMAN.

THE finest kind of Baking Powder is manufactured, and offered for sale through our retail stores, by Mr. Wm. E. Derrick, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Derrick has associated himself with Messrs. Telford, Goodrich & Co., in order to introduce their soaps, which are of a superior quality, at the same time. Mr. Derrick is making strenuous exertions to introduce these goods. Send for price list to Telford, Goodrich & Co., at No. 22 South Division street, Grand Rapids.

37-2w.

## New Advertisements.

## THE FINEST

## RESTAURANT

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## MORAN'S,

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GRAND RAPIDS.

This Restaurant is known as the finest in the State, is brand new, and fitted up after the most improved methods of catering to the public. Regular Meals, 25 cents. All kinds of Game and Fish, in season. Shell Oysters and Clams. The best Dining Parlors in the city, for public or private use.

## CHOICE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Call and see for yourself.

37-3mo. C. L. MORAN, Prop'r.

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TO YOUNG MEN

Just Published. In a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatocoe, induced by Self Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bloodlets, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

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## SOMETHING NEW.

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\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

19-1y

## Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made by Bennett Harrison and Mary L. Harrison his wife, of the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, to Mattalea Menegua, of the township of Bangor, county of Van Buren, and State of Michigan, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, State of Michigan, on page 299 of Liber 2 of Mortgages in said office, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-one cents (\$578.61), and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in equity to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, That by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, on Monday, the Seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-nine (1879), at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Ottawa county circuit court house, in the city of Grand Haven, (said court house being the place of holding the circuit court within the county in which the lands and premises described in said mortgage are situated), at public vendue to the highest bidder; the lands and premises in said mortgage described, being to-wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the township of Olive, county of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: The south three-fourths (3/4) of the west half of the southeast quarter of section eighteen (18) in town six (6) north of range fifteen (15) west, containing sixty (60) acres, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per year, and the legal costs of this foreclosure together with an attorney's fee of twenty five dollars as in said mortgage agreed and provided.

Dated Holland, August 20th, A. D. 1879.

MATTALEA MENEGUA, Mortgagee.

HENRY D. POST, Attorney for said Mortgagee.

28-13w.

## FOR SALE.

ONE-ACRE LOT, on Land street, fronting west, between 11th and 12th streets, with house, main part 16x24 feet, 14 feet high, and a kitchen of 13x16. Mr. C. D. Strong occupies the premises at present, where those wishing to purchase may apply for inspection. These premises will be sold cheap; small payment down, the balance on time. And will be found on the map as the south 1/2 of the west 1/2 of lot 6 in block A. Apply to L. L. STRONG, Fillmore, Mich., or at this office.

## Farms for Sale.

160 acres, three miles north of the city, on the Grand Haven road, with dwelling and orchard. 120 acres, of which ten are cleared, situated in the township of Olive, near Cole's mill. Good house.

60 acres of land in Section 21, of the township of Holland. Also 50 acres, mostly cleared, clay, gravel and sandy land, adjoining Dirk Paulus', in the township of Holland.

The above lands can be bought at reasonable terms. Inquire of

M. D. HOWARD.

Holland, Sept. 16, 1879. 28-1f.

JAMES LEFFEL &amp; CO., Springfield, Ohio.

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

A. L. Holmes &amp; Co.

Manufacturers of and dealers in

BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

Slippers, Etc. Etc.

at No. 74 Washington street,

Grand Haven, - - Mich.

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

Custom Made Goods

will remain our Specialty.

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

A. L. HOLMES &amp; CO.

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

## Farming Lands for Sale.

120 acres in Olive. Best land in the town.

40 acres in Olive. Very good land and well situated.

80 acres near Ventura Postoffice in Holland.

40 acres on Grand Haven road in Holland town. ship, a large part cleared. First rate fruit land.

Apply to H. D. POST, Holland, Mich.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, tolling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Wherever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it! Insist upon it.

Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

## Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Twentieth Judicial Circuit, in Chancery. Sult pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa in Chancery, at the city of Grand Haven in said county, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1879.

CHARLES W. SHERMAN, Complainant.

EVA J. SHERMAN, Defendant.

Upon due proof by affidavit on file that Eva J. Sherman, the defendant in this cause, is a non-resident of the said State of Michigan, and is now a resident of another of these United States, to-wit: of the State of New York, and on motion of Lewis & Cross, solicitors for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant cause her appearance to be entered in said cause within three months from the date of this order, and cause notice thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors, and in case of her appearance, that she cause her answer to complainant's bill of complaint, to be filed and a copy thereof served on said complainant's solicitors within twenty days after service on her, or her solicitors, of a copy of said bill and a notice of this order, and in default thereof that said bill be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days from the date of this order, the complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper published and in circulation in said county of Ottawa, once in each week for six successive weeks, or cause a copy of this order to be served personally on said defendant at least twenty days before the time prescribed herein for her appearance.

EDWIN BAXTER, Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

LOWING & CROSS, Solicitors for Complainant.

[A True Copy.]

Attest: ALFRED A. TRACY, Register in Chancery.

28-7w.

\$1,500 TO \$6,000 a year, or \$5 to \$30 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs you nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth \$5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

19-1y

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. So room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine.

19-1y







## THE VOICE OF ROBERT BURNS.

What would ye that I bring to ye  
From the fields of shining clover,  
From the glinting of the angel bowers,  
That arch your Sabbath over?

There's a message o' the summer air  
That's freighted with such blessing;  
There are beings ever bright and fair  
That bend to your caroling.

Above the earth and far of love,  
Ah, such a power I bring ye,  
A' of that rapturous sight to prove,  
This is the song I sing ye

Out of a sphere that's fair and bright,  
Where firm, unbroken ever,  
Immured in glory of delight  
No more our hearts to sever.

The angels sing their songs of love—  
The glad love of the spirit,  
The crown that every soul above  
In heaven shall inherit.

No more the song upon the earth  
Of souls in wrath eternal;  
No more the darkness and the death  
Kindled by flames infernal.

I find a' souls are filled wi' love;  
A' hearts must heaven inherit  
If they but a' their kindness prove  
In affection to man's spirit.

I find that every man below,  
Is every man's ane brother;  
We gain the path to heavenly life  
By helping ane another.

I find a' thoughts are linked with one,  
The Eternal Loving Spirit,  
Even as the splendor of the sun  
Must a' the rays inherit.

Oh, brother, sisters, in your home  
Borne down with passing pleasure,  
Receive the joys that are to come  
In this delightful measure.

From Prince and King, from chain and thrall  
The angel bands release,  
That you may hear the Heavenly call,  
That they may bring you peace.

Behold the voice of Heavenly Love,  
Behold the angel throng;  
Behold a' souls are linked above  
By action, which is song!

And now, as o'er fair Scotia's hills  
The purple dews are falling,  
As down the many glinting rills  
The air of night is calling.

So in your hearts and on your shore  
Is the voice forever pressing,  
Freedom to man forevermore,  
From cares and pain distressing;

Freedom from fear, from death, from gloom,  
From a' that old-time terror;  
For souls have risen from the tomb  
And banished old-time error.

Freedom from a' that dread and doubt,  
That fear of gods and angels;  
For lo! within, around, without,  
We hear the voice eternal.

God is the chiming of a bell  
That rings from out the heaven;  
God is the voice that aye shall tell  
Of souls unto Him given.

God is the light of every heart,  
Whose fair and perfect essence  
At last His glory shall impart  
In His supreme presence.

## THE YOUNG DESERTER.

BY WILLIAM COMSTOCK.

A great favorite in our frigate and particularly in the maintop, was young Paul Edwards—as he was registered on the purser's books; though there were hints now and then thrown out that his real name was Stanley, and that he was the scion of a noted English family. It was said that very early in life he had quarreled with his high-born relatives and left them. Since then he had pursued a roving life with little prospect of ever being other than "a poor nursing of the storm," wearing out his life on the rolling billows, and finally sinking into an obscure grave, unhonored and unknown.

At least Paul seemed to have no ambition to be anything more than an active and enterprising maintop-man, first on the yard in a storm and the last to leave the post of danger, whatever it might happen to be.

He was still quite young, not more than 19. Had he no mother—no sisters—no brother? Had he no yearning for the companions of his childhood?

If so, he never mentioned them. Other young seamen would sometimes speak of a kind sister, a brother or a sweetheart whom they had left behind them, but Paul Edwards was silent as the grave in relation to his antecedents and the people among whom his early years had been passed. One might have imagined that he was a child of the sea, one who had never been on shore at all; for he never made mention of the land or anything that grew upon it. All his thoughts—all his conversation were of the sea.

This might have continued to be the case with Paul Edwards till old age blunted his faculties, and the wheel at the cistern could no longer turn round, if nature had not implanted in the two sexes a mutual regard, if feminine beauty had not an attraction which nothing else earthly can withstand.

We lay at Callao. The crew had liberty on shore. A part of them went at a time, spending forty-eight hours in Callao and Lima.

When the maintop-men took their turn on shore, Paul was of the number. In the evening Paul and several others visited the theater in Lima and witnessed the performance of "Rolla"—a very different play from our "Pizarro; or, the Death of Rolla."

When, in the last scene, the High Priest of the Sun stabbed himself with an arrow, there was a general laugh among the audience, as the suicidal ecclesiastic had been from the first the persistent enemy of Cora.

But Paul could easily distinguish from this general merriment a slight cry as of terror or sympathy, and, mechanically turning his head to see from whom it proceeded, his eyes encountered the loveliest features that he had ever looked upon.

It was the countenance of a young Spanish beauty from which the momentary trouble was just passing away, like a thin cloud from the morning star; and, as if suddenly recollecting that what she had witnessed was only simulated suffering, her features were lit up by a smile. She would, probably, have said, if questioned on the subject, that she was laughing at her own folly.

Paul did not speculate on the subject. He had simply witnessed Spanish beauty in two phases—the sad and the mirthful. All this passed in a moment, and yet on the mind of the young topman it left an impression never to be eradicated.

The immediate result was that when, at the end of their forty-eight hours, the maintopmen returned to the ship, Paul was not among them. At first it was surmised that he had been robbed and murdered, as the officers averred, one and all, that he would never be a voluntary deserter.

But scarcely two weeks had passed when a tall Spaniard or Cholar came off to us in his canoe and obtained an interview with the Captain of the frigate.

"That man is after blood money," said Bill Regan, Captain of the maintop, after having watched the motions of the stranger a few moments.

Scarcely had the informer left when the boatswain's whistle rang through the ship, and the name of W—S— was loudly called.

W—S— made his appearance in the gangway, and the Captain conferred with him a long time.

As it was remembered that Paul Edwards was last seen in the company of this W—S—, the crew inferred that the Cholar in his canoe had come on board to inform against Paul, and had mentioned the fact that W—S— knew where he was concealed. Be that as it may, the master-at-arms and a boatswain's mate went on shore that very day, and returned in the evening with Paul in their company.

Every one sympathized with the captured youth; even the junior officers seemed to be sorry that he had not made his escape; but martial law knows no mercy, and young Edwards was immediately ironed and thrust into the brig—a place on the fore-castle, between decks, where prisoners are kept and guarded by a marine.

It was soon known that Paul Edwards had obtained an introduction to the young Spanish beauty whom he saw at the theater, and that her charms had tempted him to desert. A shipmate of his, named W—S—, had pointed out the place where Paul was concealed—though not before a native called Paola had come on board and given such information as led to the capture of the unfortunate lover. This Paola was the tall Spaniard of whom I have spoken, who came off in his canoe, and who Bill Regan suspected was "after blood money." He had given the information which led to Paul's capture, and had received his reward in Spanish dollars, and that was the "blood money" of which the Captain of the maintop had spoken.

Paul and several other offenders were soon tried by a court-martial, and Paul was sentenced to receive three dozen lashes with the cat-o-nine-tails for desertion.

Paul received his punishment, and, although he never winced, it was evident that he would not soon forget those who had betrayed him.

Paola lived near the shore, in a mud-walled house, to which was attached a small garden. His mates of the maintop noticed that whenever Paul cast his eyes in that direction he slowly shook his head and gritted his teeth.

On the Fourth of July we fired a national salute; a French frigate in the harbor ran up the American flag, and also fired a salute in honor of our independence.

As soon as the smoke cleared away a commotion was observed on the shore; several persons were seen running inland from the beach; and the quarter-master, upon looking through his spy-glass, announced that Paola's house had been overthrown, or, as he expressed it, had been "knocked into the shape of a cooked hat."

The officer of the deck then took the spy-glass, and, after looking through it a moment, said that the people on shore were looking off at our frigate, and shaking their heads in a manner which denoted that a round shot from one of our guns had done the mischief.

"Third cutter away!" was the order given, and an officer went on shore to ascertain whatever he could in regard to the affair. He soon returned with the intelligence that a shot had struck the house of Paola, knocked away one corner of it, and smashed the dinner-pot which had happened, at that moment, to be boiling over a pan of charcoal.

But that was not the worst of it. The beautiful Spanish girl who had won the heart of Paul Edwards was coming toward the beach at the time, probably in the hope of seeing or hearing something of Paul; and the shot, after passing through Paola's house, struck her full in the breast and killed her outright. The people on shore could not decide whether the shot came from our frigate or from one of the Frenchman's guns, as both salutes were fired nearly together.

Some of our men were inclined to laugh when told that Paola's house had been knocked over by a round shot; but, when the additional information was given that the young Spanish lady had been killed, all eyes were turned gravely upon Paul, who seemed thunderstruck by this intelligence, and, turning very pale, was unable to utter a syllable.

"Curses sometimes come home to roost," said our First Lieutenant, fixing his keen glance upon the face of Paul.

That somebody had put a round shot into one of the guns, when the salute was fired, could not be doubted; and it was pretty evident that more than one of our officers suspected Paul Edwards, as Paola was the man who had informed against him and caused his

arrest. Who else but Paul could have wished to injure Paola? But the death of the Spanish girl was a serious matter; and the quarter-gunnery, therefore, underwent a rigid examination.

As for Paul, he was a changed man. All his liveliness forsook him; he ate very little, and seemed to be forever brooding over the untimely death of the fair Spanish girl.

But was that all? Had he not to endure the sad reflection that in revenging himself upon Paola he had murdered the girl he loved?

Great pains were taken to discover who put that shot into the gun; and it was suspected that one of the quarter-gunnery was in possession of the secret; but, if so, he never revealed it. Suspicion none the less rested upon Paul, who became more and more gloomy and emaciated every day, and life seemed to be a burden to him.

Such was the state of affairs, when, one morning, the startling fact was announced that W—S— had been found murdered in his hammock.

As this was the man who had told where Paul was concealed at the time he had deserted, no one doubted that Paul was the murderer. The Captain of the frigate called Paul to the maintop and began to question him.

"Have you any idea who stabbed S—?" commenced the Captain.

"Yes, sir," answered Paul, in a careless tone.

"Indeed! Whom do you suspect of this wicked deed?"

"I am the man," said Paul.

"You!" cried the Captain. "And what could have induced you to run your neck into a halter in this manner?"

"He caused the death of the girl I loved," answered Paul.

"What! S—!" demanded the astonished commander. "Do you mean to say that S— put the round shot into the gun?"

"No, sir."

"How, then, could he be guilty, since it was that round shot which killed your Spanish girl?"

"S— betrayed me, sir, and Paola was equally guilty. I put the shot into the gun to kill Paola, and that shot killed my girl. But for S— it could not have happened, as Paola did not know where I was concealed; he only knew that S— could tell, and S— did tell."

"But don't you know that you have only made things worse for yourself by killing S—?"

"You mean that I shall be hanged, sir."

"You cannot escape the punishment of death," said the Captain, solemnly.

"And death is just what I want," returned Paul. "Life is no object to me, now that that girl is dead."

Paul was tried for the murder of W—S—, and was of course condemned to die. It was necessary, however, that the sentence should be approved in Washington, and before we could hear from there it was generally believed that the unhappy youth would succumb to his grief. He survived, however, but he was wasted to a skeleton when the day of execution arrived.

As we could not put a man to death in the harbor of Callao, we were obliged to weigh anchor and put to sea, and, having saved Paul from the trouble of committing suicide by hanging him, we returned to our moorings in Callao harbor.

## Macaulay's Annihilator.

On last Monday morning as Mr. Macaulay, the actor, was about to get on board the train, a queer-looking man stepped up to him and asked for a few minutes' conversation, which was pleasantly granted by Mr. Macaulay, who has less airs about him with strangers than any actor in the profession.

"I'd like to see that annihilator that you have—that gun that shoves out like a telescope."

"Certainly, sir; I have it in my valise. It frequently comes handy when strangers fool with me."

The actor went into the train, followed by the stranger, and soon produced his "annihilator," which the other grasped eagerly and began to work, his eyes gleaming with delight.

"That's a daisy, by Jove it is! What's its range?"

"I never really knew how far it would shoot. It carries a pound of powder to a pint of shot, and the charge spreads out in all directions."

"I've got a little racket myself!" said the stranger, pulling out an immense six-shooter from behind. "That's the boy that was the terror of Pioche for years."

"Ah! Are you the celebrated Pat Holland, poet and fighter of Pioche?"

"I am pretty well recognized in the sage-brush country by that name. When I haul this machinery out it clears the streets quicker than a squad of New York police could do it. I'd like to buy that annihilator of yours, for a sort of companion piece, as it were, to mine—something to balance me on the other side."

"To tell you the truth, Mr. Holland," replied Macaulay, laughing, "this affair of mine is only a sham. It doesn't shoot at all—just meant for the stage, you know."

"Holy Moses! You don't mean to say that you can't kill a man with it?"

"Exactly!"

"Good-by, sir! I've been goin' to see you night after night, supposin' this weapon was the real cheese, and I'm sold. I used to dream about it night after night, and now to find out it's a fraud. It's too terrible!"

Here Pat sat down on a car step and wept like a child.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

## SELECTED MISCELLANY.

The greatest friend of truth is time.—*Builer.*

More things are wrought by prayer than the world dreams of.—*Tennyson.*

Of all thieves fools are the worst; they rob you of time and temper.—*Goethe.*

Would you have men speak well of you? Then never speak well of yourself.

The abuse or misapplication of truth is as blameworthy as the invention of falsehood.

"ONCE," sighed Madame Bonaparte, "I had everything but money; now I have nothing else."

Obscurity and comfort are frequently friends, but popularity and trouble generally go together.

No man ever regretted that he was virtuous and honest in his youth and kept aloof from idle companions.

To be wise is to feel that all that is earthly is transient, and to experience misfortune is to become wise.

A man's virtues should be measured, not by his occasional exertions, but by the doings of his ordinary life.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes if they could govern their tongues.—*Prentice.*

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies; seldom safe to venture to instruct even our friends.—*Colton.*

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—*Chesterfield.*

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please us by its resemblance to it.—*Shafesbury.*

Our striving against nature is like holding a weathercock with one's hand; as soon as the force is taken off it veers again with the wind.

## Benjamin West.

West was of Quaker lineage. Such was the rude condition of the arts in the neighborhood at that time that his first initiation into art was as simple as that of Giotto. At 9 years of age he drew hairs from a cat's tail, and made himself a brush. Colors he obtained by grinding charcoal and chalk, and crushing the red blood out from the blackberry. His mother's laundry furnished him with indigo, and the friendly Indians who came to his father's house gave him of the red and yellow earths with which they daubed their faces. With such rude materials the lad painted a child sleeping in its cradle, and in that first effort of precocious genius executed certain touches which he never surpassed, as he affirmed long after, when at the zenith of his remarkable career.

How, from such primitive efforts, the Quaker youth gradually worked into fame, went to Italy and acquired position there, and then settled in England, became the favored protégé of the King for forty years, and the President of the National Academy of Great Britain—these are all matters of history, and, as West never forgot his love for his native land, entitle him to the respectful remembrance not only of artists, but of all his countrymen. American art has every reason, also, to cherish his memory with profound gratitude, for no painter ever conducted himself with greater kindness and generosity to the rising, struggling artists of his native land. No sooner did our early painters reach London than they resorted to him for aid or guidance to West, and found in him a friend who lent them his powerful influence without grudging, or allowed them to set up their easels in his studio, and gave them all the instruction in his power. Trumbull, Stuart, Dunlap, and many others, long after they had forgotten the natural foibles of West, had reason to remember how great had been the services he had rendered to the aspiring artists of his transatlantic home.

Benjamin West appears to have been born with great natural powers, which matured rapidly, and early ceased to develop in excellence proportioned to his extraordinary industry and fidelity to his art.

But, while a general evenness of quality rather than striking excellence in any particular works was the characteristic of the art of West, together with a certain brick-red tone in his colors, not always agreeable, yet a share of genius must be granted to the artist who painted "The Departure of Regulus," "Death on the Pale Horse," and "The Death of Wolfe." It unquestionably implied daring and consciousness of power to brave the opposition of contemporary opinion and abandon classic costume in historical compositions. In this innovation he won to his side the judgment of Sir Joshua Reynolds and effected a revolution in certain phases of art. Notwithstanding this, however, West was emphatically a man of his time, molded by it rather than forming it, and inclined to conventionalism; when he entered the arena, art was in a depressed condition both in Italy, where he studied, and in England. When Reynolds and Gainsborough gave a fresh impulse to art, West's genius had already matured, and was incapable of making further progress.—*S. G. W. Benjamin, in Harper's Magazine.*

"THERE is something inexpressibly touching in the fallen leaves," sighs an esteemed author. There is, there is. It's when you slip on one of the articles of a wet morning, and touch the unsympathetic pavement with the end of yourself.

## ONE IN A THOUSAND.

"She's one in a thousand," said old Farmer Grey, as he wedded knee-deep. In the sweet-scented hay: "You won't find her like, marm, From here to the town— That woman out there, In the calico gown."

If you could have seen her That morning in May, When I stopped at her father's And took her away— A likely young bride, marm, So blooming and fair, And 'clippin' as that little lamb Friskin' there!

"When first we were married, And all for my sake! (And here the old farmer Leaned hard on his rake), 'She gave up her music And gave up her books— No nonsense about her You know by her looks!'"

"And, if you should lose her!" I ventured to say. The old farmer sighed, And looked down at his hay. "T'would nigh break my heart!" He replied with a tear: "As now help's uncommonly High about here!"

## PITH AND POINT.

WHAT did billet doux?

A CAVALRY charge is sometimes only a sly-ride.

STRANGE, but they don't reap the ice harvest with icicles.

A BOY who was spanked said the sensation was thrilling to an extreme.

"GIVE me a center berth," she remarked. He center to the ticket office.

THE boy who stole for the first time afterward concluded to steal for himself.

GAMES of chance would not be so awful naughty if a man could win every time.

TALK about getting a living! Why, Adam barely existed in the Garden of Eden.

GARLIC is said to be a sovereign remedy for gout. There is no remedy for garlic.

THE joker who intimated that he had some "nuts to crack" must have meant jest-nuts.

SOME men are noted for their inability, and yet they go right on keeping a hotel.

If we may accept literally the scriptural teaching, the fool of the present will be the fuel of the future.

ONE writes illegibly to hide his bad spelling, as one contents one's self with a half smile to conceal poor teeth.

"WHAT's jography, Bill?" "It's a telling of forin lands that we know nothin' about by 'cute chaps that never seen 'em."

A BACHELOR, upon reading that "two lovers will sit up all night with one chair in the room, said it could not be done unless one of them sat on the floor. Such ignorance is painful.

FEMALE guest—"Don't you know any better than to walk into my room without rapping? You see I am all undressed!" Servant—"Oh! you needn't excuse yourself, mum; I don't mind."

SOME crusty, rusty, fusty, musty, dusty, gusty curmudgeon of a man gave the following toast at a celebration: "Our fire-engines—may they be like our old maids—ever ready, but never wanted."

A PERSON who had obtained a free railroad pass asked the ticket agent if "he could not embrace his wife." "Probably," the official answered, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

At a funeral service in Slawson, Ct., the minister, in his remarks, was dwelling upon the loss to the husband of the deceased, when that worthy spoke up: "Never mind me. Just throw your heft on the corpse."

PROF. WILDER says: "If you are choked, get down upon all fours and cough." Oh, yes, Prof. Wilder, that is well enough; but suppose you have just stolen a horse, and you are being choked by a party of Texan regulators?

A LITTLE boy, whose sisters stroll in the woods for the bright-hued leaves of autumn time, saw them coming home, the other day, with a red-whiskered gentleman, whom he greeted with the remark: "My, you got autumn-leave whiskers, ain't you?"—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Z., THE painter, is drunk from night until morning. He drinks everywhere and everything. "Poor boy," says the tender-hearted Monselet, "he was disappointed in love. It was a great blow to him, and he drinks to drown his grief." "It seems, then," says one one, "that his grief knows how to swim."

In a circus, at Paris, Ill., a suddenly-crazed young lady ran into the ring, embraced the clown, and declared that he must become her husband. The audience said that it was the first original joke that they had heard in a circus ring for more than twenty years.—*Norristown Herald.*

A CERTAIN old gentleman, very rich and still more stingy, is in the habit of wearing his clothes to the last thread. One of his friends, meeting him, exclaimed: "They told me that you had a new hat, and I'll be hanged if you haven't!" "Oh, yes," said the miser, looking as if he were a trifle ashamed of himself, "you see, my wife kept telling me that the old one was a good deal worn out. Well, yesterday was my wife's birthday, and I got myself a new hat for her birthday present."

GORTSCHAKOFF is 81 years old. He is the bitter enemy of modern Liberalism, and is sure that he shall never see a Russian Parliament. He won the portfolio of Chancellor by an anonymous competitive examination.







