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### Holland City News, Volume 7, Number 44: December 14, 1878

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 44.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 356.

## The Holland City News.

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

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each 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 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1/8 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## Rail Roads.

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

Taken Effect, Sunday Dec. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	2 00 a. m.	5 15 "
"	11 55 a. m.	5 15 "
"	9 20 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10 25 a. m.	5 25 a. m.
"	10 55 "	3 35 p. m.
"	9 25 p. m.	6 10 "
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1 50 a. m.	12 15 "
"	5 10 "	10 45 a. m.
"	3 25 p. m.	9 35 "
"	5 55 "	"

\* Mixed trains.  
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.  
‡ Daily except Saturday.  
§ Mondays only.  
All other trains daily except Sundays.  
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1878.

Going North.	No. 1.	STATIONS.	No. 2.	Going South.	No. 1.
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
7 50	12 30	Muskegon.	2 30	7 00	
7 10	11 40	Ferryburg.	2 50	7 45	
7 00	11 40	Grand Haven.	2 57	7 55	
6 15	11 12	Pigeon.	3 20	8 40	
5 35	10 44	Holland.	3 53	9 50	
4 55	10 25	Fillmore.	4 17	10 35	
3 45	9 35	Allegan.	5 18	11 45	

FRED H. MAY, Manager.  
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.  
W. BAUMGARTNER, Agent.  
Holland, Mich.  
Close connections made for 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.

MCBRIDE, P. R., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Barbers.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Commission Merchant.

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

### Dentist.

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

FURBUSH, B. R. Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations appertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over B. P. Higgins' Art Gallery.

### Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Broek's Family Medicine; Eighth St.

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

### Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, 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 Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

### Meat Markets.

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 Mowin Machines' cor. 10th & River street.

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

### Physicians.

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

ASH, H. L. & R. B. Best, Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.

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

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

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

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

### Photographer.

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

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

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Societies.

### U. S. of I.

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

A. McDONALD, President.  
D. VAN BRUGGEN, R. S.

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

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

W. BUTKAU, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, 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 Friday evening, December 27, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

DAVID BERTSCH, W. M.  
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

## Special Notices.

### NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

A FINE new lot of the latest styles of Hats and Caps just received at the Cheap Cash store of E. J. HARRINGTON

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, 1/2 bushel	\$ 20 @	25
Beans, 1/2 bushel	1 50 @	20
Butter, 1/2 lb.	10 @	18
Clover seed, 1/2 lb.	10 @	15
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	10 @	10
Honey, 1/2 lb.	8 00 @	25
Hay, 1/2 ton	10 @	35
Onions, 1/2 bushel	10 @	40
Potatoes, 1/2 bushel	10 @	40
Timothy Seed, 1/2 bushel	1 25 @	1 25
Wool, 1/2 lb.	10 @	1 25

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 2 50	
" " " " " "	2 00	
" " " " " "	1 75	
Hamlock Bark	10 @	40
Staves, pork, white oak	10 @	100
Staves, Tierce	12 @	00
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	3 25	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	
Railroad ties	10 @	10
Shingles, A 1/2 m.	2 00	

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white 1/2 bushel	82 @	84
Corn, shelled 1/2 bushel	40 @	40
Oats, 1/2 bushel	35 @	35
Buckwheat, 1/2 bushel	40 @	40
Brn. 1/2 ton	14 00 @	14 00
Feed, 1/2 ton	18 00 @	18 00
" 100 lb.	1 25 @	1 25
Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	1 30 @	1 30
Middling, 1/2 100 lb.	1 35 @	1 35
Flour, 1/2 100 lb.	2 12 1/2 @	2 12 1/2
Pearl Barley, 1/2 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 @	5
Pork, "	3 @	3
Lard, "	2 @	6
Smoked Meat	12 @	12
" Ham	9 @	9
" Shoulders	6 @	6
Tallow, per lb.	6 @	6
Turkeys, "	8 @	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	7

## H. C. MATRAU,

FREIGHT AND TICKET AGENT.

### CHICAGO and MICHIGAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

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

Chicago Depot, Holland, Mich. 7-1v

### Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. For sale by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, Wm. Van Putten and J. O. Doesburg.

WHY will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, Wm. Van Putten, and J. O. Doesburg.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by D. R. Meengs, H. Walsh, Wm. Van Putten and J. O. Doesburg.

### An Astonishing Fact.

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

### Accomplished at Last.

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

Dress and Cloak making. Particular attention paid to fitting.

MISS A. DEMMICK,  
on Ninth street, between Cedar and Market streets, Holland, Mich.

### Honors to St. Nicholas.

#### Eating, Drinking, Smoking, and Talking to the Memory of their Patron Saint.

The New York Sun of the 7th inst. describes the old Dutch Knickerbocker Saint Nicholas feast, held in that city, in the following manner:

The flags were flying yesterday from the City Hall in honor of Saint Nicholas, New York's acknowledged patron, and in the evening the members of the Saint Nicholas Society of the City of New York met in Delmonico's to celebrate the occasion with dinner.

The ceremony of installing the officers of the Society, who had been elected on Oct. 11 was first performed. In the parlors stood a life-sized statue of the saint as he actually appears when about to descend a chimney to reward good little boys and girls by cramming their stockings with the toys which bulged from the pack on his back. In front of him, on a table, lay the Knickerbocker hat, the mural sceptre, and the orange collar, that were to invest the President; and on another table, in the centre of the room, stood the old weathercock of the Old Dutch Church, that historic rooster which for years bid defiance to wind and weather.

Assembled in the room were many score of the descendants of the old Knickerbocker families, and many guests invited to partake of their genuine Dutch hospitality.

Augustus R. Macdonough installed the officers of the society. The President elect, Robert G. Remsen, was absent, being ill, and the First Vice-President, Edward F. Delaney, was installed in his stead. To him the installing officer said that he was charged by the society with the grave and welcome duty of investing him with the insignia of rule over its destinies. That duty bore the singular mark that for the first time in the annals of the society the President elect, on his progress to the high place he was about to hold, stepped across a shadow and mounted a vacant chair. This was in reference to the death of William M. Vermilye, who, at the time of his death, was President of the society.

Then the candidate was invested with the insignia of office—the sceptre, denoting his power; the collar, denoting that even the President of the St. Nicholas Society was under the yoke of a Constitution; and the ancient Knickerbocker cocked hat, awful emblem, that lifts the wearer, when crowned with its aureole, to a supremacy that kings might envy, and common Presidents sigh for in vain.

To the other Vice-Presidents, who are Abraham R. Lawrence, Nathaniel P. Bailey, and John Jay, the installing officer said that it would be their duty to uphold the honor of St. Nicholas on many a field, at many a festival, where alien saints would cope with him in boastful eloquence.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, John C. Noils and Frederic J. de Peyster, were installed, and after them the Chaplains, the Revs. Drs. Thomas E. Vermilye, and Noah Hunt Schenk.

The stewards were: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Carlisle Norwood, Jr. Eugene Schieffelin, John Schuyler, James W. Beckman, Stuyvesant Fish, Robert Stuyvesant, and the speaker said that never since the earliest days of the society had the great feast been intrusted to a committee of stewards so purely Dutch; and as the names, so should their works be—Dutch. Health and Dutch virtues sprung from Dutch cooking.

After the installation, the society, preceded by a trumpeter clad in Knickerbocker costume, full-bottomed wig and all, and keeping step to the old Dutch song, "So lehen wir," marched in the ballroom, where were spread the tables, Acting President Delancey and Steward Vanderbilt leading the long procession. The room was brilliant with light reflected back from many mirrors. Over the President's chair were draped flags, and over the door was the seal of the society, which is that of the city, and the words, "Saint Nicholas Society. Founded Feb. 28, 1835. Oranje Boven." In the gallery above an orchestra continually played.

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston asked the blessing, and the feast of the two hundred began.

A picture of a Dutchman smoking lead the bill of fare, underneath the words: "Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare locum." "Cogitat."

The feast being over, there was again heard the sound of the trumpet, and, attended by a retinue of liveried negroes, the stewards, led by Cornelius Vanderbilt, appeared bearing with great solemnity the ancient weather vane of the old Dutch

Church, and placed it before the President, while the hall echoed with the shrill crowing of the assembled members.

Then the long pipes, each a "yard of clay," bearing the jolly, dimpled face of Father Kurchelbochs himself, wearing his cocked hat, were filled with fragrant tobacco, and the members settled themselves in their seats to listen to the toasts and responses. These closed the evening.

For the Holland City News.

### Alice Cary.

Instinctively our sympathy goes out towards anything struggling honestly against hardships. The ship that is proudly trying to reach the harbor, while she is being thrown back by the strong waves only to make a renewed leap; the little ant that struggles with all its little might to drag a victim to its storehouse over the many obstacles which come in its way, spontaneously awaken our sympathy. But it is most impressive to behold a human being battling against adversity and strugglingly win an honored name. We involuntarily admire such a person.

Such was Alice Cary. Born of poor parents, in an "old brown homestead," on a farm in Ohio; living under circumstances unfavorable to the acquisition of even a moderate education; early having lost an excellent mother, being obliged to live with a step-mother who was of such an entirely different mental temperament that there possibly could be no sympathy of thought or pursuit between them. Alice Cary, as one of the most read and highly estimated poets of America, affords a most noble example of a successful life. Following her in her early struggles to study, sitting up late at night, after a days hard toil, a candle being denied her because her step-mother thought candles could be used for better purposes than to study by, reading and writing by the light from a bit of rag used as a wick in a saucer of lard; watching her as she toils on in New York city from morning-early to late at night, broken in health, sad in spirit with little money, but with a will which no difficulty could daunt; seeing her gaining many friends who sought her company, not women merely but also.

"... men, who toiled in storm and sun, Found her their meet companion."

Then beholding her at last the honored hostess of the most notable *literati* of New York city who never failed to attend the "Cary reception" held in the brilliantly lighted parlor on twentieth street, made pleasant and attractive by her sociability—who can fail to admire such a person?

As a woman, Alice Cary was a model. Gentle, indulgent, kind-hearted, noble, intellectual, a woman who was in full sympathy with human nature, whose heart was so large that it seemed to take in all humanity, having a predominating passion for justice, which extended from the highest created being even to the smallest insect which is unconsciously trampled under foot, being desirous that all should have their full chance—she will ever be admired. Her poems are full of most touching examples of this last phase of character Of the "Thistle Flower" she says:

"The fennel, she is courted at  
The porch-side and the door—  
Then hast no lovers, and for that  
I love thee all the more;  
Only the wind and rain to be  
Thy friends, and keep thee company."

Her character of a noble womanhood was not a mere fanciful creation of her imagination, but as Whittier says in a poem written in her commemoration:

"All felt behind the singer stood  
A sweet and gracious womanhood."

Her personal appearance is described as extremely winning. Mrs. M. C. Ames in a memorial of Alice gives this description of her as she appeared the first time to her: "Presently came into the room, and sat down beside her, (Mrs. A.) a lady whose eyes, in their first low glance, and whose voice, in its first low tone, won her heart. Soft, sad, tender eyes they were, and the face from which they shone was lovely. Its features were fine its complexion a colorless olive, lit with the lustrous brown eyes, softened still more by masses of waving dark hair, then untouched of gray, and, save by its own wealth, wholly undorned."

To learn how active she was in various labors to do her fellow creatures good, one has but to contemplate her sitting up in her sick-bed, with pillows to sustain her, holding in her pale, thin hands a cup which she is making for an old lady



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

### THE EAST.

The schooner Caledonia went ashore on Libby island, off the coast of Maine, last week. The Captain and crew, five men, were all lost.

ORVILLE GRANT, the ex-President's brother, was released from the lunatic asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., last week, and accompanied to his home at Elizabeth by his son. He is far from being entirely sound in mind, but it is thought that he is the quiet of his home, and the tender ministrations of his wife and mother, may secure his complete mental health.

A VIOLENT rain, storm swept over the New England States, a few days ago, destroying much property, and by washing away bridges and culverts, causing several railway accidents and some loss of life. Sam Collier, the prize-fighter, who was sentenced to the New Jersey penitentiary for six years for manslaughter in 1876, has been pardoned by the Governor.

### THE WEST.

A DEADWOOD dispatch reports extensive and very destructive prairie fires in the Black Hills country. Cincinnati people are agitating for a better observance of the Sabbath in that city.

HAYDEN'S rolling mill, at Columbus, Ohio, was the scene of a terrible boiler explosion the other day, by which several persons were killed and a number of others maimed and scalded in a shocking manner. The shock of the explosion was terrific, making a complete wreck of all the mill buildings in the vicinity of the boiler-house. A strike for an increase of wages among the employees, to the number of 1,500, in the three leading pork-packing houses of Chicago caused a sudden suspension of operations and a serious derangement of the hog market. Two Umatilla Indians, convicted of murdering settlers in the late Indian war, have been convicted at Walla Walla, Ore., and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 2.

A GREAT fat-cattle show has just been held in Chicago. One of the finest lots of cattle ever witnessed was on exhibition, few of them weighing less than 2,000 pounds, and most of them turning the scales at from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds. There was also a splendid exhibit of hogs and sheep. The show was such a big success that it will be repeated next year.

A SHOCKING domestic tragedy is reported from Hamilton, Ohio. An old man named Weigel, a well-to-do citizen, shot his wife through the heart while she lay in bed asleep, and then took his own life by shooting three balls into his body.

A SAD calamity is reported from Washington, Iowa. The county poor-house was destroyed by fire. There were twenty-six pauper inmates, and so rapid was the spread of the fire that five of them were consumed in the flames.

ANOTHER one of the great Minneapolis flour mills—the Anchor, with seven runs of stones—has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$85,000.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 4,836,420 bushels of wheat, 1,290,927 bushels of corn, 355,105 bushels of oats, 173,858 bushels of rye, and 1,240,531 bushels of barley, a grand total of 7,991,850 bushels, against 2,352,912 bushels at this period last year.

### THE SOUTH.

A NUMBER of prisoners charged with being concerned in the recent difficulties in Texas parish, La., have been arrested on Federal warrants and taken to New Orleans for trial before the United States Commissioner.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Courier-Journal, who was sent to Breathitt county, Ky., to write up an account of the civil war raging there, reports that affairs are indeed in a deplorable condition; and that, instead of being exaggerated, the stories about the strife there do not represent as bad a state of affairs as really exist. The law is overruled, and the county officers are powerless to even make a single arrest. Prominent citizens who have been threatened have fled for their lives, and Jackson, the county seat of Breathitt county, is almost depopulated.

TWO IMPORTANT events in the life of Wade Hampton happened on the 10th of December. On that day he was elected to the Senate of the United States from South Carolina. Almost at the same hour the surgeons amputated one of his legs.

A STATE of lawlessness still existed in Breathitt county, Ky., at last accounts. The rival factions continue to shoot each other like barbarians at every opportunity. The State militia has been sent to the scene of the outrages, but they seem powerless to suppress the spirit of lawlessness that seems to have seized upon an entire community.

### WASHINGTON.

The commission having under consideration the proposition of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department met at Washington last week and began taking testimony. Dr. Barstow, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was the first witness. He thought the proposed transfer unwise, and that, if effected, it would work adversely to Christian operations now in progress. He thought it impossible for the body of the Indian Commissioners to work in harmony with army officials as it did with civilians, and gave as his reason that the army was formed for war, to subdue enemies and make peace, rather than to promote religion and friendship. E. M. Kingsley, a member of the board, held similar views. He said we need an army with hoes and spades for the Indians, rather than swords and rifles. Both of the witnesses defended the Indian Agents as a body, and said the wholesale abuse was unwarranted. The President has determined to suspend Supervising Architect Hill, pending the trial of the Chicago indictment against him.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has given his testimony before the joint commission charged with considering the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The Secretary disclaimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the Interior Department. No branch of the department business is so troublesome and thankless. He thought the Indians were entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be tendered through the process of civilization, education and kind treatment. This the military arm of the Government he did not consider fitted with the patient labor required to place the hoe in the Indian's hand and show him how to use it.

THE joint Congressional commission

on the reorganization of the army has made its report to Congress in the shape of a bill, the general features of which are as follows: The number of regiments to be cut down to twenty, while the number of enlisted men is to be cut down to 20,000 men, without counting the signal corps. The artillery system of organization is changed from regimental to batteries and companies, while the entire artillery branch is consolidated with the Ordnance Department. The staff corps, as a distinctive branch of the service, is abolished. Adjutant Generals, Quartermaster Generals, Inspector Generals and Paymaster Generals' staffs are done away with, and a system of interchangeability of line and staff officers substituted similar to the European system of organization. In order to reduce the number of officers, it is provided that there shall be no more promotions or appointments until the number of general and line officers is reduced to that required. The offices of General and Lieutenant General will cease with the decrease of the present incumbents. The number of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals is to be reduced to the lowest point.

FEDERAL appointments: Eugene J. Ball, Indiana, to be Consul at Pesth; David H. Bailey, Ohio, Consul General at Shanghai; Andrew V. McCormick, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas; James Gallup, Postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich. The Secretary of the Treasury has called in \$5,000,000 more of the 5-20 bonds.

### GENERAL.

At the meeting of railroad Presidents of the great trunk lines, held in New York the other day, it was decided that the present pooling arrangement on west-bound freights be continued for five years from the 1st of January, the percentages to be determined from time to time by Commissioner Albert Fink, to whom absolute power is given in the matter. The percentage of the pool is at present: Erie, 33 per cent; New York Central, 33; Pennsylvania, 25; Baltimore and Ohio, 9. It was also resolved to maintain the rates for east-bound freight and passengers.

A SUCCESSFUL counterfeit of the standard silver dollar has been brought out. Be on your guard.

### POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of a Western journal says that a Southern Congressman, who lately called at the White House, states that the President intimated that he entertains kindly feelings for the South, and has a lively interest in its prosperity. He considers that the language he used in his message as applied to Southern politics was mild under the circumstances, and that he was fulfilling his constitutional duty in calling the attention of Congress to what he can only look upon as violations of constitution and law. He says he could not be expected to remain silent when in his belief the laws which he was sworn to execute have been disregarded. He says, as he has several times before remarked, he does not impute any want of good faith to either Gov. Nicholls or Gov. Hampton.

HON. W. D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, the prospective candidate of the Nationals for Speaker of the House of Representatives, says he does not propose to support any measure in Congress calculated to embarrass the resumption of specie payments. He thinks the interchangeable bond scheme is one upon which the extremists of both sides could unite. So far from the discussion of the financial question ending on the 1st of January, Judge Kelley thinks it will be then only beginning.

### FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says Suleiman Pasha has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. A new Turkish Ministry has been organized, all the members of the old Cabinet having been dismissed. At Goa, India, on the 4th of December, the body of St. Francis Xavier was exposed in the Cathedral in the presence of many Catholics from various parts of the world. The ceremonial was impressive and excited much religious enthusiasm.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has returned to the German capital, after several months' retirement, and issued a decree announcing his resumption of imperial powers. The British under Gen. Roberts gained a complete victory over the Afghans in Peiwar pass, killing a large number of the enemy, capturing eighteen cannon and a large quantity of ammunition. The British loss was eighty killed and wounded. The British Parliament convened Dec. 5, the war in Afghanistan being the occasion of its meeting so early. The Queen's address was unusually brief. It stated that the assurances from all foreign powers are friendly, and speaks hopefully of the future peace of Europe.

THE West of England Bank, with head office at Bristol, and the Caledonia Bank of Glasgow, Scotland, have failed. The former had a capital of \$5,000,000, and the latter of about \$7,000,000. It is said that Russia and England may probably make an equal division between them of the Ameer's domain. Stranger things have happened.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan's reply to the Viceroy of India's ultimatum has been received by the latter. The Ameer explains that his refusal to receive Gen. Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission was not intended to be hostile, but arose from a fear of a loss of his independence. He declares no enmity exists between Afghanistan and the British Government; that he desires to resume his former friendly relations; and, finally, that he will not resist the visit of a small temporary mission. As the letter expresses no willingness to comply with the Viceroy's specific demands operations will proceed, if possible, more actively, in consequence of the Ameer's irresolution, so as to acquire as much as possible before he submits.

News comes from Cuba that the slaves in several districts of the island have notified their owners that, unless they are paid for their labor, they shall stop work after the 1st of January. They claim that, under the Amnesty act, they have been most unjustly dealt with; that while those of their class who left plantations to join the insurgents have been set free, those who remained at home are still held in bondage. On account of this discrimination they have determined to liberate themselves at any cost.

THE failure of the West of England and South Wales District Bank, lately announced by cable, turns out to have been a more serious financial disaster than the first reports indicated. The institution had forty-two branches, and its liabilities are \$17,500,000. Its assets are stated at the same amount, but, as they consist of local bills, which are not negotiable in London, the Bank of England refused to advance upon them.

THE magnitude of the recent famine in China almost passes belief, and it is difficult to appreciate a calamity that, as in this instance, could destroy the lives of 7,000,000 human beings. In the one province of Shansi the deaths numbered 5,000,000.

### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—SENATE.—Messrs. Ferry, Davis and Randolph were appointed a committee to inquire about the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the enrolled Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at the last session. Mr. Saulsbury introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, in redeeming United States legal-tender notes, as required by the Specie Resumption act, to pay 75 per cent in gold coin and 25 per cent in standard silver dollars. Mr. Harris' resolution regarding the prevention of epidemics was agreed

to, with an amendment that the committee may sit with a sub-committee of the House. The motion of Mr. Matthews to take up the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was rejected—19 yeas to 32 nays—on the ground that it would lead to a long discussion. HOUSE.—The session of the House was very brief. The bill providing for a Hot Springs Commission, with an amendment that free baths will be maintained for the indigent, was passed. Mr. Fort offered a resolution deprecating a refusal by any national bank to receive and treat as a legal dollar the standard silver dollar of 41 2/3 grains shall be deemed a defiance of the laws of the United States, and providing for the punishment of all banks so multiplying the law by the passage of a bill withdrawing their notes from circulation.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—SENATE.—A resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of deposits in the treasury to the credit of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company; whether interest should be allowed thereon; the expenses of the commission to settle the affairs of that company, and what legislation is necessary to close up the affairs of the company and have the commissioners retire. The Vice President announced as the special committee on yellow-fever investigation Messrs. Harris, McPherson, Lamar, Paddock, Conover, Garland, and Eustis. The following changes in the standing committees were made by unanimous consent: Mr. Eaton is to retire from the Committee on Appropriations, and Mr. Wallace is to take his place. Mr. Morgan is to retire from the Committee on Patents, and Mr. Eaton is to take his place. Mr. Wallace to retire from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Morgan is to take his place. Mr. Ferry was excused from service on the committee to inquire as to Senator Conover's connection with the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill at the last session. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Singleton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Clymer, from the same committee, reported the Naval Appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information regarding the names, salary, and duties of all the employees appointed in the Chicago Custom House since the appointment of the present Collector. Adopted. Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Rules, reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Yellow Fever Commission, and said the committee had not considered the power of Congress in the matter further than to recognize the fact that, under even the strictest construction of the constitution, Congress had the clearest possible right to take care of the quarantine regulations along the harbors and navigable rivers. In this instance the men of all parties and sections were absolutely in accord, and any light that could be thrown on the history of the pestilence, and direction of the splendid generosity and sympathy of the people, ought to be shed upon it for future use. The resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, DEC. 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Windom submitted a preamble and resolution setting forth that the United States Patent Office "has become an institution of oppression," and therefore directing the Committee on Patents to consider the expediency of some other mode of compensating inventors in place of the present system. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of United States Marshals and other officers, and such other correspondence as he may have, relative to recent elections in South Carolina and Louisiana. Agreed to. The bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to Presidential elections, and to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, was taken up. Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. Mr. Garfield submitted a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire whether it will be wise and expedient, by appropriate legislation, to provide for a revision of the existing laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced, among which were the following: To compel national banks to receive the standard silver dollar as an equivalent in value to the gold coins of the United States; directing the Secretary of the Treasury to use \$10,000,000 of legal tenders, held for the redemption of fractional currency, in payment of that amount of the 5-20 bonds; by Mr. Vance (N. C.), to repeal the United States Electoral Supervisor's law; by Mr. Atkins, to make minor or subsidiary coins legal tender for all debts due the Government, including the payment of customs dues; by Mr. Burchard, requiring national banking associations to receive legal-tender coins on deposit at par, and in exchange at par for United States and national bank notes, also directing the United States Treasurer to receive coins of the United States in exchange for United States notes; by Mr. Cummings, to provide for the redemption of subsidiary coins of the United States, and for their reissue; by Mr. Page, to enforce the tenth and fifteenth Amendments to the constitution. Mr. Durham (Ky.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to stop the coinage of the trade dollars, and to take the latter, thus received, and recoin them into standard dollars. The vote stood 154 yeas to 91 nays—not two-thirds. Mr. Sawyer introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information. Mr. Garfield moved, on the ground that it would be imposing a large and unnecessary work on the department. Mr. Sawyer. Then the question is not to be informed of the condition of the treasury? Mr. Foster suggested that the resolution should be accompanied by an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the expense. The resolution was not received.

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.—SENATE.—Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to authorize the exchange of subsidiary coin for trade dollars. Referred. The bill provides that subsidiary coins shall be exchangeable for trade dollars at the rate of 100 cents for each of said dollars, and they shall forthwith be received into subsidiary coin, and the gain, if any be made, may be used by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the expense of sending the subsidiary coin to such persons or banks as may desire the same in exchange for other coins. The coinage of the trade dollar shall cease from and after the passage of this act. Mr. Allison, from the select committee to inquire into the charges against Stanley Matthews, submitted a resolution requesting the House to transmit to the Senate the copy of the testimony of James E. Anderson relating to Matthews, taken before the House committee. Agreed to. At the expiration of the morning hour, consideration was resumed of the bill relating to Presidential elections, and Mr. Morgan made a speech favoring the measure.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the committee to inquire into the causes of the yellow-fever epidemic: Young, Gibson, Goode, Hartridge, Morse, Garfield, Harmer, and Chittenden. The Speaker also announced appointments to fill vacancies in committees. The House then went into committee of the whole (Springer) in the chair on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. On motion of Mr. Hale, the salary of the Ministers to England, France, Germany and Russia, reported in the bill at \$15,000, was, by a vote of 98 to 91, put back to the present figure, \$17,500. The amendment to increase the salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico, Japan and China from \$10,000 to \$12,000 was defeated. Likewise the amendment providing for Ministers to Belgium and the Netherlands.

### Extravagant Americans.

In two very important items of domestic expense the American people are extravagant beyond all excuse. In the matter of food the waste is astounding to all who know of the continental frugality and economy. It would not matter so much that we insist upon having the most costly viands if we only had the knowledge of cookery and the sense of saving which would make the most of them. Nine out of ten families might, if they knew how, live better at one-half of their present expenditure. But in the matter of clothing the case is, if possible, still worse. There is little or no question of what is becoming, useful, economical or appropriate to

person or purse. The only care is to be in, or as near the fashion as possible. Silk, if possible; if not, calico that looks like silk. Broadcloth, if it can be got; if not, shoddy that imitates it. The expenditure of the man who can afford to live at the rate of \$10,000 a year is imitated in brass, or by stealing, by him who is entitled to spend \$5,000. Afar off, the \$1,000 folks are envious and imitative in cheap furniture and dresses which would lead to suspicion if every one did not know them to be the merest sham. If some of our people of advanced thought would give their attention to the subject of moral courage, even if it did no good, it would indicate a line of thought and action novel to the immense majority of our highly-trained, and wholly by what others think possessed, men and women.—Providence Journal.

### Shocking Criminals.

The penitentiary management, determined not to be outdone by Edison, have introduced electricity as a mode of punishment. The statement having been made that prisoners exposed to this punishment suffered more than they did by the use of the ducking-tub, a reporter called at the prison and was shown the method of punishment by Deputy Warden Quinn and Dr. Drury, the prison physician. The electric apparatus is in a box ten inches in length, three inches high and three inches wide. It contains an electro-magnet. The prisoner is taken to the ducking-box formerly in use in the insane department. He is stripped and blindfolded before coming in sight of the water-box, and is then led around a corner of the interior cell building, and placed in the box, handcuffed, but not shackled at the feet. The room is warm, having fire in it day and night. He sits down in water three inches in depth. One pole of the battery is placed in the water. A sponge is attached to the end of the other pole. Deputy Warden Quinn superintends the punishment, which consists of touching the bare skin of the convict in various places, rapidly, with the sponge. A prisoner turns a small crank attached to the electric apparatus. The concern is so small that it looks like a toy, but it makes the subject of punishment yell sometimes as though he was badly hurt or badly frightened. The reporter did not witness a punishment, but is giving what he was told at the prison. Dr. Drury says this mode of punishment does no harm. In some cases he says it is a physical benefit. The punishment is said to be effectual, on account of the man being blindfolded. He has no idea where or when he is going to be touched, and is not nerved against it, as one would be who takes hold of the poles of a battery with his eyes open and his thoughts concentrated for the expected shock. It is said that the mode of punishment has reduced the visits to the room 45 per cent. The dungeons have been dispensed with except five. About one man per week is sent there.—Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

### Russia and Afghanistan.

The exact intentions of Russia, so far as the military campaign against Afghanistan is concerned, are likely to be revealed now that the English Government has instructed its Minister at St. Petersburg to call upon the Czar for an explicit statement of what was meant by Gen. Kauffman's address to the Ameer upon the occasion of presenting him with a sword. The address was as follows:

My illustrious sovereign, in whose empire the sun never sets, and whose raised finger causes millions of soldiers to take up arms, sends this pledge of friendship and unchanging affection to his friend and ally, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Beloochees. History teaches that Russia ever espouses a just cause, that she has always known him to protect her allies from the attacks of any enemy however powerful. Whoever sides with Russia need not fear that a hair of his head will be injured. The power of the Russian sword is great. This is a fact known to the enemies of Russia as well as to her allies. May God protect and preserve the two powerful sovereigns—the Czar and Ameer. May God preserve the welfare of the two allied countries to the benefit of Afghans, Russians and humanity at large. May the echo of these words awaken consolation and hope where oppression and tyranny are paramount.

These are very plain, bold words, but it is to be taken into account that they were spoken before the Treaty of Berlin was signed, and at a time before peace had been concluded between Russia and Turkey. The two countries were still in a condition of war, and any assurances that Gen. Kauffman may have given the Ameer at such a time have a different significance from what they would have had if spoken after the treaty was signed, and when the attack upon Afghanistan had no bearings upon the relations of Turkey and Russia. It is not difficult to anticipate the answer which Russia will make. Indeed, the answer has been already made in her declaration that she has no intention of interfering in the pending Anglo-Afghan campaign, but that she reserves the right when the Ameer is defeated, as he will be, to have a voice in making the treaty of peace. In this demand she is following the precedent set by England at the close of the war, and it will be singular if Russian interference in the Anglo-Afghan Congress does not prove a source of grave embarrassment, if not of great danger, to England. The Russian and English interests are too close in that quarter not to be recognized in any settlement that may be made with Afghanistan.—Chicago Tribune.

SHEEP husbandry in Western Texas has grown at a marvelous rate. In 1867 San Antonio received but 600,000 pounds of wool, while in 1877 she received 2,000,000. In 1886 there was shipped from Corpus Christi 400,000 pounds; this year there will be shipped 6,500,000.

### SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Full Text of the Resumption Laws, Which Go into Effect on the 1st of January.

The text of the Resumption act is as follows:

CHAPTER 15.—An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined at the mints of the United States silver coins of the denominations of 10, 25 and 50 cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories and postoffices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

SEC. 2. That so much of section 3,534 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of 1 per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed, and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

SEC. 3. That section 5,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of circulating notes of national banking associations, be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of \$300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes and no more. And on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption by this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Jan. 14, 1875. This act provided that the legal-tender circulation should not be contracted below \$300,000,000. On the 31st of May, 1878, a bill was approved, which has had the effect of fixing the legal tender circulation at \$346,681,016. The text of this bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury or other officer under him to cancel or retire any more of the United States legal-tender notes. And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into the treasury, under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation; provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit the cancellation and destruction of mutilated notes and the issue of other notes of like denomination in their stead, as now provided by law. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

WISTFUL Materfamilias (reading evening paper)—"Here's another of those Allington girls married!—and to that young Carew, of the Grange, of all people! How well those girls go off, to be sure!" Paterfamilias—"Ah, awfully good-looking girls, those Allingtons." Materfamilias (severely)—"It's not the good looks. It's because they're so well brought up!" Chorus of daughters—"Oh, do bring us up well, mamma dear!"

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	\$7 50	@	10 00
HOGS.....	3 00	@	3 20
COTTON.....	9 1/2	@	9 3/4
WHEAT—Superfine.....	3 40	@	3 70
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 00 1/4	@	1 07
CORN—Western Mixed.....	42	@	46 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	29 1/2	@	31
RYE—Western.....	58	@	60
PORK—Mess.....	7 50	@	7 60
LARD.....	6 1/2	@	6 8
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 50	@	4 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 00	@	2 20
Medium to Fat.....	3 40	@	3 55
HOGS.....	1 25	@	2 25
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	4 75	@	5 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	3 75	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	81	@	82 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	66	@	68
OATS—No. 2.....	39	@	40
RYE—No. 2.....	44	@	46
BARLEY—No. 2.....	55	@	56
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	22	@	26
EGGS—Fresh.....	18	@	20
PORK—Mess.....	6 55	@	6 65
LARD.....	5 1/2	@	5 3/4
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	84 1/2	@	92 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	81	@	82
CORN—No. 2.....	20	@	21
OATS—No. 2.....	19	@	20
RYE—No. 2.....	42	@	43
BARLEY—No. 2.....	53	@	54
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	58	@	59
CORN—Mixed.....	23	@	24
OATS—No. 2.....	20	@	21
RYE.....	42	@	43
PORK—Mess.....	7 00	@	7 60
LARD.....	5 1/2	@	5 3/4
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT—Red.....	85	@	95
CORN.....	32	@	33
OATS.....	23	@	26
RYE.....	62	@	63
PORK—Mess.....	7 00	@	8 00
LARD.....	5 1/2	@	5 3/4
CLEVELAND.			
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	94	@	95
No. 2 Red.....	93	@	94
CORN.....	32	@	34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	22	@	23
DETROIT.			
WHEAT—White.....	4 40	@	4 75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	94	@	95
CORN—No. 1 Amber.....	93	@	94
CORN—No. 2.....	34	@	35
OATS—Mixed.....	25	@	26 1/2
BARLEY (per cental).....	1 00	@	1 12 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	8 50	@	9 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
CATTLE—Best.....	4 75	@	5 00
Fair.....	4 40	@	4 75
Common.....	3 35	@	4 00
HOGS.....	2 65	@	2 95
SHEEP.....	3 00	@	4 60



## SABBATH READING.

### Peace on Earth.

"What means this glory round our feet,"  
The Magi mused, "more bright than morn?"  
And voices chanted, clear and sweet,  
"To-day the Prince of Peace is born!"

"What means this star," the shepherds said,  
"That brightens through the rocky glen?"  
And angels answering, overhead,  
Sang, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"

"Thirteen hundred years, and more,  
Since those sweet oracles were dumb;  
We wait for Him, like them of yore,  
Alas! He seems so slow to come!"

But it was said, in words of gold,  
No time or sorrow e'er shall dim,  
That little children might be bold,  
In perfect trust to come to Him.

All round about our feet shall shine  
A light like that the wise men saw,  
If we our loving wills incline  
To that sweet Life which is the Law.

So shall we learn to understand  
The simple faith of shepherds, then,  
And, kindly clasping hand in hand,  
Sing, "Peace on earth, good-will to men!"  
—James Russell Lowell.

### The Cross.

SERMON BY REV. DAVID SWING, OF CHICAGO.

\* \* \* Many-sided was the worth of Christ. Paul did not extract his rapture from a single moment of his Master's life. That enthusiasm which pushed aside the Roman and Hebrew splendor, and which gave up all things for Christ, did not feed upon the manger alone, nor upon the death, but it drew its impulse from all the deeds and words and scenes in that life which had begun in humility and had passed above in a resurrection. The cross was the symbol which stood for all. It recalled all the sympathy, the love; it lifted the memory and touched the heart; it glorified the whole history of the absent Jesus, and, as the word "thy" stands for the power of God and the power of man, and at its mention recalls the mighty empires of earth, or makes us see the universe obeying one all-wise voice, so the word "cross" came to Paul's lips as an affectionate symbol of all he knew and loved and hoped of Jesus Christ. In the immediate context the moral-influence theory streams forth in the thought that Paul must follow his Master and be crucified to the world as was his Lord; that no form or outward rite would avail; that he must himself become a "new creature." For, the hour the substitution theory is absent, it is repudiated, and Paul must himself die to sin and become transfused into a new "creation." He says virtually, "You Galatians are placing hope in external forms, are keeping the law of circumcision; but God forbid that I should ever glory in an outward form. I shall glory only in that cross which puts to death all sin and brings to life all inmost purity." At other times, perhaps, Paul would have sung the words,

Nothing in my hands I bring,

but at this moment the moral influence of the cross was filling his mind, and he desired to bring to his God a religion in the soul rather than a religion of the raiment or of the body.

Christ had lived spotlessly; had shown no such narrowness as that which had stoned a Stephen, or had dragged doubting persons to prison; He had loved alike Jew and Gentile; He had lived in tenderness, not in the cruelty of a military chieftain; He had depressed the external to enlarge the spiritual; He had forgiven enemies; He had by day and by night been a moral hero; He had been a mediator for man; He had not shrunk from a fearful death; He had revealed a second life by rising from the dead; and in the midst of these sweet and altogether amazing facts Paul saw his Hebrew and Roman aims all turn to dust, and a cross to rise up out of the wide expanse of the future. The piece of wood pointing four ways, with the body of the divine being of all history imaged upon it loving and dying, did not speak to Paul only one truth; it did not proclaim the theory of a "commercial transaction," nor the theory of a "moral influence," but that wood prefigured a new world. The four arms pointed out the four compass points from which all the four winds should blow all human love and wisdom and virtue and immortal life.

If ever there has been a human boast justified by history, Paul's boast over the cross must be declared now to be vindicated in the actual career of man. For when the sacred emblem passed into Rome, the imperial city, it broke up slowly the assemblages which met to see wild beasts fight with men and men transfix each other. A vernal air of charity passed over even cruel Rome, and softened that iron heart. As impassioned lips spoke and sang of this cross in later ages, slaves were set free, despotism changed into a mild monarchy or into liberty, children were born into an unusual care and education, and nations were born into a closer brotherhood, and the tomb of man began to be decked with the flowers of a new hope. When, to those vast public changes which have followed that cruciform word, you add all the private virtue and private happiness which have issued from it like perfume from the sandal tree, what hymns have been sung around it, what prayers offered in its memory, you will feel that, compared with this symbol, all other emblems of riches or power or pleasure fade. The Protestants have removed from the wood the dying form, because their hearts cannot endure the remembrance of such agony. They prefer the simple cross, along with the reflection that He who once suffered there has gone away to His paradise; but, if the Roman Catholics prefer the crucifix, we complain not, for it will recall to them, as the simplest cross to us, the greatest memory earth possesses. History proclaims it to be the most powerful symbol of all times.

In presence of the broad use which Paul made of this word, in the memory of the fact that he meant by the word not only Christ's sacrifice but all the charms of Christ's character and all the purest phases of human virtue; in presence of the fact that the Christian world has attached to it all forms of moral excellence, we cannot but conclude that the meanings of the words Savior and Redeemer are equally indefinite and equally elastic. They are many-sided, like a crystal, or many-toned, like the sea, or star-bedecked, like the sky. The cross never stood for the simple death of the Lord, much less did it ever stand for some one phase of that death; but it stood in the letters of Paul and has ever since stood for all the love and words and work of Him who died at last, lifted up by its timber and nails. Unable to enumerate all this multiform merit, the heart passes by the details, and gathers up the whole spiritual riches of Christianity in one word. As a nation whose climate and soil and laws and peoples and arts and customs are too large for perfect enumeration, groups all these qualities into one term—the eagle, or the shamrock, or the lion, or the pine, or the palm, so the holy religion of our temple, unable to tell the world at once all the worth of its Founder, lifts up the cross, and makes the emblem of its greatest event stand as the emblem of a whole empire of faith and love and life. As under the symbol of two wild plants two island nations live, and each nation, by its own leaves, sets forth or calls to memory its past and present, its soil, its language, its political triumphs and defeats, its loves and songs and griefs, so under one piece of crossed wood group the repentance, the charity, the faith, the love, the hope of a religion—by the word cross it means all of the soul's holy states and memories and expectations.

It, therefore, comes to pass that many denominations, and many individuals differing in belief, do all repeat one word and wear upon their hearts one symbol. The meaning of the word is so rich that, instead of its being exhausted by the virtue drawn from it by you or me, it lies almost untouched for him who is neither you nor I, but who comes to it with trust and affection. In that picture seen in so many windows of the streets, where a woman's form reaches up out of a stormy sea, and throws the arms around a rock, cut cruciform by nature, the spectators perceive no one significance in that cross. While the old and the modern schools gaze at the scene with differing thoughts, all agree in this, that the dying woman has found at last a power greater than that of the ocean about her feet. All spectators of many minds blend together in the words—*She is saved!*

The emblem is not one which any one sect may exhaust, but is rather one which all sects combined cannot measure. When you see the old saints all looking to it with hope, and then in more recent times behold that varied thought which has sprung up out of liberty repeating this one word—all that multitude of Christians between Calvin and Channing pronouncing the term Cross—do you not stand wonder-stricken that two pieces of wood could gather such differing millions under their shadow? But such was He who died upon the crossing beams. If, as an ancient said, the cross stood for the universe by its pointing four ways, right and left, or up and down, or toward the four compass points, thus sweeping the whole horizon, it was equalled by its victim on Calvary, for His wisdom and virtue and love and intercession looked in all directions, up toward heaven, down toward the depths of suffering, right and left; they swept the whole horizon of human life.

My young friends, the earth is old. It may have seen on its surface six or ten or fifty thousand years of that "human existence" which you see to-day. In all that long period the heart has knelt by some altar, and has come to the grave in some kind of a hope and trust. Many religions have come, bringing what of virtue and joy they knew; but no mortal in the long-gone centuries has prayed or acted or died, and no Deist of the thoughtful present acts or prays or dies in the name of any spiritual philosophy which can surpass or equal that worship, out of the broad bosom of which rises the cross of Jesus Christ.

### The Stocking Bank.

Many of the German Pennsylvania farmers have long had a saw, "The stocking is better than the bank." They still continue to make deposits in the former rather than in the latter, for which they certainly have had good reason of late, since, while a stocking may be carried off, it never steals the money intrusted to its keeping. An old Lehigh county farmer who died recently had faith in stockings. After his death his children mourned the fact that nothing had been left them, and began rummaging about to find a will. In their search they discovered sundry stockings full of gold and silver coin, amounting to over \$2,000, which had been put away, mainly in half dollars, from soon after the beginning of the century to the farmer's death, showing by the dates they bear that he had begun hoarding in childhood. It was evident that he had secreted only new coins, fearing, no doubt, that those that had been any time in circulation might have lost something in weight.

In the heart of the Scotch Highlands has been founded a large Roman Catholic monastery and school. The buildings, which are not yet completed, will cost \$250,000. Lord Lovet gave the site, and the institution is in charge of the Benedictine Fathers.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Letter From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Congress has settled down to business right at the start with an earnestness that leads to the belief that we shall have a session marked by a good deal of solid work, and less of the buncombe and political capital-making than characterized the last session. The members return to their duties apparently impressed with a truth they ought to have realized long ago, namely, that their constituents are tired of seeing the halls of the National Capitol converted into a political arena, and the whole time of the session consumed in political harangues (printed and circulated at Government expense), to the neglect of the public business. The House has done a thing it was never known to do before—passed two of the appropriation bills before it had been in session two days. Let us hope that it will keep on in the good path it has started upon.

### THE BLAINE RESOLUTION.

The Democratic members held a caucus this week, at which the conclusion was reached to allow the Blaine investigation to proceed provided they were allowed to include the Northern States. It was also agreed not to oppose the investigation of the cipher dispatches, from whatever quarter the proposition emanated. The Republicans, it is said, will agree to this; so it is pretty certain that an investigation of the elections in both sections will be ordered.

### PUNISHING ELECTION FRAUDS.

Representative Rainey, of South Carolina, has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and punishing fraud at such elections. It declares that it shall not be lawful at such elections to use ballots which are written or printed upon tissue paper, or upon pieces of paper less than five inches in length and three inches in width, and that whoever casts such ballots shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 and imprisoned not more than two years. The bill provides that all such ballots shall be rejected and not counted, and that every officer found guilty of counting them shall be punished as aforesaid. It provides further that all ballots cast at such elections shall be written or printed on plain white paper, and shall have on the outside no distinguishing marks, and that all ballots of a different description and having distinguishing marks on them shall be rejected. The bill still further provides that any person who shall be guilty of fraud at any election for Representative in Congress by casting, or causing to be deposited, any unlawful ballot, or by counting or aiding to count fraudulent ballots, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, be fined \$1,000 and imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years. The bill declares it to be a felony for any person to intimidate or prevent any voter from voting, and punishes the offender by fine and imprisonment, as in case of other offenses mentioned.

### POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Representative Chalmers, of Mississippi, offers a bill making it a penal offense to assess persons in Government employ for election purposes. Every officer, or other person, violating the provisions of the bill will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be fined not exceeding \$1,000. It imposes the same fine upon persons convicted of soliciting, or otherwise attempting to induce, Government clerks to contribute for election purposes.

### THE BANCROFT TREATY.

Three or four resolutions have been introduced in the House in reference to giving notice to the North German Confederation to terminate the treaty of Feb. 22, 1868. One introduced by Mr. Springer sets forth the provisions of the treaty, which are that when a German-American citizen shall have returned and remained in the territory of Germany longer than two years it shall be held that he has renounced his citizenship in this country. Complaints have been made that such citizens have been forced into the military service, and, as this works great injustice to German-Americans who have no intention to renounce their citizenship, it is sought by the terms of the treaty to have it terminate by giving the required notification.

### THE SUPPLY OF COIN.

A bill introduced by Representative Phillips provides that the redemption of notes in coin shall be suspended whenever the coin in the treasury shall be reduced to \$50,000,000, and that when the amount of coin in the treasury exceeds \$100,000,000 the surplus shall be used for the redemption of bonds bearing the highest rate of interest that are subject to call.

### THE LABOR QUESTION.

Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman of the special committee of the House charged with the investigation of the labor question, will call his committee together in a few days and continue hearing the views of prominent manufacturers and workmen on that subject. He has invited several prominent New England manufacturers and the leading members of the Pittsburgh trades-unions to come forward and give their views on the business and labor question. It will be some time before he is ready to prepare his report to Congress.

### THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

It is said to be the intention of the Potter Investigating Committee to send a sub-committee to New Orleans to continue that branch of the investigation, which was interrupted by the yellow-fever epidemic.

### THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means

in a general interchange of views, last week, indicated that it would confine itself to current business without considering measures for a change of the tariff or kindred legislation.

### EX-GOV. FOOTE.

The Louisiana Republicans, headed by Gov. Kellogg, will make a hot fight against the confirmation of Henry S. Foote as Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint. Foote's appointment was effected through the influence of Judge Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court. Henry S. Foote has been a prominent figure in politics for upward of half a century. He was successively Congressman, Governor and Senator in Mississippi away back in the days before secession had begun to be talked about, and was a dangerous rival and fierce antagonist of Jeff. Davis. When secession was first agitated in Mississippi Foote combated the doctrine with all the ability and earnestness he could command. The fire-eaters, led by such men as Davis, Quitman, and Barksdale, finally obtained the ascendancy, and Foote was relegated to the shades of private life. He then emigrated to California, and came very near being elected to the Senate from that State. He subsequently drifted back to the States, settled in Tennessee, and was elected to the Confederate Senate during the war, where he continued to show his hatred of Jeff. Davis by vehemently opposing his policy at every stage of the Rebellion. Foote is the man who told John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, years ago, that if he would go down to Mississippi he would be hung. Since then Foote has always been known by the title of "Hangman" Foote.

### GOV. WALLACE.

There will also be an effort to prevent the confirmation of Gen. Lew Wallace as Governor of New Mexico. Godlove S. Orth, who was opposed and almost defeated by Wallace's opposition, is heading the movement against the latter's confirmation, with some show of success.

### ALECK STEPHENS.

A. H. Stephens, the Lilliputian statesman from Georgia, had a narrow escape from a serious accident, a few days ago. While ascending the steps leading to the portico of the Capitol one of his crutches slipped and he came near tumbling backward down the long flight of stone steps. Luckily his faithful servant was at hand, and caught the fragile frame of the Georgia statesman, thus saving him from what must have proved a fatal fall. Stephens is one of the remarkable men of the time. He is now 67 years old, and, although he has been reported as dying for the last ten years, he has as good a prospect of living to the end of the century as any man on the continent. He seems to grow more vigorous, bodily and mentally, every day, and is in better health now than he has enjoyed for many years past.

### PERSONAL.

The venerable Peter Cooper was around town several days, the past week, and attracted much attention in the street and on the floor of the House, by his patriarchal appearance.

Neither of the Nevada Senators—Jones and Sharon—have as yet put in an appearance at the capital.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson had an attack of vertigo a few days ago, which, for a time, greatly alarmed his family and friends. He is now well again.

Senator Sargent, of California, and Representative Dunnell, of Minnesota, have been seriously ill, but are now convalescent.

Jim Anderson, the champion witness, turns up in Nevada, whence he notifies Senator Allison by telegraph that he is ready to testify in the Stanley Matthews business—provided, of course, the committee will grant him mileage and witness fees. Senator Allison says he doesn't think his testimony worth the price demanded, and Jim will probably winter in the Sierras unless he makes a raise among the miners; and, as they are not so soft as the average Congressman, this is hardly probable.

### A Very Strange Story.

A South London (England) journal reports a story which reminds us very much of the Gaffer Hexams and Rogue Riderhoods of the Thames. A drowning man from the Princess Alice offered a boatman £5 to save him. The latter called out that he "could not do it for the price."

"I'll give you £10!" screamed the half-drowned man.

"It's worth more than that, Gov'nor," composedly returned the waterman.

"Fifteen pounds, then," pantingly replied the drowner, almost with his last breath.

"No, but I'll tell you wot, I'll save you for £20."

There was no other alternative, for the boatman evidently meant what he said, and the victim consented. He was hauled into the boat and rowed ashore, and directly they got to the land the boatman demanded the money. Said the late victim:

"I would have given you £5 willingly, but, since you have shown yourself such a black-hearted scoundrel, you shall have nothing."

The boatman swore and stormed, but without avail, and all he could get was the name and address of the man, who said he might, if he liked, "take the law out of him." The boatman means to go to law, and he has commenced action against the man for breach of contract. A well-known South London solicitor has the case in hand.

Not more than half the church sittings in London are occupied.

## MICHIGAN ITEMS.

THE preliminary steps have been taken to prepare a charter and incorporate Petoskey as a village.

HON. M. S. HENRY, who was well known in the Saginaw valley ten years since, died at Sterling, Ill., recently.

THE farmers of the State are going to ask the Legislature to offer a reward of \$200 for every horse-thief caught and convicted.

J. C. AND W. C. BLAKE, and other farmers around Comstock, Kalamazoo county, are fattening about 5,000 sheep for the shambles.

THE Governor has pardoned Cornelius Guerin, sentenced to Jackson fifteen months ago for three years for larceny, his innocence being established.

THOMAS CLIFF, aged 80 years, died at Flint a few days since. He has resided there about forty years. He was an Englishman, and took part in the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

THE Government has made an arrangement with the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Marquette, whereby their hospital is to be used as a marine hospital for all sick and disabled seamen on Lake Superior.

TWO MEN, supposed to be confined in the Ionia House of Correction, getting tired of prison life, deliberately opened the doors of their cells and walked out of the institution without meeting any opposition from the prison officers.—Grand Rapids Eagle.

MISS NELLIE ARZENO, aged 20, formerly of Flat Rock, died at Memphis, Nov. 28, of yellow fever. Recently the death of her father and mother was announced.

DR. C. B. BURR, graduate of the '77 class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York city, has been appointed assistant surgeon of the Insane Asylum.

WHILE engaged in chopping near Otisville, Genesee county, recently, Stephen Griffin was so badly injured by a falling tree that he died in two hours after the accident.

AN effort is being made to remove the county seat of Ionia county to Portland. The citizens of Portland offer to build \$40,000 worth of county buildings if the change is made.

THE recently-organized Presbyterian church at Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county, is now talking of erecting a house of worship; so are the Catholics of Petoskey, the Presbyterians of Little Traverse, and the Presbyterians of Ithaca, Gratiot county.

SEVERAL men tried to force entrance to a disreputable house at Howard City one day last week. The inmates fired on them, and John Weller was shot through the wrist; R. Collins shot in the leg, and Cal. Pensley shot in the forehead. His wound is fatal.

WM. BOYD and Cyrus R. Jennings, of Ithaca, Gratiot county, quarreled, a few days ago, over the division of a lot of potatoes they raised during the season upon shares, during which the latter stabbed the former three times, the blade penetrating the heart and causing instant death.

H. H. MOSELY, of Marion, Perry county, Ala., writes to the people of Michigan as follows: "The relatives or friends of Adj. Noble, of the Second Michigan Infantry regiment, can get his sword by addressing me. 'Twas captured during the siege at Knoxville, Tenn.'"

DURING the month of November there have been 29 convicts received at the State prison; 27 discharged; 3 pardoned, 1 by the President and 2 by the Governor; 1 escaped—Savage, of Detroit—and 10 transferred to the Ionia House of Correction, making a decrease of 20, and leaving 783 confined Dec. 1.

THE State Bee-Keepers' Association, at their recent annual meeting, elected the following officers: President, A. B. Cheney, Sparta; Vice Presidents, Geo. E. Steele, Elk Rapids; W. B. Southard, Kalamazoo; James Hedden, Dowagiac; Secretary, T. F. Bingham, Abnottia. The association decided to hold its next meeting at Jackson.

THE extensive hardware store of Russell Bros., of Manistee, caught fire the other night, and was destroyed with its contents, except about \$1,000 worth of goods removed while the fire was in progress. Miss Haley's millinery store, next to Russell's, was burned. Russell's loss is about \$15,000; insured for \$10,000. Miss Haley saved most all her goods.

THE Au Sable News estimates the quantity of logs that will be put into the Au Sable and Pine rivers during the coming winter, in round numbers, at the enormous figure of 155,000,000 feet—a figure fully one-fourth larger than the crop of any previous year, and more than double the entire cut of last winter. Of this amount 128,250,000 feet goes into the Au Sable.

IF we turn to the statement of the valuation of taxable property and the equalization from 1851 to 1876, we shall find that in this important element of strength, in a commercial point of view, Wayne county is even stronger than it is in population. The property of the State and county were respectively assessed as follows in the several equalizations:

	State.	Wayne Co.
1851	\$ 1,976,320	\$ 3,833,213
1856	127,433,000	19,148,000
1861	172,053,808	23,933,400
1866	307,965,848	41,371,718
1871	630,000,000	92,000,000
1876	630,000,000	97,250,000

In explanation of the vast increase from 1866 to 1871, it may be proper to state that the basis was changed, but the relative proportion between Wayne county and the remainder of the State remained the same.—Detroit Free Press.



FRED. DOUGLASS ON THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The New York Evening Post publishes an interview with Mr. Frederick Douglass, undoubtedly one of the brightest intellects which the African race has furnished us, under date of Nov. 29th, as follows: "Frederick Douglass in conversation with your correspondent this morning said that a state of terrorism undoubtedly exists in the Gulf states. He had abundant information from disinterested and trustworthy persons which established that conclusion; beside, the facts were notorious. The negroes in some parts of the Union have been practically disfranchised, but he thought that in the border states the political condition of the negro was much improved, and he gave a number of his recent personal experiences in Maryland to prove this. He thinks that President Hayes is a thoroughly honest man, and that his policy grew out of a sincere desire to give to the South every chance; but his policy of clemency had not thus far met with the hoped-for success. When asked what remedy he would suggest for the existing evils, Mr. Douglass answered: "Time, not bayonets. Exhaust all civil processes, bring cases into court, even with a certainty of failure—they then will attract attention, be tried out of court, and public opinion will be educated." In regard to the solid South he said: "That is a bugbear. The South cannot remain solid. The trouble has been that the races have been antagonized. The carpet-baggers were, perhaps, the best men we could get, but they were, as a class, selfish and unscrupulous, and they played on ignorance and prejudice. Now that the southern whites have regained political power, it is impossible that they can long agree. There are among them, or will come forward, men of consequence, ambition and ability, who will form opposition parties. Enforce, then, all constitutional powers and wait for time and reflection slowly to solve the existing difficulties."

A COMPLETE NEWSPAPER.

The enterprise that has made *The Weekly Times* not only the best journal of its class in Philadelphia, but, by general acknowledgment, the best journal for the family circle issued from any press, is scrupulously maintained. Its contributors from week to week are among the foremost men of the nation, and no department of news or literature is slighted in any number on any pretext. It is adapted as well to women as to men; hence although its political intelligence is full and accurate and its political editorials free and fearless, liberal provision is made for religious, literary, dramatic and musical matters, wit and humor, travels and adventure, fiction, poetry, fashions and the chronicle of current social events. In all these departments the pens of the best writers are engaged, while selections from other journals are made with care, taste and fullness that are unsurpassed. The special correspondents of *The Weekly Times* are found at every news centre, embracing all American and European capitals, and they are charged to spare no labor or expense to give its readers the best and earliest accounts of matters of current interest in every department of the world of news. In addition to the regular correspondence thus provided, this journal is chosen by many of the most eminent men of the day as a medium of communication with the public. The "Annals of the War," embracing chapters of unwritten history contributed by prominent actors in the war of the rebellion, are a valuable feature of the paper, and have become a recognized depository of such matters, whether from Northern or Southern sources. This department, as well as all others, will be well sustained during the coming year. Selections of some of the most valuable war articles that have appeared already have been made, to answer the general demand for their publication in book form. The volume thus compiled, covering about 800 pages (price, \$4), handsomely illustrated and elegantly bound, is offered as a premium for subscribers. A copy of the "Annals" will be given as a premium to any one sending \$15 for a club of ten, or \$25 for a club of twenty. Club terms of *The Weekly Times*: One copy, one year, \$3; five copies, one year, \$8; ten copies, one year, \$15; twenty copies, one year, \$25. Address *The Times*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Additional Local.

FINE Havana cigars for 5 and 10 cents at J. O. DOESBURG.

Insure your homes in the Watertown Fire Ins. Co. L. T. KANTERS Agt.

Besides having a full line of fresh groceries, among which we still count our 40 cent Tea, we also offer an elegant English Breakfast Tea, cheap; a tip top 5 cent cigar, and the best leather preserver in the market.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

See the Agt. of the "Watertown" before you insure

L. T. KANTERS Agt.

Just imported an immense stock of foreign and domestic woolen and cotton yarns, beautiful shawls, nubias, scarfs, hats and caps, at such low prices that they must sell fast, at P. & A. STEKETEE.

I have just received a large assortment of holiday presents, such as lamps, chandeliers, fancy glassware, fancy crockery, etc., etc., too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself, G. J. TE VAARWERK.

The finest 5 cent cigar in the city, and an elegant 10 cent cigar at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Losses honorable settled and promptly paid by the Watertown Fire Ins. Co. L. T. KANTERS Agt.

ONE of the finest preparations for the Hair we ever got acquainted with is "Lee's Hair Renewer." It is the best article to restore the color and prevent the falling out, and can be had at Schouten & Westveer's drug store. Price only 50 cents. 36-6m

Remember that the Watertown Fire Ins. Co. will insure your House and Furniture against damage by Fire on Lightning. L. T. KANTERS Agt.

THE McCormick Bros. Homeopathic Medicine cases can be purchased at the drug store of D. Meengs, and when bottles are empty he can refill them at regular prices. 42-4w

A large assortment of Ponker's Patent perforated designs—Gold and Silver Papers and Embossed Pictures at L. T. KANTERS.

A VERY large and handsome stock of ready made clothing has just been received and opened up at Harrington's Cheap Cash Store. Whole suits can be bought there for prices which would formerly be asked for a single coat. E. J. HARRINGTON.

In addition to our large stock of Toys, Albums and fancy articles we have added a full line of Candies for the holiday trade. L. T. KANTERS.

PLAIN Home Talk embracing Medical Common Sense, a book of nearly 1000 pages and 200 illustrations, is now issued in three styles: Half Morocco, \$3.75; English Cloth, Standard Edition, \$3.25; Fine American Cloth, Popular Edition, containing all matter and illustrations, \$1.50. This invaluable work, embracing a practical treatise on chronic diseases, sexual physiology, and a thousand things worth knowing, is from the pen of Dr. E. B. Foote, of 120 Lexington Avenue, New York City, who has been in extensive practice for twenty-five years. Book sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York City. 44-2w

To our stock of dress goods, which is the largest in the city, we have added, several patterns for the holidays. Very cheap. Call and see them, at P. & A. STEKETEE.

Now that we are having changeable weather, and almost everybody has a "bad cold" you will do well to remember the virtue of Macalister's Cough Mixture, the best in the market for coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, influenza, whooping cough, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Prepared by John P. Lee, cor. Halstead and Harrison strs, Chicago, and is for sale at Schouten & Westveer's drug store. Price 50 cts. and \$1. 36-6m

Go and try that fresh Cream and Molasses Taffy at L. T. KANTERS.

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

New Advertisements.

APPLES.

A good assorted eating apple, cheap at E. J. HARRINGTON.

ESTRAY NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st day of December, a cow came into my enclosure, situate and being in the Township of Olive, one mile north of the Town line of the Township of Holland, on the Lake Shore, so called. The owner can have the same by proving his property and by paying accrued charges. Inquire of 44-4w. VALENTINE FELS.

Army Blankets.

Gray army blankets very cheap, and an immense stock of Rubber Goods cheaper than ever before in this city, at the cheap cash store of E. J. Harrington.

"SPECIAL BARGAINS"

For the Holidays.

We have made unusually large preparations for the Holiday Trade, and will offer Great Bargains during the next two weeks in

Cloaks, Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods in large variety, Felt Skirts, Furs, &c.

—Also an immense stock of—

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES, SCARFS, MUBIAS, SACQUES,

Collars and Cuffs in Fancy Boxes. Linen Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes,

Novelties in Ribbons and Embroideries,

And an endless assortment of FANCY GOODS of every description, suitable for Holiday Presents. All of which we guarantee to sell below regular market prices.

F. W. Wurzburg, COR. CANAL AND BRONSON STS. Grand Rapids, Mich.

One price to All, and no deviation. Goods all marked in Plain Figures.

10 per cent. reduction on BOOTS & SHOES

For Thirty Days.

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

Ladies' walking shoes, etc., at a bargain at the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

WANTED!

Immediately 1,000 cords of SHINGLE BOLTS, For which the highest market price will be paid in

CASH.

Inquire of PFANSTIEHL & GRISWOLD. HOLLAND, Dec. 11, 1878. 44-4f

FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES.

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

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

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

R. E. Werkman,

Manufacturer of DOORS, SASH, Blinds, Stair Railing, Etc.

Scroll Sawing of all kinds done to order.

Also Planing, Matching and Resawing.

Any one of the above articles made to order to any size or measure on short notice and at Grand Rapids prices.

Cor. River & Tenth sts. 138-y

For the Ladies.

Nubias, Sleeveless Jackets—a beautiful assortment—Hosiery, and a full line of FLANNEL GOODS, At the Cheap Cash Store of E. J. HARRINGTON.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna and Philadelphia.

THE WELLS TEA COMPANY

Importers of Pure China and Japan Teas, Supply Teas to Storekeepers, in original packages, at lowest import prices. Supply Teas to Druggists, General Dealers and others, packed in handsome sealed packages of one pound each, in canisters of the same capacity, and in 5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 20 lbs. boxes. Supply Teas to Peddlers, in half pound and one pound bags, plain or printed, at a more liberal discount than is given elsewhere. Supply Teas for Club Orders, and allow a larger commission than usual, and in all cases guarantee the quality of their goods. The Wells Tea Co. is one of the largest and most reliable houses in the trade, and all parties requiring Teas should send for a circular. THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton Street, New York. P. O. Box 4560. 31n 43-2w

J. MEEUSEN,

Having purchased the store business of Mr. C. Keppel, near the Chicago Depot, hereby solicits the custom of his fellow citizens. A full line of

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Bran, Provisions, Candies, Nuts, Toys, and splendid Apples, always on hand.

Cash Paid for Good Butter and Eggs.

Mr. Meeusen continues his dry business, and any orders left at the above store, will receive immediate attention. J. MEEUSEN. 42-4w

HOLLAND, NOV. 30, 1878.

Wanted.

A FIRST-Class improved farm, containing about 80 or 120 acres of land, situated within reach of Holland City as a market. For particulars, inquire of R. A. SCHOUTEN, M. D. at the Drugstore, Holland, Mich.

THE BEST CHANCE.

THE Fine Residence of Mr. J. Van Landegend, on the corner of Tenth and Cedar streets, is for sale cheap. 42-4f

LAND WANTED.

IN Ottawa or Allegan Counties in exchange for real estate in the City of Holland. 31-4f Inquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First Avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 1, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 7 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to, M. D. HOWARD.

THE CURTIS TURBINE!

At a recent test gave 85 42-100 per cent. A full description, power, price, etc., is given in an extra of the *Turbine Reporter*. Send for a Copy. GATES CURTIS, Ogdensburg N.Y.

ERRORS OF THE ROMAN Catholic Church.

The best book ever published on Romanism. Contributed by the ablest Divines of the different Denominations. Illustrated with CHURCH. Fine Steel Engravings of Bishops Martin and Bowman, and Portraits of the other contributors. We being the Publishers, and employing no middle men are able to give direct to Canvassers the largest commissions. Sell Rapidly. For terms and circulars. Address, J. H. CHAMBERS & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Having been frustrated in obtaining a partnership in the stock of Hardware recently sold under chattel mortgage by Messrs. Buhl, Du charme & Co. of Detroit, I still do a Hardware business

Opposite the Post-Office.

I respectfully solicit the custom of every farmer and citizen who may feel inclined to deal with me. I shall keep on hand and will sell cheaper than ever

FOR CASH

The best kinds of

Parlor and Cooking STOVES,

Tools, Tinware, Nails, Glass,

CUTLERY, and many other things in our line.

Farming Implements as cheap as anywhere.

I have just received a supply of Stone Tyle, Corn Shellers, and as a specialty in stoves, I have the "Crown Helper," a new cook stove, which will burn both coal and wood.

Tinware repaired and made to Order.

I have just received patent fire-backs made to adjust and fit to over 200 different kinds and sizes of stoves.

Will also keep on hand a full stock of whiffetree, neckyoke and wagon fixtures.

Call and purchase to your advantage. WM. C. MELIS.

HOLLAND, December 1, 1878. 29-1y

Rendezvous--Halt!

The attention of the public at large is called to the fact that most all the old soldiers, tradesmen, citizens, and farmers, have from custom made the restaurant of

WM. GELOCK, No. 121 Monroe Street,

A regular rendezvous, on their arrival in the city and before their departure for home, on account of the close proximity to the Union depot. I shall henceforth make it a point to have accurate time for travelers to start by, and keep on hand a full line of

REFRESHMENTS ON THE

Lunch Counter,

Always ready for those in a hurry, and will keep on hand the best kind of Liquors and Cigars and the finest

Lager Beer.

Packages can be deposited, and information furnished to those in need of it, facilitating my customers in every possible manner.

DON'T FORGET the NUMBER, No. 121 Monroe Street. WM. GELOCK. Grand Rapids, Mich.



SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

Conducted by J. G. HOLLAND, The handsomest Illustrated Magazine in the World.

The American edition of this periodical is now MORE THAN 70,000 MONTHLY.

It has a larger circulation in England than any other American magazine. Every number contains about one hundred and fifty pages, and from fifty to seventy-five original wood-cut illustrations.

Announcements for 1878-9.

Among the attractions for the coming year are the following: "HAWORTH'S," a serial novel, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's." The scene of Mrs. Burnett's new novel is laid in Lancashire; the hero is a young inventor of American birth. "Haworth's" is the longest story Mrs. Burnett has yet written. It will run through twelve numbers of the Monthly, beginning with November, 1878, and will be profusely illustrated. "FALCONBERG," a serial novel, by H. H. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar," "The Man who Lost his Name," &c. In this romance, the author graphically describes the peculiarities of Norse immigrant life in a Western settlement. A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS, by George W. Cable, to be begun on the conclusion of "Falconberg." This story will exhibit the state of society in Creole Louisiana about the years 1808-4-5, the time of the Cession, and a period bearing a remarkable likeness to the present Reconstruction period.

PORTRAITS OF AMERICAN POETS. This series (begun in August with the portrait of Bryant) will be continued, that of Longfellow appearing in November. These portraits are drawn from life by Wyatt Eaton and engraved by T. Cole. They will be printed separately on tinted paper, as frontispieces of four different numbers. Illustrated sketches of the lives of the poets will accompany these portraits.

STUDIES IN THE SIERRAS.—A series of papers (mostly illustrated, by John Muir, the California naturalist. The most graphic and picturesque and, at the same time, exact and trustworthy studies of "The California Alps" that have yet been made. The series will sketch the California Passes, Lakes, Wind Storms and Forests.

THE "JOHNNY REB" PAPERS, by an "ex-Confederate" soldier, will be among the rarest contributions to *Scribner's* during the coming year. They are written and illustrated by Mr. Allen C. Redwood, of Baltimore. The first of the series, "Johnny Reb at Play," appears in the November number.

Term, \$4 a year in advance; 35 cents a number.

Subscriptions received by the publishers of this paper, and by all booksellers and postmasters. Persons wishing to subscribe direct with the publishers, should write name, Post-office, County, and State, in full, and send with remittance in check, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to

Scribner & Co., 743 & 745 Broadway, New-York.



## Findings.

PAT QUIGLEY says: "If sleighing becomes very good timber stealing will be very profitable."

THE City Hotel hack has gone into winter quarters, and a fine light bob-sleigh is put on the road between the hotel and the depots.

REV. E. W. Flower, will hold divine service and preach, at Grace (Episcopal) Church on Sunday morning, 15th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

WE notice that Mr. J. O. Doesburg has added a fine new cigar case to his store fixtures, in which he exhibits some of the finest brands of cigars for sale.

MR. L. BARLOW, of Olive, was awarded the contract to build the Port Sheldon bridge, so-called, over Pigeon river, for the sum of \$390, and one-half section of State swamp land.

IN a lawsuit of S. D. Clay vs. C. C. Comstock, to recover wages for services during the late campaign, Mr. Clay received \$49.55 of the \$150 claimed. It is claimed to be no victory for either side.

SLEIGHING has fairly begun in this vicinity. Logs, cordwood, stove wood, etc., are brought in by sleigh. Grain is also coming in a little more lively, and as sleighing improves produce will come in faster.

MR. I. A. Rs. Van Dugteren will give another one of his beautiful Dutch lectures, in which he portrays some features of life in the Netherlands to a nicety, in Hope College Chapel, on Thursday evening next. Further announcements by posters.

FOR an endless variety of toys we refer our citizens to the stock of Mr. L. T. Kanters. The qualities and varieties are too numerous to mention in detail, but any one who wants anything in that line for the little ones will do well to go and inspect this stock before purchasing.

IF possible a series of social meetings will be held under the auspices of the M. E. Church, every other week on Friday evenings, the first of which was held on Friday evening of last week. There was a large attendance, and the reading, singing, refreshments, etc., are highly spoken of and bid fair to become popular.

OUR young folks should not forget that a new and handsome stock of jewelry has just been received by Messrs. Joslin & Breyman, among which they have some very fine new designs. This firm carries a very large stock, and their reputation as trustworthy dealers is well known from St. Joe to Big Rapids. Call and see their Christmas goods.

ON Thursday evening last the installation of officers in the Masonic Lodge took place with all the pomp and solemnity the occasion required, after which they adjourned to the City Hotel, where they refreshed themselves with an oyster supper, they then cleared the capacious dining room and indulged in a dance—and still they all got home early.

FOR a really beautiful and artistic job of painting we refer our readers to the residence of Mr. H. Boone, on Ninth street. The work was done by Messrs. B. & J. Grootenhuys, and the beautiful imitation of walnut, French walnut, and marble are unsurpassed in this city. It is a gratifying sign of the times to see artistic merit enabled to find remuneration in so young a city.

A BOY, eleven years of age, by name of Peter Stegenga, was yesterday sent to the State Reform School, at Lansing, on complaint of petty thieving. This we believe is the first case that goes to the State Reform School from this city, and those of our readers who are not acquainted with that institution will perhaps be pleased to learn that no jail odium surrounds this place, but a regular training school, where they learn the boys to obey and work, and give them an education on the most improved principles, and plans. We recommend this institution to parents who cannot manage their boys.

AMONG the new things in the village of Zeeland we can mention that they will have another saw mill. Mr. G. Vyn will build it and is out with posters offering to purchase all kinds of logs, which will undoubtedly enliven the business of that prosperous village. Other enterprises are spoken of, but are not yet sufficiently certain to bear repeating. On Monday last the village appeared very lively and sleighing was good, the fall of snow at that point was three times as much as in the city of Holland—it measured fully eighteen inches on Monday morning in Zeeland, and we were told that further east, at Vriesland and Drenthe, the snow was still deeper. The hotels were doing a moderate business; Blok, the druggist, still sells as good a cigar as anybody in the county; the grist mill was very busy, the wagon shops and blacksmithshops do a good business, and everybody we met seemed happy and contented.

UNDER the management of Mr. F. H. May the Grand Haven railway shows a gratifying increase of business.

THE Rev. Dr. McLeod of Philadelphia is preaching against the wearing of mourning, which he says is productive of needless melancholy.

MR. HENRY WESTVEER has sold his share in the First ward drug store to Dr. R. A. Schouten, who is now doing the business in his own name.

THERE are now two insane asylums in Michigan controlled by the state and one or two controlled by private corporations; and now there is talk of establishing another at or near Grand Rapids.

FOR once in a lifetime we are enabled to report that the Democratic House of Representatives started to work with a good will. They have already passed three important bills, and seem to be in earnest about their work.

THE last man will have an awfully lonesome time of it. Nobody to dun him or raise his rent; no gas meter to make things lively; no book agents; no life insurance man, and no oldest inhabitant to declare that it's the most remarkable weather we have ever had.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

A FEW weeks ago we had occasion to mention the rare occurrence of shooting two deer in one shot, by Mr. Geo. Harrington, and this week we can mention the repetition of the same thing by Mr. I. Howard, while hunting in the woods north of this city. These shots are the more remarkable as deer are becoming very scarce in this vicinity.

OUR readers will notice the new advertisements of Mr. E. J. Harrington. The tremendous reduction of prices which he offers for the next thirty days, will no doubt enable him to sell a vast amount of ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, etc. The stock is very large and comprises some beautiful goods and great bargains, which must be seen to be appreciated.

A GUELPH (Canada) girls, driving home the cows in the dusk the other evening, perceived some dark objects moving round a shock of corn, and went to see what they were. She immediately found herself attacked by six large raccoons, but fortunately having a short stick, laid about her so valiantly that the coons "made tracks," leaving two dead on the field.

LAST week the Gilchrist brothers sold their saw-mill in Heath to Brouwer & Vos, two Hollanders from Grand Haven, who have begun getting in a stock of logs. The Gilchrists have still some land in the vicinity, but have closed up all business in the county. J. F. Gilchrist is now engaged in farming near Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo county, and John is lumbering in the upper peninsula of the state, fifty miles from any postoffice.—*Allegan Journal.*

A FINE social was held at Scott's Hotel on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of Grace (Episcopal) church. The attendance was large, the oyster supper elegant, the music sweet, and several indulged in a step to the cadence of the music. An effort will be made to subscribe sufficient money to procure a minister for the above mentioned church, and these social gatherings will be had from time to time to promote genuine sociability—something which this town sadly lacks—and thus create a cohesion which is necessary to maintain any young church society.

THIS week we received an order from Messrs. Walsh & Beach to print them another order book for their grain business. As each book contains one thousand orders, and this being their third book, one may imagine somewhat how much grain they purchase. Our farmers can rest assured that they will get as much for their grain in this city as they can in Grand Rapids, and that they can purchase their drugs and medicines, groceries, dry-goods, ready made or custom made clothing, boots and shoes, etc., etc., just as cheap, and in great many instances, cheaper than in Grand Rapids, and we can safely anticipate a good business as soon as sleighing is good.

THE Canadians are already beginning to find fault with royalty. The *Toronto Mail*, a leading Tory organ, protests, in very plain language, against the vice-regal mandate that low dresses should be worn by ladies at a reception held by the Princess, and adds that "the idea of sensible ladies, who did not choose to present themselves in their bare shoulders, being ordered to arm themselves with a doctor's certificate, is too profoundly silly to be funny, and too glaringly insolent to be tolerated." The *Mail* hints that the wearing of low dresses is not in accord with "womanly modesty," and declares that if Lord Lorne's "term of office is to be characterized by tomfoolery, of which the orders concerning drivers in boots and buttons and ladies in low neck dresses are samples, the shorter it is the better." The *Toronto Globe* more mildly protests against low dresses as "unsuited to the climate and the habits of the people."

THE "Old Third" Michigan Infantry Veterans held a re-union last night at Sweet's Hotel in the city of Grand Rapids.

THE twenty-sixth anniversary of the Michigan State Teachers' Association will be held at Lansing, on December 25-27, 1878.

THE death of Jefferson Davis Jr., leaves the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy without a relative bearing the name of Davis.

GALE & Plaff, who were to assume charge of the Kirby house at Grand Haven, have declined to do so, and Ed Keelan remains as manager.—*Gr. Rapids Daily Enquirer.*

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 12th, 1878: Mrs. Henry Woodruff, Geo. H. Piper, Rutgers Westvelt, Pauels Oosterhaven. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE tug Daisy Lee, owned at St. Joseph, by Capt. M. C. Barnes, is hauled out here at Anderson's ship yard and will be rebuilt this winter. The schooner Tri-Color is hauled out at Schols & Baas' yard, and will be rebuilt also.

WE learn that Mr. J. P. Gardner will probably engage in business at Muskegon, Mich., on a larger scale than he has hitherto carried on in the Village of Allegan. Mr. Gardner is a first-class business man, and has our best wishes, and we presume we will hear more of him when he gets fairly started in the wholesale and jobbing business.

IT having become known that Rev. D. Pelt, would feel more inclined to accept the call of Hope Church, if the church was self-sustaining, a subscription list was opened and a sufficient sum was subscribed to send him a second call, which was done this week. It is confidently expected by the knowing ones that he will accept this time.

MR. HERMAN BRINKMAN has bought the undivided half of Rabbits & Kamps' blacksmith business, in the Village of Zeeland, Mr. Kamps retiring. We congratulate the young folks and business men of Zeeland on the accession of so fine a young man to their number, and we hope Mr. Brinkman will be successful in building up a good business.

THE novelties which our business men display in anticipation of a large holiday business is nowhere more visible than in the store of Reidsema. The goods are marked very low, and the opportunities to purchase presents, in the shape of easy chairs, all kinds of furniture, pictures and picture frames and unbounded. Go and see for yourself, and go early to have your pick of the choicest and finest.

SENATOR Blaine has made his speech on southern outrages, in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last, but it must be admitted that the shirt has changed color a little, and was not quite as bloody as before. His main point in the speech was "that the Southerners, by intimidation, etc., had got control of the negro vote and thus controlled a larger representative vote in Congress, pro rata, than their white fellow-citizens of the North."

THE latest dispatches indicate that in the New England and Middle States they experienced a rain storm of 40 hours duration, and of such severity, and entailing so much disaster and damage, that it will take several days to sum it up and to gather up the details. Among the results we read of were, extensive washouts resulting in wrecked trains and loss of life; several valleys in Massachusetts inundated by bursting dams; the destruction of milling and other property unprecedentedly great; Westfield, Mass., almost annihilated by the torrents. The same reports come from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. From Pennsylvania the reports are appalling. From Scranton, Pa. they report enormous damage along the Susquehanna, overflowing its banks and deluging parts of towns and villages.

THE Grand Rapids Times of a recent date has the following: A gentleman who arrived from the north yesterday, reports meeting the genial Dr. J. C. Kennedy, at several places. The Doctor has a very large practice, and is meeting with great success, some of the best and wealthiest families employing him regularly. We can easily believe this, as he is always crowded with business here—in fact, he has to much business for his own good. During his last visit here, a lady came from the southern part of the State to consult him, and another from a long distance east. His rooms at the Rathbun House are always crowded, and it is not an unusual thing to see a dozen people waiting for him in the parlors. In justice to his patrons he should remain here at least a week at each visit. His cures here have given him a wide reputation. The Doctor will visit Holland again on the evening of the 28th, and forenoon of the 29th, at the City Hotel.

ALL kinds of Shingles for sale at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

## FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store. SCHOUTEN & WESTVEER, PROPRIETORS.

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

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars,

Writing Material, Saus,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

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

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

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXpectorant PILLS

AND

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound by Mr. H. Westveer at all hours, day or night. 36-17

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$30 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8-17

## JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

STILL COMING

An Immense Stock of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

SUCH AS

Ladies' and Misses Winter Shawls, Gents' Winter Clothing, Gents' and Boys' entire Suits, including a fine lot of Overcoats, for Men and Boys, Pants and Mittens;

ALSO

A full line of Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys, Rubber Boots, Warm-lined Boots, Etc., Etc.

Call and examine stock and prices.

A SUPERB ARTICLE OF

English Breakfast TEA

And a splendid variety of other Teas.

A large lot of new Bleached and Unbleached

Sheetings, Muslins, etc.,

Sheetings from 1 yard wide to 2½ yards wide.

Ladies hose in endless variety,

cheaper than ever. Call

and See.

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

Call at the Cheap Cash Store of

E. J. Harrington.

## CONSUMPTION CURED!

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

## Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-17.

## A Large and Fine NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

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

CALL AND SEE US.

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

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

## D. B. K. VAN RAALTE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

J. A. GRIFFIN,

Cutter and Tailor,

rooms over E. J. Harrington's

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Cutting and making in first-class Style.

Cleaning and Repairing done promptly and Neatly.

ALSO

Ladies Cloaks Cut and Made to Order.

35-17

## Money! Money!!

Can be made by examining the large new stock of

FURNITURE

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

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

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

Beautiful Live Geese Feathers, Cheap.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Coffins and Caskets always on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

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

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

HOLLAND, May 15, 1878.

## A NEW STORE!

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

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

Ninth & River Streets.

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

Very Low Prices.

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

A complete stock; come and see for yourself.

Remaining Proprietors of the

PHENIX

Planing Mill,

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

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

H. W. VERBEEK & CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 25, 1878.



# A CHRISTMAS ADVENTURE.

BY JOHN A. CONWELL.

"How are you, Bob?"

"How'dy, doctor? Bad night this, for sich as you an' me," was the response.

It was a bad night for doctors and policemen; but Bob, buttoned up to the chin and wearing an oil-skin cape, seemed very well barricaded against the weather in general, and the cold rain of that night in particular, as he leaned against a lamp-post on the corner. Bob was a patrolman on the beat, and part of every night, rain or shine, he was to be found pacing up and down that part of Broadway, or leaning against that corner lamp-post. Bob had but one eye, and it was so near to his thin nose, and was so large, and his head was so wide through the temples, that he looked at first glance as if he had been originally created with but one eye, and that it had been placed in the middle of his face. How that solitary eye could glare! Even in the dark it seemed to shine with a sort of unnatural, phosphorescent glow, and any one who had observed it would seem to feel its influence long after its perambulating owner was out of sight. Aside from that evil-looking and misplaced eye Bob was generally considered a model policeman. Always polite and obliging and ready to accommodate, there was not a man on Broadway, from the Battery to Union Square, who could assist a lady across a crowded thoroughfare with more ease and grace than he. This particular night, which Bob had correctly described as a bad night for him and me, it was sleeting fast, a cold wind swept up from the bay, and I hurried on to my lodgings instead of halting, as I frequently did, to pick a bit of news or gossip from Bob's well-filled repository. It was Christmas eve, 1850, not late, and the street was quite full of people hurrying by under firmly-gripped umbrellas, or with coat-collars turned up and hat-brims turned down, with arms full of packages and faces full of delight. I had made arrangements to leave the city in the 5 o'clock stage in the morning for Westchester county, to eat a Christmas dinner with my sister, as had been my usual custom for years, and had my pockets filled with such purchases as I knew an expectant assemblage of young friends and relatives would look for. When I reached my room I replenished the fire in the grate, threw off my overcoat, and settled down in an easy old-bachelor's chair. I was tired, for during the afternoon I had assisted at a post-mortem examination of a body found in the East river. It was one of those cases of mysterious disappearance that occur occasionally now, but were much more frequent twenty-five years ago. Then it was not an extraordinary occurrence for returned Californians, with fortunes in gold dust, to be traced as far as the clipper docks, but no further. This was evidently a case of that kind. The dress and appearance were those of a returned miner, and on the body was found a part of a buckskin, money-belt, profusely ornamented with bead-work, such as were made by the Indians of the Pacific coast. The design of the ornamentation on this belt was so unique that I desired to secure the missing portion, but it was nowhere to be found. I had been glancing over a report of the case in an evening paper, and had finally dropped to sleep, when I was startled from my slumbers by the loud ringing of my night-bell. I quickly aroused myself, and called down the speaking-tube to know what was wanted.

"Man hurt. Come down right off, n' bring your tools," was the response. Putting on my overcoat and a heavy fur cap, I slipped a small case of medicines in my pocket, took a case of instruments, or "tools," under my arm and hurried down stairs. As I unlocked the door and stepped out the clock in the City Hall tower struck 12. I was surprised that my nap had been so long. The wind had risen to a perfect gale; the streets were slippery with ice, for the rain froze as it fell, and the mingled sleet and rain that were falling now struck the unprotected face like needle-prickings. My door opened into a small vestibule, not more than eighteen inches deep and but little wider than the door. I had but fairly stepped out into this vestibule when a blanket or shawl was thrown over my head and a pair of powerful hands seized each one of my arms. The act was so unexpected that I threw up my arms involuntarily and dropped the case of instruments, which clattered down the stone steps to the pavement.

"Pick up that kit o' tools, Bill, an' lug it along," said one of the men.

I tried to throw the fellow away from my arms and call for help, but the shawl muffled the sound of my voice, and the men held my arms as if in a vise.

"Don't worrit yerself. Nobody's goin' to hurt ye, but yer not to know where yer goin' to," said a gruff voice from one of the men at my side.

As I still inclined to be somewhat obstinate, a stout fellow pushed at my back, and the slippery condition of the sidewalks enabled him to succeed, evidently to his satisfaction, to judge by his chuckling from time to time.

"Stop that noise, Bill; d'ye want the cops down on us?" said the leader. I was hurried rapidly along until we reached the first street above my office. We turned down toward East river, and then I was rapidly spun around three or four times in the street and suddenly hurried along, for the purpose of confusing my ideas of locality and to prevent my retaining any recollection of the route over which I was being taken when it was I longed for a few

moments of my friend Bob's time, with his glaring eye and his locust club. After proceeding a square or two further we halted, and I was placed in a sort of sedan chair. This was quickly swung upon the shoulders of either two or four men, I could not tell which, and rapidly carried along.

"Hello! what you got there?" I heard some one call.

"Only a one-legged chap 'at's got too much Christmas to walk on crutches sich a shippy night as this," was the astonishing answer.

"We're takin' him home to his ma," continued the case-carrier.

Thinking that help was near, I made an effort to shout, but the fellow who was behind put his hands over my face, pressing the shawl into my mouth so as to effectually drown all sounds. This operation also closed up my nostrils, so that I was compelled to struggle for air, causing my captors to stop a moment. The shawl was removed, and my fur cap was pulled down over my eyes, and a woolen comforter, that one of the fellows had probably been wearing for a month, was knotted and placed in my mouth and tied behind my head. For an instant, while they were removing the shawl, I got a glimpse of our locality. We were in a narrow alley or court, and we seemed to continue in such places most of the time. This I could determine from the echoes of the footfalls of the men against the high walls. These echoes varied in tone as we traversed narrow alley-ways and passages or shot hurriedly across a street. It seemed to me that we had been traveling for hours, but in reality only about forty-five minutes, when I discovered from the sound of the chair-bearers' feet on a wooden floor that we had entered a building. The door must have been left standing open, as there was no halt for the purpose of turning any lock or knob. Shortly after entering the house, we began to ascend a stairway. The chair in which I was carried was suspended on pivots, in some way as it did not vary from its horizontal position while making the ascent. We went up four flights of stairs, which brought us to a door in the fifth story. This was opened after a little delay, and a hurried inquiry and response between some person in the room and those who had brought me there, and we entered the room. The chair in which I sat was placed on the floor, and the door through which we had come fastened with a wooden bar. The door and fastenings were the first things I observed after the cap was removed from my eyes. I was assisted out of the chair, for the cramped position and the cold, to say nothing of the fright, seemed to have stiffened me up. Upon looking around, I found that there were five men in the room, all wearing black cambric or silk masks over their faces. There was also a woman, with a sun-bonnet tightly tied under her chin. The room was not large—probably twelve or fourteen feet square—with a low ceiling, and two small windows, heavily curtained with old sacks. There was no carpet on the floor, no fire in the room, and no chairs. There was a low, wide trundle-bed, scantily supplied with clothing, in one corner of the room, and in the center stood a table, with benches along two sides of it. This seemed to be a kind of lounging and eating apartment. On the other side of the room, opposite the windows, a door opened into another room. This latter room was about the same size as the other, and had but one door, the one just mentioned, and no windows. Its source of light was a skylight in the roof, which seemed to be but a few inches above the ceiling. There was an old cooking stove in the corner with a lively fire in it, a half dozen chairs, and a barrel of water that was replenished through a small tin spout that came down from above, and probably led the water directly from the gutter on the roof. Near the stove, on a low bedstead similar to the one in the other room, lay the missing part of the beaded buckskin belt I had sought for at the Coroner's office. I began to realize now where I was and among whom.

"There's the man, doc. Been shot in a row. Fetch 'im out all right 'thout askin' any questions an' it'll be a mighty good night's job fur ye," said the same gruff voice I had heard before.

"An' if ye don't fetch 'im through it'll be the worst night's job y'e've done," added another fellow.

During all this time the men remained masked. The woman kept her face averted, and hid in the depths of her sun-bonnet, and busied herself about the stove. I stepped up to the side of the patient, who was groaning with pain. The men all followed and ranged themselves around the bed. It was evident that they thought him seriously hurt, at least. The injured man was a rough-looking customer, dark, bearded, large framed, with a scar on his forehead in the shape of a letter V, as if a piece of skin about an inch wide at the top had been stripped down from the roots of the hair to the nose and then replaced. His eyes were closed, except a spasmodic opening every few moments for an instant. He seemed to be suffering intensely. After baring his bosom and shaving away the matted hair that concealed it, I found a pistol or gun-shot wound in the chest on the right side, between the fourth and fifth ribs. He was bleeding internally, and the wound was of such a nature that I saw, after a very brief examination, that there was no hope for him, and so informed his fellows.

"Don't want no shenanigan now, doc. If that chap's life kin be saved, you're here to save it; an' damme if it won't be a sorry day fur ye, doc., if ye let it flicker out jest because ye don't think it's worth savin'," said a surly voice at my side.

I perceived that they were half inclined to fear that I might let their fellow die as a good riddance of bad rubbish. I protested that no human skill could save the man's life; that his death was but a question of time, and a short time at that, and desired them to take me out of the house as I could be of no service. I started toward the door.

"No, you don't go back now," said the leader, stepping between me and the door.

"You kin ease 'im off a little, anyhow, can't ye, doc.?" inquired one whose voice seemed a little tenderer than those of the others. The inquiry came from beneath the sun-bonnet.

"Not much." I responded, for in those days chloroform and hypodermic injections were unknown. I gave the wounded man some morphine, and took my seat on a stool that stood between the bed and the stove. The five men had withdrawn to the other room, but were in full view through the open door. They were in earnest conversation in low tones. I was watching them closely, for I did not exactly fancy the way things were drifting, when the mask accidentally dropped from the face of one of the men. If the wounded man had sprung from his bed and danced a horn-pipe on 'top of the stove, I should not have been more astounded than I was at that moment. The falling of the mask disclosed the features of Bob, the policeman. His one eye never glared more fiercely. I involuntarily started to my feet and took a step toward him, with the intention of claiming his protection.

"Stay where you are," was his gruff command, and he gave the door a vicious kick that partially closed it. I didn't like the idea of being commanded to remain in that little room—and by Bob, too. It was incomprehensible.

The rain and sleet pattered and beat on the skylight overhead, the water noisily trickled down the little tin spout into the barrel, and a pot in which the woman was boiling something like soup bubbled over on the stove. I took my seat again on the stool and watched the stream hiss from the boiling pot. Under the influence of the opiate the injured ruffian breathed easier. The lid on the pot had a small triangular piece broken out of the edge, making an opening about as large as a silver quarter. The steam spouted from this opening in fitful jets. It seems strange now that I should at such a time and place have noticed such trivial things. The door between the rooms swung slightly open, and stood slightly ajar without attracting the notice of the men who were talking earnestly but not loudly.

"He's seen me, knows who I am, an' damme if he sh'll git out o' here alive," were the first words I heard. They startled me.

"What! go back onto my beat an' let that calomel cuss loose to have me sent up? Not while there's water enough in East river to sink 'im in," he continued.

"Dead men don't never tell no tales," remarked another, with a chuckle.

"One of us has got to git," continued the policeman, "an' it ain't me. I ain't goin' to lose my place for him," and he pointed over his shoulder with his thumb toward me. "An' I expect all you fellers to stand by me as I have stood by you our twenty year. This feller's got to be anchored 'tween now an' mornin'!"

I had seen dead bodies, with heavy weights fastened to them, fished from the river more than once, and I knew what "anchored" meant. I trembled from head to foot, and the perspiration started from every pore. I do not think that ordinarily I am a coward, but here I was with five desperate men in the next room—men who had undoubtedly committed a murder within the past forty-eight hours, and who thought as little of taking a human life as of snuffing out a candle—discussing my death, and some of them urging it. There was no visible means of escape except the skylight, and that was beyond my reach. I had no arms; even my case of surgical instruments, except a probe I had been using on the wounded man, was in the other room. But, even if armed, what could I do against such odds, shut up in two small rooms? Nothing, except sell my life a little more dearly.

The pot boiled and bubbled, and I continued to stare at the escaping steam as it came out in little puffs from the triangular hole in the lid. I inhaled the aroma from the stew. I remember there were onions in it. One of the uppermost thoughts in my mind was that I would not be able to eat my Christmas dinner in the country the next day.

"All in favor of stoppin' his wind an' all trouble with it, say aye!"

Great heavens! was it possible that my life was hanging upon the vote of these cut-throats, and I powerless to prevent it?

"I vote aye!" said the gruff-voiced fellow.

"Aye!" said another.

"If yer fellers wants yer supper, better eat it now. Things has been bilin' h'yer long enough," broke in the woman, who all this time had busied herself about the stove and seemed to know little, and care less, about what was transpiring in the other room.

"Let's fill our innards an' finish the vote afterward," was the response to this. The woman now stepped into the other room to arrange the table around which the men sat. My pocket-case of medicines lay on the bed, and I mechanically took it up. A thought, an intuition, an inspiration—call it what you will—flashed through my mind. It was executed as quickly as conceived. Opening the case, I selected the vial I wanted, not a large-sized one, my hands trembling so violently that I

could scarcely use them, pulled the cork with my teeth and emptied the vial through the hole in the pot-lid into the boiling contents. I was placing the case in my pocket when the woman re-entered the room, leaving the door wide open behind her. The fellows had their pistols lying on the table—large, old-fashioned, single-barreled pistols, for there were no revolvers in those days. I arose from my seat. In an instant two of the pistols were leveled at me, with the exclamation:

"Set down there. Don't move till yer told to, or I'll let daylight into ye."

I resumed my seat, of course. The woman took the pot from the stove, poured the contents into a large bowl and set it on the table. She then brought out some yellow earthenware dishes, and, setting one before each of the men, filled it from the big bowl in the center. They huddled over their dishes and ate like so many hogs. The woman now for the first time shoved her bonnet back from her face and leered at me out of a pair of eyes that couldn't have had more devil in them if they had belonged to Satan himself. She seated herself on a box near the door with a dish of the soup in her lap, to which she gave her whole attention. Nothing was heard but the combined patter of the rain and sleet on the skylight overhead and the spoons. I began to grow nervous. It seemed impossible for me to sit still. One after another of the men emptied his dish and filled his pipe. How the moments did drag!

"Now let's go on with the votin' an'—suffin mighty curious 'bout this to-backer; kind o' makes me sort o' sick," said one.

"Bob, gimme a pull at yer wicker; I've got an all-fired hot pain in"—his words were cut off by another breaking in with:

"By jeeminy! fetch in the doctor; I'm burnin' up!"

A few moments more and the five men were writhing on the floor, and the woman was swaying to and fro on the box, with her hands clasped over her stomach. I arose to my feet. They did not notice me now; they were in other business. I stepped over the prostrate bodies of the men, unbarred the door that led into the hall, and started down stairs. I had gone down two flights, when I heard some one coming up. I ran to a window in the end of the hall and threw up the sash. I could not see the ground, and the cold rain beat in my face. A large tin spout ran down the wall close by the window. The footsteps on the stairway sounded nearer and nearer. I would rather trust the spout than those who were coming. I stepped up into the window, clasped the spout with my hands and knees, shut my eyes, held my breath, and trusted the rest to Providence. I reached the ground, cut and scratched and with torn clothes, but no bones broken. Where I was, excepting that I was on the ground, I had no idea. The ground was slippery, and I groped along the wall until I came to a narrow passage-way or alley covered over, but leading to a street, as I could see a street lamp in the distance. I hurried along as rapidly as I could, arousing a colony of noisy dogs on the way, until I reached the street, and then I ran—yes, ran—to get as far away from the accursed place as I could, and as quickly as possible. Not a solitary policeman was to be seen. It seems as if they never are when wanted. I could not recognize any landmarks, and turned a half dozen corners and ran along as many streets before reaching one that I recognized. I finally found myself on Broadway, at least two miles from home. Hurrying along, I reached my room as the clock struck 4. Bob wasn't on watch this time. I notified the Police Captain at the station house, and left in the stage an hour later for the country. When I returned to the city I learned that the police had discovered the locality from my description of the place, and found nothing but the corpse of the wounded man. What became of the others was never positively ascertained, though it was reported that they had recovered from the dose, and, after concealing themselves for a short time, finally sailed for Chili, and were lost off Cape Horn.

## The Brooklyn Bridge.

There seems likely to be a halt in the work of completing the great suspension bridge over the East river, to connect the cities of New York and Brooklyn. By an act of the Legislature the two cities were to contribute a maximum sum of \$8,000,000 for building the bridge. This, or at least New York's share of it, has been paid and expended, and yet the work is far from complete. Application having been made to the city of New York for more money, the Comptroller refused to give it. Application was then made to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel him to pay \$1,000,000 to the Bridge Company; but Judge Barrett has denied the application, on the ground that the city has already paid all she is authorized to contribute toward the completion of the work. Probably the matter will come before the Legislature next winter, and some way will be found to enable the city to go on. There has always been much opposition to the bridge, especially by the shipping interests, which use the river; but, having been carried so far forward, and at such an enormous expense, it is unlikely that it will be suffered to remain in its present stage long. It is just in that condition where all the disadvantages are endured and none of the advantages enjoyed.

In a work on poultry it is stated that it is quite a mistake to regard the putting metal spurs on gamecocks' feet as aggravating the cruelty, inasmuch as it most decidedly shortens the agony.

## To Our Readers!

The attention of all our readers is called to the attractive advertisement of J. L. Patton & Co., 47 Barclay Street, New York, who generously offer to send a beautiful Chromo Mottos, 6x17 inches in size, to all who send 25 cents for a three months' subscription to their new illustrated magazine.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture on "The wastes and burdens of society," claims "man's natural life to be 80 years, and, as the average life is but 33 years, there must be a waste of 47 years." There is much of truth in this statement. If a man be unfortunate in business, it is attributed to the violation of some commercial law. Now, if a person be taken off in the prime of life, ought it not to be attributed to the violation of some physiological law? If people only knew better, they would live better and longer; but how can they profit by that which they know not of? The only popular work that meets this great want is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. In it the great problems of disease and health are fully discussed. The work contains over 400 pages and 250 colored plates and woodcuts. Price \$1.50 (post-paid). Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

God has given us medicine to cure ourselves when sick, but the knowledge of their combinations is a mystery to most of us. That dreaded of all diseases, Heart disease, has defied nearly all remedies, but we are happy to be able to inform you that in Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR you have a certain cure. Thousands of bottles have been sold, and people are ready to testify to its beneficial results. There are some really wonderful cases of recovery from what seemed immediate death, and they have gladly given these testimonials, hoping they might be the means of benefiting others.

Among the many forms of Heart disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing a list of testimonials of cures, etc.

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

PUBLISHED TESTIMONY establishes the fact that SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP is a sterling remedy for scrofulous and all similar disorders of a formidable type. Also that it cures white swelling, carbuncles, eruptive maladies of all kinds, gout and rheumatism. It moreover promotes a secretion and flow of healthy bile and directs it into the proper channels. The deplorable ailments produced by mercury are also remedied by it. Druggists sell it.

If you want the best fruit and flower paper, send one dollar to the *Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener*, Rochester, N. Y., now, for 1879, and you get last three months of 1878 or a beautiful fruit or flower chromo, 13 by 16 inches, free. Specimens free. Liberal terms to club-agents.

THE exposure of the utter worthlessness of the large packs of horse and cattle powders has saved our people a vast sum. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure, and these are Sheridan's. Don't throw away your money.

WE beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Horace Waters & Sons, of New York city. They are offering special inducements for the holidays. Their pianos and organs cannot be excelled for purity of tone and elasticity of touch. Catalogues and prices will be mailed free on application.

FOR an irritated throat, cough or cold, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. 25 cts. a box.

AN Eastern paper says: "Every man who goes into the lumber woods this winter should take with him a supply of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment and Parsons' Purgative Pills. This little precaution may save months of labor and much suffering."

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

## CHEW

The Celebrated

"MATCHLESS"

Wood Tag Plug

TOBACCO.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,

New York, Boston and Chicago.

WE confidently refer our readers to the card of Dr. C. R. Sykes, in our issue of week before last. Dr. Sykes is an old resident of Chicago, a regular graduate, honest, honorable and responsible, and as a physician takes first rank in his chosen specialty of catarrh and its complications.

NOT lowest priced, poorest and dearest; but highest priced, best and cheapest; this is what is claimed for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

TO CLEANSE and whiten the teeth, to sweeten the breath, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HON. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor of Rochester, was radically cured of Bright's Disease by CRAIG'S Kidney Cure. Depot, 42 University Place, N. Y.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Farmers, Families and Others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramp, Colic and Spasmodics, taken internally (it is perfectly harmless; see each accompanying each bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Cuts, Burns, Swellings, Bruises, Mosquito Bites, Old Sores, Pains in Limbs, Back and Chest. The VENETIAN LINIMENT was introduced in 1847, and none who have used it but continue to do so, many stating it was Ten Dollars a Bottle they would not be without it. Thousands of Certificates can be seen at the Depot, speaking of its wonderful curative properties. Sold by the Druggists at 40 cts. Depot, 42 Murray street, New York.

## WASTING DISEASES,

SUCH AS Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Chronic Constipation, Chronic Diarrhoea, Hypocritism, or loss of NERVOUS POWER.

Are positively and speedily cured by

Fellows' Compound SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

It will displace or wash out tubercular matter, and thus cure Consumption. By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, over-exertion or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming cases.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epilepsy, the Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle, Six for \$7.50.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. N. Harris & Co., Western Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 BEST selling articles in the world, one sample free. Address Jay Brown, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN Earn \$40 to \$100 a month. Every graduate guaranteed a paying situation. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Jacksonville, Fla.



**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,**  
please say you saw the advertisement  
in this paper.



## Farmers' Column.

The vineyardists of southern California are discouraged, and many are proposing to cut up their vines, because they can only realize \$5 a ton for their grapes.

### What an Egg consists of.

The component parts of an egg are as follows: Fifty-five parts are carbon, sixteen nitrogen, seven hydrogen, and the remaining twenty-two are oxygen, phosphorus and sulphur.—*Poultry Journal.*

RECENTLY, near the village of Blyth, Canada, an elm was felled which measured eight feet in diameter at the butt, and over six feet at sixty feet from the root. The chopper took two hours and a half to fell the monster.

### Keeping Fish a long time.

It often happens that a amateur fishermen in this country catch a great many more fish than they need for present use. Such may be glad to know the following easy method of preserving them, recommended by a high scientific authority, M. d'Amelis: "The flesh, raw or boiled, and cut in slices (if the promptest results are desired), is placed in a bath formed of ordinary water and citric acid, in quantity sufficient to make it strongly acid. After two or three hours the piece is removed and subject to moderate artificial heat, or left in the open air till dry (the former takes about one hour, the latter five or six). The flesh can now be kept for years in any place. To restore its flexibility all that is needed is to keep it three or four days in fresh water. Entire fish may be preserved in this way after removal of intestines."

Forty years experience with the Hessian Fly—When to sow wheat for safety.

BY F. P. BOOT, SWEDEN, N. Y.

Professor A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, writing in the *Tribune* on the work of the Hessian fly, recommends the sowing, about the 15th of September, of a narrow strip around the field to be devoted to wheat, in which strip he says the fly will lay its eggs and exhaust its capacity for harm, as, though present, it will have no more eggs to deposit later in the season. Then the Professor advises ploughing up this strip deeply on the 20th of the month, and sowing it and the rest of the field to wheat. If it is true that the fly has the capacity to deposit eggs on the 1st of September when the wheat is sown at that date, or withhold the same until the 20th of the month when wheat is not sown till that time, there may be soundness in his theory, but he does not tell us how he knows this to be a truth; he only says it seems to be so. To me it seems far more probable that the Hessian fly, like other insects, will continue to propagate in its proper season during the period of its natural existence. If the fly can deposit in wheat sown on the 20th of September and also on the 1st, I must believe, in absence of proof, that it would continue to propagate during the period between those dates. If this be correct, and there is no damage done to the wheat sown on the 20th, we must assign some other cause than that of the incapacity of the fly. We know from observation that the fly has done injury to wheat sown as late as the 20th of September, but we also know that it is a very rare occurrence—here in Western New-York it is just as rare as the season is that brings no frost till into October, which does not happen once in a decade.

I know, from my own experience of more than forty years as a wheat grower, that the fly has not injured wheat as often as once in ten years when sown as late as the 10th of September, for frost usually comes as early as the 15th, or before wheat sown on the 10th will show above ground, which destroys the insect. Professor Cook seems to assume that the fly that will deposit its ova September 1st, will be alive on the 20th, which is not the fact in the ordinary season. The first sharp frosts destroy all flies that do not find protection under cover, and the Hessian fly, being a field fly only, it is reasonable to believe is swept off by the first frosts; long experience has convinced me that such is the fact. I well remember a season many years ago, when I began sowing about September 1st, and had sown thirty acres up to the 10th of the month; all of this wheat was destroyed, and a part of it was ploughed up in the Spring and sown to other crops, and a part was left untouched, but there was not more than one stalk on six feet of ground. I kept on seeding day after day till 100 acres were sown. All of that sown after September 10th, was uninjured by the fly, and produced a full crop. I could quote other similar cases that have come under my observation, where two or three days difference in the time of sowing made the difference of a crop destroyed and a crop uninjured by the fly. Evidence of this kind, drawn from personal experience, convinces me that the flies in Autumn need never be feared after a sharp frost; but I must be permitted to doubt that any means of strategy can help us, in the absence of frost, to evade their work when they are numerous and the weather is warm and favorable to insect life.

(To be Continued)

## NEW FIRM!!

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

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

River Street,

We have just received a large new stock of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Flour & Feed.

Etc., Etc.

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

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

HOLLAND, Aug. 17, 1878.

P. WEIRICH'S

Celebrated Lager Beer

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Henry Weirich

No. 104 Monroe Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The finest Saloon in the City.

A Choice Stock of Cigars and Liquors.

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

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SUGAR SAND

Pulverized Sugar and Candied Citron can be had at the GROCERY of

P. BOOT, Jr.

Together with a nice line of Coffees, Teas, Spices, Candies, Tobaccos and Cigars.

Also, an assortment of CHEAP TOYS for the

HOLIDAYS,

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Store on River St. opposite Meyer & Co's Furniture Store. 42-3m

### Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Albert B. Tucker and Mary E. P. Tucker, his wife, to Anson H. Platt (in said mortgage called A. H. Platt) dated the first day of January, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1868, at eight o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber O of mortgages, on pages 223, 224 and 225, by which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative; which mortgage was duly assigned by the said Anson H. Platt to Louisiana P. Middleton, now Louisiana P. Platt (in said assignment called L. P. Middleton) by a deed of assignment, dated the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1870, and recorded in the Register's office aforesaid, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber No. 8 of mortgages, on page 587; and which mortgage was duly assigned by the said Louisiana P. Platt to Robert W. Duncan by her deed of assignment, dated the fifth day of January, A. D. 1877, and recorded in the Register's office aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of September, 1878, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber No. 4, Assignment of Mortgages, on page 418; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three thousand two hundred and four dollars and forty-nine cents, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: All of the following described lands lying in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section five in township five north of range fifteen west, containing forty acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General, and also the north-west quarter of section eight in township five north of range fifteen west, containing forty acres, being the same more or less, according to Government Survey; and also the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section eight in township five north of range fifteen west, containing forty acres, according to the return of said Surveyor General, and also the south-half of the north-west quarter and east half of the south-west quarter of section eight in township five north of range fifteen west, containing one hundred and sixty acres, according to the return of the Surveyor General aforesaid; together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Monday the sixteenth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, September twentieth, A. D. 1878.

ROBERT W. DUNCAN, Assignee of Mortgage. 32-13w

### BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1878.

## RADEKE & SON,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco

—And all kinds of—

Smokers' Fancy Articles.

—ALSO—

Wholesale agent for Ph. Best

Brewing Co's celebrated

Lager Beer.

Fair dealing can always be relied upon.

Warehouse & Office on WASHINGTON STREET.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

5-1f

### MORTGAGE SALE.

ON the twenty-fifth day of March, A. D. 1870, Melissa N. Adams, of Irving, Barry County, State of Michigan, executed, acknowledged and delivered under her hand and seal, to Edward L. Garlick, of Olive, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, a certain indenture of mortgage upon the following piece or parcel of land, situated and being in the Township of Olive, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to-wit: the north-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eight, town six north, of range fifteen west, containing forty acres of land, according to the government survey be the same more or less, which said indenture of mortgage together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereto attached was on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1870, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, in Liber U of mortgages, on page 346. Said indenture of mortgage was on the third day of November, A. D. 1875, duly assigned, acknowledged and delivered by an assignment in writing, endorsed upon said indenture of mortgage, by the said Edward L. Garlick to Henry Snook, of Olive, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, which said assignment together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereof, of said assignment of mortgage, was on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock M., duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber No. 8 of mortgages, on page 606. Said indenture of mortgage was on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, duly assigned, acknowledged and delivered by an instrument in writing by the said Henry Snook to Edward J. Harrington, of the city of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, which said assignment of mortgage together with the certificate of acknowledgment thereof was on the fifteenth day of October, A. D. 1878, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4 of mortgages on page 418. Default having been made in the conditions of payment of said mortgage, Notice is hereby given, that under the power of sale contained in said indenture of mortgage, on Tuesday, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the said indenture of mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the said described mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the amount now due and payable on said mortgage, both principal and interest, together with the costs of this notice, and the legal costs of foreclosure and sale, to the highest bidder at public auction or vendue, at the front door of the Court House, of the County of Ottawa, in the city of Grand Haven, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, the amount claimed to be now due and payable at the date of this notice on said indenture of mortgage for principal and interest, is two hundred and forty dollars and twelve cents (\$240.12).

Dated, HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 24th, A. D. 1878. EDWARD J. HARRINGTON, Assignee of Mortgage. 37-13w

### BANKING.

JACOB VAN PUTTEN

BANKER,

HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.

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

9-17 JACOB VAN PUTTEN.

### Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John Ahearn to Ezekiel Jewett, dated the fifth day of October, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the fifth day of October, A. D. 1868, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber K of mortgages on page 565, by which the power to sell in said mortgage has become operative; on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of one thousand and sixty-two dollars and thirty-six cents, and also the further sum of ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents claimed to be due at the date hereof, and a lien on the mortgaged premises pursuant to statute, for taxes paid by said mortgagee on said premises, including interest and charges on said taxes, and also an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage; and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given that by virtue of said power of sale and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: all the following described lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the south half of the south-east quarter of section nine in township eight north, of range fourteen west, containing fifty acres be the same more or less, according to Government Survey, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on Monday, the Twentieth day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs, including said attorney fee, and also the sum due for said taxes paid with the interest and charges thereon.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, October twenty-fifth, A. D. 1878. EZEKIEL JEWETT, Mortgagee. R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney for Mortgage. 37-13w

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

## Land for Sale!

I WILL sell 80 acres of unimproved land in the town of Heath, Allegan Co., Mich., one mile south-east from Hamilton. A portion of the soil is sandy, part clay, the balance a good hay marsh. All easily cleared. Enough pine and oak still on the land for building purposes. Well watered by a Spring Creek. Price, \$8 per acre. For further particulars call on or address

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Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a consequence on Self-Abuse; as Loss of memory, Un-After Taking.

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

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by address ing

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An Ideal Children's Magazine.

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

W. BUTKAU, J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

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I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms.

Inquire of MANLY D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, Holland, Mich.

1878. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

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

A Full line of Winter Cloaks and Shawls.

The largest and finest variety of Worsteds Goods.

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(Near the Allegan Depot.)

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TABLETS, HEADSTONES

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

All Work Warranted and

Prices Low.

Give me a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., October 4, 1877.

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CURES CURES

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Large sample package sent free on receipt of 15 cents, to pay postage and mailing. Agents wanted. Address J. P. Mountain, Udensburg, N. Y.

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The best Oysters and Finest

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