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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 46.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 306.

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, (nonparel), 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 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 " "	7 00	12 00	15 00
5 " "	8 00	14 00	18 00
6 " "	9 00	16 00	20 00
7 " "	10 00	18 00	22 00
8 " "	11 00	20 00	24 00
9 " "	12 00	22 00	26 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.

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1877.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
" "	9.35 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10.45 a. m.	5.20 a. m.
" "	9.30 p. m.	3.35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.05 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
" "	5.10 " "	*11.00 a. m.
" "	3.35 p. m.	9.45 " "
" "	4.45 " "	" "

* 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.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4	No. 3	No. 1
8 00	12 15	1 45
7 55	11 41	1 40
7 15	11 38	2 35
6 30	11 07	2 35
5 55	10 40	3 35
5 07	10 18	3 55
3 55	9 30	4 45

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, F. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11, River street.

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

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor, River street.

Bakeries.

PESSINK, G. J. A., Proprietor of City Bakery; Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, 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.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T., Dealer in Books, Stationery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

GRED, M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Ralte.

FERGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, up stairs next door to Post Office.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

VAN PUTTEN, W., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

Groceries.

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

General Dealers.

THE ROLLER, D., Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc.; Notary Public and conveyancer; office and store, cor. 9th and Market street.

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

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hardware; cor. Eighth and River street.

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Liquor Dealers.

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

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.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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.

Manufacturers, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

ROOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Common Council Rooms, Van Landegends block, Eighth street.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, *City Drug Store*, 5th street.

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photographer.

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

Saddlery.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, N. G.

N. W. BAER, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7 1/2 o'clock, sharp.

O. BREYMAN, Sec'y.

A Splendid assortment of all kinds of Sugar Toys for the Holidays, just received and will be sold for cash, at

G. J. A. PESSINK.

We have in stock the best Live Geese Feathers, and sell Eastern Salt at \$1.50 per barrel.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	35	@	40
Beans, bushel	2 00	@	18
Butter, lb.	16	@	16
Clover seed, lb.	10	@	15
Eggs, dozen	8 00	@	1 00
Honey, lb.	40	@	40
Hay, ton	1 00	@	40
Onions, bushel	1 00	@	40
Potatoes, bushel	1 00	@	40
Timothy Seed, bushel	1 00	@	40
Wool, lb.	1 00	@	40

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00	@	40
" " beech, dry	2 50	@	40
" " green	2 25	@	40
Hemlock Bark	4 00	@	40
Staves, white oak	10 00	@	40
Staves, white oak	12 00	@	40
Heading bolts, soft wood	2 54	@	40
Heading bolts, hardwood	2 75	@	40
Stave bolts, softwood	2 25	@	40
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 00	@	40
Railroad ties	12	@	40
Shingles, A. M.	2 00	@	40

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 10	@	40
Corn, yellow bushel	42	@	40
Oats, bushel	30	@	40
Buckwheat, bushel	65	@	40
Barley, 100 lb.	1 15	@	40
Feed, 100 lb.	20 00	@	40
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10	@	40
Widdling, 100 lb.	1 15	@	40
Flour, 100 lb.	3 15	@	40
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00	@	40

Meats, Etc.

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

Special Notices.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

L. E. BEST, M. D.

OVERYSEL, Sept. 23, 1877.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints, these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle, 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth street, and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich.

HACKMETACK, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Try our new supply of fresh Crackers, an assortment never before introduced in this city, at 8 cents per pound; and after you got your crackers then try our Oysters as to quality as well as quantity.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

We make candles to order in every conceivable shape, in any quantity, or quality you may order. Come and suit yourself, we deal in candles as cheap as any one, and one trial will tell you all about it, at 43—

G. J. A. PESSINK.

A trip to the Upper Peninsula with the Michigan Legislature.

BY REV. ABEL T. STEWART, D. D.

MR. EDITOR:—While with many of the Brethren in the Ministry your correspondent has usually been able during the warm season to rest for a few days in shady places, or bathe in the invigorating waters of the ocean, it seemed best for him this year to seek the cooler climate of Lake Superior. With Prof. Scott, who like myself, was an invited guest of the Michigan Legislature for an excursion to the Upper Peninsula, we left Holland about 20th of August, and on the 21st took the cars at Chicago on the Chi. & N. W. Railway. In less than three hours we were at Milwaukee, the first city of Wisconsin, not in beauty, but in size and business. One half of its population of 100,000 people consists of Germans, and I need scarcely remark to your readers that larger there is chief. Over all the states of Wisconsin and Michigan at least, Milwaukee beer like Orange County butter in the Empire State, sells at a premium. After resting two or three hours we continued our journey, reaching Green Bay at eleven in the evening. The night was dark and rainy and no one of the party, consisting

of about 70 members and their wives and daughters, numbering some 70 more, with over 40 invited guests, or 180 in all, seemed to have any personal knowledge of the place. But one-half of the company were provided with sleeping accommodations in the cars, and the other half in carriages or on foot succeeded in getting to some house for lodging by midnight. The morning light revealed to us this city of early historic note, and an inquiring walk about it impressed us with its former importance. It includes Fort Howard on the north side of the water and numbers about six thousand people. It lies at the northern extremity of Green Bay, into which as a western harbor of Lake Michigan all the shipping of the latter may be strewn; but the other towns that during the last twenty years have sprung up along the Bay, and the Northwestern railway passing by with its mighty freights, have greatly reduced its trade. It is now losing and will probably never again regain the rank and importance that attached to it when it stood foremost as a trading town in the great line of travel and traffic to and from the Northwest.

The next day we reached Menominee, on the river of the same name, which forms the boundary in the region from East to West between the States of Wisconsin and Michigan. At its mouth are ten sawmills, which receive their logs from the country lying along the stream, and as far up as one hundred and fifty miles. Their capacity, as it is called, for one day's sawing is two hundred millions of feet. These great mills, built with every modern improvement, have continued to run through all the hard times, and furnished labor on good terms to hundreds of employees. Among the men who are famous in this business are the three Stephenson Brothers. The oldest came here about 25 years ago with no means but his natural gifts and powers, and began his fortune as a daily chopper in the forest. Faithful, experienced, and practical, he was invited into the firm which for years has been known as the house of Kirby & Stephenson. The town containing 1500 people, a good schoolhouse and two or three neat churches, is entirely dependent upon and supported by the lumbering interest. Mr. B. M. Stephenson, a younger brother, a member of the Legislature, and a whole-souled fellow, gave the party one of the finest dinners we ever sat down to. His influence was sufficient to call in the ladies of the place to wait upon the guests and lay under willing tribute every citizen having a team to favor them with a ride.

At this little unpretentious town, we listened to an address of welcome from a Mr. J. B. Brown, Esq., which was sensible throughout and expressed in an unusually neat and choice language. The governor suitably responded. Amid the social interchanges of the day we were enabled to see and become more acquainted with the members of the Legislature. We soon found that they had been mainly chosen from the trading, manufacturing and farming classes, that while a few and very few of them were of the lighter sort, very many of them were men of solid judgment, temperate, moral, worthy men. Holland we found was known to some of them, and kind inquiries were made concerning our representative, D. B. K. Van Ralte. He is evidently held in esteem by the men who represent our State at Lansing.

A few miles before reaching Menominee we stopped to look at the ruins of Pansaukee, which your readers will remember, was destroyed a few weeks ago by a tornado. It consisted of a dozen small houses and a good brick hotel, built a few years ago as a speculation. All the buildings were torn to pieces and given to the winds.

A few miles further north we saw the town of Peshigo, that in the fires of October, 1871, was so fearfully visited. We saw where the mill factory stood in which so many of the people in their fright unfortunately sought shelter, and the river into which a few of those who plunged were saved. Back of the town to the southwest was pointed out the region of the sugar bush out of which the fires leaped upon the town in cinders and flames that made the very air a consuming element. The whole country, three and a half miles wide and extending north sixty miles from a point about eight miles north of Green Bay was at that time destroyed by fire. It was originally a swamp covered with tamarack and white cedar. It is now a dead and blackened mass of wood. The soil is too light to pay for clearing, and it is difficult to see how this vast tract, once so valuable for its timber can ever again pay its taxes. Still, we know not what may be found there in the future, for now we pass beyond the region of agriculture and speed along by Escanaba, and other towns of the Upper Peninsula, where at best they can raise only potatoes, oats and coarse hay in moderate quantities, and yet there is mineral wealth already discovered, beyond all that has been found in both Wisconsin and all the rest of Michigan.

On our route north and westward from Escanaba we stopped for a little season at Negaunee, and thence continued more westward than northward on the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon railroad to L'Anse, its present western terminus. At this point, 440 miles distant by shortest railway travel from Chicago, we took a steamer that connected with a famous ship canal that saves the vessels a long and dangerous passage around Keweenaw point. The steamer soon lay to in a fog. The Legislature wearied went to sleep and slept quietly, but did not like the vessel get out of the fog until asked quite late the next morning at Houghton, to pay a dollar a piece for a very poorly served breakfast. From Houghton we passed on

northward through the ship canal to Portage Lake, and thence by the mineral range railroad from Hancock, which is on the opposite side of the Lake to Calumet. At this place we were very kindly received and generously entertained by the citizens.

We were now among the copper mines of the Upper Peninsula, supposed by some writers to be richest in their yield of any in the world. The whole of the mineral range extends from Keweenaw Point southwesterly to the Wisconsin line, but the chief belt in which the copper is chiefly formed, extends from the extremity of Keweenaw Point past Isle Royal, where the ore is in many instances almost pure to the Porcupine Mountains, or as some would say, to the mines beyond the Ontonagon river. This belt known as the copper or Trap range is from one to six miles wide and about 140 miles long. From Calumet we were taken out on a railway some distance to the north to see a mine, known as the Calumet & Hecla Mine.

Here we saw the deep shaft of 1,300 feet sunk at an angle of forty-five degrees, from which the ore is dug, and looked at the strong miner as he rose up from his morning work; felt of his muscular arms, talked with him and noted the great sweat drops of honest toil that stood upon his brow. Here we studied men and their work and moralized. We went out to see the small engine that carries the men up and down the mine, and the greater machinery driven by the mightier engine that pumps the water from the depths, and hoists the masses of ore, the easy running skip car that dumps itself, and the surface automatic railway which rapidly moves the cars from shaft to rock-house the large and strongly built rock houses that with steam hammers and Blake's stone breakers break up the coarse rock for further treatment at the stamp mills. What varied and complete and powerful machinery! What wheels are here! We never saw any so large before. How were they ever cast or brought here and placed in position, and how has all this achievement of science been displayed, where forty years ago the Indian held undisputed possession, and in a region distant from any centre of population and supply, hurried many months of the year in snow and no outlet but the lakes and rivers closed by ice.

Several miles from where the ore is obtained at this mine it is crushed and washed, assorted, placed in barrels and sent to the smelting works to be converted into ingots, cakes and bolts for the markets. At these mills there are strong hoppers into which the broken pieces of ore are thrown with streams of water, and upon this mass immense hammers of iron, twelve inches thick and fifteen feet long, that would in their continued strokes shatter almost any obstruction, incessantly fall. It is said that "these mills with their seven heads of steam stamps, treat no less than 800 tons of hard copper-ore each twenty-four hours, rendering it to fine sand and slime." As the ore is crushed it runs out in the streams looking like so much muddy water. It falls upon wired jiggers, called washers, of which there are about forty, that by means of the nicely graduated streams of water flowing through them separate the copper from the waste sand. The coarsest grains settle on the first and second jiggers, the second in size roll on settling all along on the next thirty or thirty-five of these washers, and the third in size fall upon the last ones, so making three grades of pure copper, grades not of value but of size. After this there is a wash in another building of what passes all the jiggers. The lake into which the washing streams pass after they have lost their treasure is deeply colored and the fish in it have all disappeared. Such a mill as we are describing consumes from fifteen to fifty cords of mixed wood every twenty-four hours, and gives occupation to several hundreds of persons, consisting of two gangs of operatives, wood choppers and teamsters.

While passing through the works Col. Brighton, a capitalist and practical operator, remarked that a copper mine must yield one per cent. of pure copper to pay the working it, and that the Calumet & Hecla mine had yielded over five per cent. From a printed statement in the *Mining Journal* I learned that the monthly cost of operating such a mine in all its departments, including a railroad five miles long, is about \$100,000, and the monthly product of ingot copper is worth about \$300,000. Before leaving Calumet, so important in copper mining interest, I asked a citizen if they had any other things of special interest to show a traveler. Yes! said he, we have an excellent school building and a fine school in it, and sure enough, Calumet had the good thing, a school building and grounds that looked like a college, with a number of teachers giving instruction to several hundred children, whose parents were Irish and Norwegian, Swedish and German, French Canadian and American.

Whatever disparaging views may be held by some of the common school system of this country, it is deeply set in the affections of the great majority of its citizens. All through the Upper Peninsula as of the other portion of our

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

At Boston, Mass., a few days ago, John Cronin, 3 years old, was shot in the head by Henry Hickey, 11 years old, and died in a few minutes. The boys were in an upper room at play, when the Cronin boy scratched Hickey in the face and started to run down stairs. The latter followed to the head of the stairs and fired the fatal shot with a revolver. The ringleader of the railway rioters of last July, in and about Albany, N. Y., John Van Hoesen by name, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

A FRIGHTFUL disaster, caused by the explosion of a boiler in a candy factory and the immediate igniting of the building, occurred in New York, on the evening of Dec. 20. From New York papers we glean the following particulars of the calamity: "The people in the neighborhood of Barclay street and College place were startled by an explosion that sounded like the discharge of a cannon. The concussion broke many hundreds of window panes, some of them two or three blocks away, and instantly extinguished every gaslight burning within in an equal radius. The rattle of window sash and the crash of broken glass was accompanied by a shock like that of an earthquake. This was followed by the crash of a falling building, and the people on Barclay street saw almost the whole inside of the five-story building, No. 63 Barclay street, torn out and shot up into the air with almost indescribable violence. The fountain of debris, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, rose fully thirty feet above the roof, and before it had fallen the shell of the building, with such of its inner framework as was not torn away, was enveloped in flames. Thousands of people at once gathered, and in five minutes the engines were on the ground. The spectators were startled a minute after by seeing a man emerge from the flames and appear on the rafters that supported the second floor. He was a horrible sight. His hair and beard were burned off, his head blackened and smeared with blood, and his clothing on fire. He stood for a moment, as if irresolute, and the crowd yelled, 'Jump! Jump!' He glanced back once, and seeing certain death behind, leaped to the ground. He was badly injured, but still alive when the ambulance took him to the hospital. A ladder was shortly placed against the broken front, when out of the burning interior came three men and two boys, their clothes on fire and their wounds bleeding. They made their way down the ladder and were carried off for treatment. Two or three only escaped from the Barclay street door. One boy was dug out by the firemen before the flames had entirely swallowed the approach. Officer Danahy, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, was the first man to clamber up the ladder. At the second story he found a young woman, one of the employees in the confectionery establishment. He caught her just as she was falling back, she having probably inhaled smoke or flames, and, telling her to cling around his neck, he swung her on his back and descended the ladder. Reaching the ground, the officer carried her to a store near by, but she was dead when he arrived there. Meantime the flames spread through the entire store, and burst out at the doors and windows of the College place front. Barclay street, College place, Park place, and Greenwich street were occupied by the engines. Three more alarms were rung, and soon nearly twenty engines were deluging the burning building with water. Notwithstanding all efforts the flames gained rapidly. Within an hour the great candy store was a heap of ruins. The interest from the first had centered in the probable loss of life. So few were known to have escaped, and so many were known to be in the building at the time of the explosion, that the most alarming rumors were set afloat. It was learned, however, before the fire was over, that many persons, how many was uncertain, had escaped by the College place entrance. Some were also known to have escaped through the back yards and over the roofs into the neighboring buildings to the west, so that a reasonable hope existed that the most had been saved. The curious desire to gaze upon suffering and death was felt by many, and the police, who were present in large numbers, had all they could do to keep an avenue open from the store doors where the injured lay to the ambulances as they drove rapidly up. Every ambulance in the city had been ordered to the scene, and as fast as possible the sufferers were taken to the hospital."

Another life insurance swindler has come to grief. The jury in the case of T. S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Life, of New York, charged with swearing to false reports of the condition of the company, has returned a verdict of guilty.

The Maryland Court of Appeals has rendered an opinion denying the right of Charles Saylor, a colored citizen of Maryland, to be admitted as an attorney to the court.

PRESIDENT HAYES visited New York last week, and was tendered a grand reception by the Union League Club.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York for the construction of an underground railroad in that city. A London capitalist is at the head of the enterprise. A pleasant incident of President Hayes' visit to the city of New York last week was the formal opening by him of the American Museum of Natural History, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1876 by President Grant. The ceremonies were very interesting, and were assisted at by a large gathering of New York's most public-spirited citizens and the Presidents of Yale and Harvard universities. The President was also present at the annual New England dinner, and made a brief speech.

The Treasurer of the New York Board of Excise Commissioners has shipped out with some \$60,000 of public funds. A number of claims for riot-damages by incendiary fires and stealing have been heard by a commission raised for the purpose by the authorities of Allegheny county, Penn. The amount allowed on 124 claims is \$102,191. A large number of claimants are yet to be heard, and the additional allowance is expected to be heavy.

THE WEST.

A TELEGRAM from Helena, Montana, says: "Father Gehin arrived at the Marias river last night, and sent a messenger to inform the military commander at Benton that Sitting Bull had crossed the line and was camped at the Bear Paw mountains with a large force of Sioux and Nez Percés. Thomas Todd arrived from Fort Benton last evening and confirmed the above report. He also states that the Indians are burning the prairie south of the Bear Paw."

At this happy season of the year the children have to be remembered by all, and managers of public amusements do as much as any one for the happiness of the young folks. A magnificent fair extravaganza and laughable farce are on the boards at McVicker's Chicago Theater at present. Parents cannot give their chil-

dren any greater pleasure at less cost than by taking them to see a fairy spectacle.

A SHORT time ago the town of Caliente, in the southern portion of California, was raided by a party of Mexicans and native Californians. A number of horses, and a lot of provisions, dry-goods, and some money, was taken. Five of them were captured in the Tenjon mountains and taken to Bakersfield. A few nights ago a body of men, embracing a number of the best citizens of Bakersfield, forced their way into the jail, took the prisoners into the District Court room, impaled a jury, tried and convicted them of horse-stealing, and hung them in the jail-yard. The coroner's jury next morning found a verdict, "Hung by parties unknown." Chicago is now without a race-course. Dexter Park having been converted into a lumber-yard.

ADVICES from Fort Lincoln report that an expedition is forming there, consisting of the Seventh Cavalry and Twentieth Infantry, to proceed north and work their way between Sitting Bull and the British line, with the view of capturing the wily savage and his band. A large band of hostile savages are raiding through the Black Hills and adjacent country. A war with the Bannock Indians is threatened in Idaho Territory. Kate Noonan, who shot and killed W. H. Sidle, the teller of the First National Bank, of Minneapolis, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. In the first trial the jury disagreed, and in the second the session lasted two days and three nights before a verdict was reached. Advices from California report that the State has been visited by rains heavy enough to insure an abundant crop.

THE SOUTH.

A DISPATCH from Mesilla, N. M., dated Dec. 22, says: "The Texas rangers who surrendered at San Elizario, having gathered reinforcements, started yesterday to recapture the arms taken by the Mexicans. It is reported that the forces encountered, and a fight followed, in which Lieut. Mortimer, of the regular army, was killed, and two soldiers captured, and that the invaders took a cannon from the detachment of United States troops. A portion of the Mexicans then crossed the Rio Grande, whither they were followed by Texas rangers. Lively work may be expected at any time. Gen. Hatch, with two batteries of artillery and one Gatling gun, has arrived at the scene of disorder."

A NEGRO attempted to murder a grocer named Denton, at East Hickman, Ky., by cleaving his skull with an ax, with the evident intention of robbing him. The would-be murderer was caught and summarily hung by a mob of citizens. A Memphis detective named Pride, while half asleep, and imagining a burglar about the premises, fatally shot his wife and child the other night.

WASHINGTON.

The President has signed a pardon for John A. Joyce, who was convicted at St. Louis of conspiracy to defraud the United States of taxes on distilled spirits. The pardon is full and unconditional. Joyce, it will be remembered, was sentenced to \$2,000 fine in addition to his imprisonment. Washington dispatches state that the administration has no fears that the affair at El Paso will develop into a difficulty between Mexico and the United States. There is no disposition at the capital to magnify the border troubles to that extent, and it is believed that the Mexican Government is equally anxious to maintain friendly relations.

GENERAL.

FAILURES: H. W. Wetherell, wholesale millinery, Chicago, liabilities heavy; Kelley, Morley & Co., coal dealers, Chicago, liabilities not stated; Joseph Earl, dry-goods merchant, Bloomington, Ill.; the Cosmopolitan Savings and Exchange Bank, San Francisco, Cal. The concentration in large numbers of hostile Sioux in the British Northwest Territory, together with the inadequacy of the Canadian police of that region to restrain or control the movements of the unruly savages, has suggested the necessity of the construction by the United States Government of a large and permanent military post near the boundary line. It is understood that Gen. Terry has already selected the site for such a post, and that its construction will be recommended to Congress.

J. B. JONES, Major commanding the Texas State forces on the Rio Grande, telegraphs Congressman Mills, at Washington, that 150 of the mob engaged in the San Elizario affair were Mexican citizens from Mexico, and that they had been drilled by a regular Mexican officer for days previous to the fight.

THREE murderers expiated their crimes on the gallows on Friday, Dec. 21. Henry Norfolk was hanged at Annapolis, Md., for the murder of his wife; John McNally, alias Van Dyke, was executed at Canton, N. Y., for a similar crime, and Sam Mills (colored) was choked to death at Elko, Nev., for the killing of James Finerty. Flora Temple, the one-famous trotting mare, is dead. She was 32 years old.

A TELEGRAM from Mesilla, New Mexico, says: "Texas rangers started from El Paso to recover their arms, taken from them by the invaders. Arriving at Socorro they met an armed body of Mexicans, whereupon a fight commenced. Four of the invaders were killed and one Texas ranger wounded. Gen. Hatch, who is in the advance, has sent back for more troops." According to Washington dispatches there is little danger of an international difficulty on account of the Rio Grande troubles. It is announced that Diaz has promptly co-operated with the United States forces in the preservation of order. Business embarrassments: George Baker, banker, Chester, Pa., liabilities \$159,000, assets (on paper) \$192,000; Riggs Bros., bankers, Saybrook, Ill.; the Taunton (Mass.) Savings Bank, liabilities \$1,363,763, scheduled assets \$1,404,513; the Dale Manufacturing Company, owners of the largest silk mill in Patterson, N. J., liabilities \$400,000, all secured but \$20,000; the C. F. Kealy Stocking Company, Kankakee, Ill.; P. J. Kealy, a prominent farmer of De Kalb county, Ill., liabilities \$40,000; O. De Bina, tinware dealer, Montreal, Canada, liabilities \$80,000, assets nil. Clement Blunt, one of the oldest and most honored and trusted officers of the engineer corps, is under arrest for malfeasance, and is to be tried by court-martial.

POLITICAL.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says information has been received there from Columbia, (S. C.), to the effect that "Senator M. C. Butler's efforts to have all further criminal proceedings against Senator Patterson stopped have resulted in a failure, owing to the opposition of Gov. Hampton. The prosecution will be pushed vigorously, and Hampton's friends are determined, if they cannot have Patterson brought into the State for trial, to force him out of the Senate by exposing his alleged corrupt transactions." The Indiana Democratic Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis, on the 28th of February.

THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

DISPATCHES of the 20th from the seat of war in Bulgaria state that "Gen. Gourko has taken Berkovatz, on the direct road to Sofia, and the Servians have carried the strongly-fortified position at Marcor, advancing to the siege of Nisch and Widin. Suleiman Pasha is in full retreat, and the Rus-

sians have advanced to Ahmedli." A dispatch from London of the 20th says: "Meetings of the British Cabinet are held daily, and there is a settled impression that preparations for war are intended. At Woolwich and other arsenals orders have been received to stop the discharge of men, and take back those discharged under previous order. While war may not be intended, there is absolutely no doubt whatever that England is to be put in readiness for war should the latter be necessary."

A VIENNA correspondent telegraphs that Suleiman Pasha, with 10,000 men, has arrived at Constantinople from Varna. He goes to Adrianople to take command of the army of Roumelia. Suleiman's circuitous route is explained by the fact that, in consequence of the ice and snow in the Balkan passes, heavy material is more easily transported by railway to Varna, and thence by sea to Constantinople, than by the more direct route. It is thought, also, that a portion of the troops from the Quadrilateral have gone to Roumelia by land direct, as the Czarowitch reports Turkish forces outside of Rutschuk and on the Lower Lom withdrawn.

A LONDON telegram of the 22d says: "A fresh levy of 300,000 men has been ordered by Turkey. The Russian advance is to be resisted to the bitter end. The Turkish policy is to hold every position until driven out, but not to leave large forces to be captured in fortified places. If the Russian armies can be held in check until the new levy is mobilized, Turkey hopes to take offensive and obtain England's assistance."

THE Czar has returned to St. Petersburg. He was received by the populace with extraordinary demonstrations of enthusiasm. The cable dispatches are contradictory regarding the progress of the peace movement in Constantinople, but there is no conflict of statement as to the critical condition of affairs in that city. Provisions have increased enormously in price, in consequence of the heavy depreciation of the value of Turkish paper money, and great distress prevails among the lower classes. If the price of food advances still more, there are grounds for the apprehension of a serious uprising of the famishing thousands. Germany and Austria have replied to the Turkish note, that it is not practicable to mediate on the basis therein contained.

TELEGRAMS from St. Petersburg say that the Czar will return to Bulgaria in a few weeks, and that an attempt will then be made to "march through to Constantinople as the Germans did to Paris." The Turkish prisoners captured at Plevna were caught in a terrible snow-storm while en route to the Roumanian capital, and a number of them were frozen to death. A dispatch from Constantinople says the Servians attempted to carry Yatre by assault, and were repulsed with immense loss. They were pursued by the garrison to Yavor, about five miles distant. To offset this defeat, it is stated that the Servian troops have taken Akpalanka, on the Sofia road, after eight hours fighting. The Sultan has held a grand review of troops in Constantinople. Great enthusiasm was manifested by everybody. It is stated that Turkey is preparing to concede the free passage of the Dardanelles, which meets with opposition from England. A cessation of the snow-storms in Armenia is reported, and it is expected that the Russians will take advantage of the fine weather to complete the investment and attempt the capture of Erzerum. Drift-ice in the Danube has destroyed the Russian bridge at Ibrail, over which the supplies for Zimmernan's army in the Dobruzscha have to be hauled.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Plevna, states that when the Turks made their sortie they left thousands of sick and wounded starving and unprotected. These unfortunates remained in this state three days, and hundreds of them died. Those killed in the battles were buried many days after the surrender of the place. In short, Plevna is described as one vast charnel-house.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TEN persons were killed in Edinburgh, Scotland, by the falling of the wall of a hotel that had been partially destroyed by fire.

A PARIS dispatch announces that in the Court of Cassation the Advocate-General announced the adjournment, sine die, of the consideration of all cases arising from prosecutions of booksellers, newsdealers and hawkers instituted subsequent to the 16th of May. This is put down as a back-down on the part of MacMahon.

A TELEGRAM from London says: "Capt Wiggins, an Englishman, just returned from the Rensselaer and Obi rivers in Siberia, reports that route as practicable to the North pole, with an open sea all the way. He also reports that there is an immense commerce into Siberia from China. Capt. Wiggins, with his schooner of forty tons burden, sailed from the capital of Siberia to St. Petersburg, and anchored before the Winter Palace, where his vessel was visited by the imperial family and by great crowds of people. Steps are to be taken to organize a line of trading steamers, and thus open to the world the marvelous timber grain, and mineral resources of Siberia. Seven tons of gold were taken from one mine this year. Wheat equal to that from California is sold at \$15 a ton. Beef is 1 cent a pound. There are telegraphs everywhere, and the large cities and fine people exhibit the great spirit of enterprise that Russia has carried into the country." The Dutch steamer Friesland, from Java for Rotterdam, has been lost, it is believed, with all hands, off Cape Finisterre. The crew numbered about fifty. She carried no passengers. A Paris dispatch says: "Proceedings in the Councils General confirm the belief that the recent elections turned the scale in favor of the republicans. The Left have a majority in forty-five Councils instead of thirty-six, as formerly."

THE reconstruction of the internal administration proceeds apace in France, under the auspices of the new Ministry. The reinstatement of all the municipal councils dismissed since the 16th of May has been ordered; prosecutions for press and publication offenses have been dismissed, and the triumphant republicans are gathering the spoils of victory in all directions.

A SERIOUS Indian war is reported in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The Sonora troops lately attacked the hostiles, and were badly whipped, losing twenty-seven killed and a number wounded. The departments of Alasco and Lorraine, since their forced dismemberment from France, have been treated by the Germans as a conquered people. They have become weary of a military government, and sigh for the return of civil and constitutional authority. To this end meetings have been held, resulting in the appointment of a Provincial Committee. This body met in Strasbourg, the other day, and passed a resolution requesting the Emperor to grant to the conquered provinces their own constitution as a Federal State and a representative in the Federal Council of the empire. The Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the British Government to continue its neutrality in the present war.

THE largest plow ever manufactured has just been made at a factory in Stockton, Cal. It is designed for work in the tules, and cuts a furrow thirty-five inches wide. The mold board is eight feet long from the point to the end. The plow will be attached to a sulky, and will require a team of twelve stout animals to pull it.

ANDY JOHNSON'S LETTERS.

A Few Specimens from the Papers of the Late Ex-President.

Redfield, the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, recently visited the Johnson homestead, where he was shown the correspondence received by Andy Johnson while President. Among the letters he found the following:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: J. H. Hood, late General in the rebel army, is desirous of a personal interview with Mr. Davis, to get at some military information in connection with his military career. He has made a full statement to me of his object, which would require an interview of a few minutes. May I respectfully ask your permission for this interview? He has made his application for pardon.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

This is indorsed in Johnson's handwriting: Submitted to the Secretary of War for his consideration and action. There may be some reason not known to me why he should (not?) be permitted to visit and have an interview with the prisoner.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16, 1865.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I deem it the interest of Louisiana that I should be appointed provisional Governor. A uniform system of reorganization is, in my opinion, nationally indispensable.

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

RALIGH, N. C., Nov. 6, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I presume that I shall be arrested in a day or two for telling the truth—a truth unknown to any one outside myself and 500,000 Confederate soldiers and officers—which is, that the day the capital surrenders to a bush convention, under the recent act of Congress, it will be taken possession of by myself and followers, and if the army retake it, it will be over our dead bodies. Since having been made a slave, all I ask is, if imprisoned by Federal troops, while held in confinement until liberated by my fellows, direct the officer in command to allow the ladies to furnish me with provisions. Your old friend,

WM. H. THOMAS,

Formerly Commander of Thomas' Legion, who pulled down the last flag in Dixie.

BOSTON, Nov. 11, 1865.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States: As a friend and supporter of your administration, I most respectfully petition you to suspend for the present your policy toward the rebel States. I should not present this paper if I were not painfully convinced that thus far it has failed to obtain any reasonable guarantee for that security in the future that is essential to peace and reconciliation. To my mind it abandons the freedom to the control of their ancient masters, and leaves the national debt exposed to repudiation by returning rebels. The Declaration of Independence asserts the equality of all men, and the right of government can be founded only on the consent of the governed. I see small chance of peace unless the great principles are practically established by our Government. Without this the house will continue divided against itself.

CHARLES SUMNER,

Senator of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1867.

Col. Moore, Secretary to President: If I cannot have O'Callaghan and Dana, I want O'Callaghan and Thomas. I shall adhere to these names.

F. WOOD.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1867.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: If Dana is determined against positively, I want Francis A. Thomas for Collector, Ninth District, and Thomas O'Callaghan for Assessor. Please nominate to-day.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Mr. Wood seemed to be in earnest. The following is from the "Far West."

DENVER, Col., July 28, 1868.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I want to be Chief Justice of Wyoming or Utah. Present position worthless. Am competent, honest and your friend. Indorsed, you remember, by Supreme Court of Illinois. God will approve.

G. W. CHAMBERLAIN,

United States Attorney for Colorado.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1868.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: One hundred thousand young Democrats of the North and West are ready to volunteer and fight in defense of the President and the discharge of his duty. The President is the Government, and by the Government we stand at all times and under all circumstances.

M. M. POMEROY,

Editor La Crosse Democrat.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 28, 1865.

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON: An order to muster me out as Major General is about to be issued. Is that desired by the President.

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1866.

F. W. Seward, Department of State: All right. The work is done. The country is safe. The administration is established. Its enemies are nowhere. Look for me on Monday, unless you hear that I come sooner.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21, 1866.

Andrew Johnson, President: Gov. Morton is much better, and able to accept a Cabinet position. If you desire it his brother-in-law, Col. Holloway, will go after him.

THOS. N. STILLWELL.

The Earthquake of 1868.

The region shaken by the earthquake of 1868, for instance, was equal to at least a fourth of Europe, and probably to fully one-half. From Quito southward as far as Iquique—or along a full third part of the length of the South American Andes—the shock produced destructive effects. It was also distinctly felt far to the north of Quito, far to the south of Iquique, and inland to enormous distances. The distributing force which thus shook 1,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface must have been one of almost inconceivable energy. If directed entirely to the upheaval of a land region no larger than England, those forces would have sufficed to have destroyed utterly every city, town and village within such a region; if directed entirely to the upheaval of an oceanic region, they would have been capable of raising a wave which would have been felt on every shore line of the whole earth. Divided even between the ocean on the one side and a land region larger than Russia in Europe on the other, those volcanic forces shook the whole of the land region and sent athwart the largest of our earth's oceans a wave which ran in upon shores 10,000 miles from the center of disturbance with a crest thirty feet high. Forces such as these may be fairly regarded as cosmic; they show unmistakably that the earth has by no means settled down into that condition of repose in which some geologists still believe. We may ask with the late Sir Charles Lyell whether, after contemplating the tremendous energy thus dis-

played by the earth, any geologist will continue to assert that the changes of relative level of land and sea, so common in former ages of the world, have now ceased? and agree with him that if, in the face of such evidence, a geologist still persists in maintaining this favorite dogma, it would be vain to hope, by accumulating proofs of similar convulsions during a series of ages, to shake the tenacity of his conviction—

Si fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinae.

—The Cornhill Magazine.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

A Boy Shoots His Father at the Request of His Mother.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] A peculiarly atrocious murder was committed in Lawrenceville, a little out-of-the-way hamlet in Dearborn county, Ind., on Wednesday night. A laboring man named Joseph Kunzler lived in the edge of the village. His relations with his wife for some time past had been unhappy. She had filed a petition for a divorce against him, though they still lived in the same house. On Wednesday evening he went down into the village, saying he would be home by 9 o'clock.

In his absence his wife prevailed upon their oldest son, a boy of 13 years of age, to load up a gun with buck-shot and watch for the return of his father, and kill him. The boy obeyed, and, concealing himself behind a wood-pile, waited for an hour, and when his father came into the yard shot him through the back. This done, he went into the house, when the mother took the gun from him and laid it by the side of her husband, who, still alive, was crying for help.

She then returned to the house and went to bed with her boy, but, neither being able to sleep, subsequently arose and cooked supper, which they ate. All through the night they heard moans and appeals for help from the father, who was still alive, but paid no heed to them.

In the morning a neighbor came to the house to employ Kunzler, and found him lying on the ground in a pool of blood, though still alive, while the woman was some distance away unconcernedly engaged in her domestic work. When asked concerning her husband, she replied that he had shot himself. Subsequently the Coroner was summoned from Lawrenceburg, twenty miles distant, and the investigation showed that the man could not have killed himself.

Suspicion was directed to the woman and her boy. The latter, when separated from his mother, confessed that he had done the deed at her command, saying that she had been urging him to do it for a year past. He also told how they spent the night in the hearing of the cries of his father, yet neither came to his assistance.

An Actor's Troubles.

Joseph Jefferson had an unpleasant experience in Troy. The theater contained less than 100 persons at the matinee performance. In the evening the attendance was better; but, just as he was about to dress for "Rip Van Winkle," two Deputy Sheriffs seized his wardrobe. Manager Daly had refused to give back the money to a woman who had bought the ticket under a misapprehension, and she had brought a suit for damages. The curtain did not rise until nearly 9 o'clock. The price of the ticket was 35 cents, and Mr. Daly's counsel fees and expense of subsequently returning to Troy have already amounted to over \$100. Troy people seem to be exacting as to their amusements. A Troy lawyer, while on a visit to Boston, bought a ticket for Heller's show, and could not get a seat. He has sued Jarrett & Palmer, the managers. —New York Sun.

GREAT BRITAIN has 60,000 velocipedists.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 50	@ 11 75
HOGS	.....	4 50	@ 5 75
COTTON	.....	11 1/4	@ 11 1/2
WHEAT—Superior	.....	5 00	@ 5 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	.....	1 32	@ 1 34
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	50	@ 55
CORN—Mixed	.....	35	@ 40
RYE—Western	.....	72	@ 74
PORK—New Mess.	.....	12 75	@ 13 00
LARD	.....	8	@ 8 1/2

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	5 25	@ 5 50
Choice Hatives	.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 25	@ 3 50
Butchers' Steers	.....	3 50	@ 3 75
Medium to Fair	.....	3 25	@ 3 50
HOGS—Live	.....	3 00	@ 4 15
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter	.....	6 75	@ 7 25
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 25	@ 5 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	.....	1 00	@ 1 10
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 01	@ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	.....	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	.....	25	@ 26
RYE—No. 2	.....	55	@ 58
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	57	@ 58
Butter—Choice Creamery	.....	19	@ 20
Eggs—Fresh	.....	19	@ 20
PORK—Mess.	.....	11 75	@ 11 85
LARD	.....	7 1/2	@ 7 50

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 12 1/2	@ 1 13 1/2
No. 2	.....	1 09	@ 1 10
CORN—No. 2	.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 1	.....	56	@ 57
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	54	@ 55

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall	.....	1 18	@ 1 18 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	.....	26	@ 27
RYE—No. 2	.....	56	@ 57
PORK—Mess.	.....	11 75	@ 11 85
LARD	.....	7 1/2	@ 7 50
HOGS	.....	3 00	@ 3 25
CATTLE	.....	3 00	@ 3 25

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red	.....	1 18	@ 1 23
CORN—New	.....	35	@ 40
OATS	.....	26	@ 32
RYE	.....	60	@ 63
PORK—Mess.	.....	11 75	@ 11 90

THE OLD YEAR.

Haps and Mishaps of the Last Twelve Months.

A Record of Important Events Throughout the World.

CHRONOLOGY.

JANUARY.

- Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India. Republicans and Democrats each organized a Legislature in Louisiana.
- The Porte refused the terms of the International Conference.
- Centennial of the battle of Princeton celebrated.
- Extradition treaty signed between the United States and Spain.
- Spanish Cortes prorogued. Emperor William prohibited German officers from entering the Russian army.
- French steamer L'Amirique went ashore at Seabright, N. J.; no lives lost.
- Duel between J. G. Bennett and F. May; neither hurt.
- Two Governors were inaugurated in Louisiana, and the Metropolitan police were attacked by a mob at the State House.
- M. Grevy elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies. The Nicholls Government took possession of New Orleans and besieged Gov. Packard in the State House.
- Louisiana Republican Legislature elected W. P. Kellogg to the Senate.
- President Borrero, of Ecuador, overthrown.
- The Motezuma burned by the Cubans, her captors. Gen. Tchernayeff expelled from Bohemia by the Austrian Government.
- Fraud in the management of the Security Life Insurance Company discovered.
- Gen. Diaz overthrew Iglesias in Mexico. Senators Blaine, Windom and Ferry re-elected.
- News of a terrible famine in British India. The arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board ordered by the House of Representatives for contempt.
- The Turkish Grand Council unanimously rejected the modified terms of the Peace Conference.
- A great famine reported in Corea.
- The chief engineer of the Ashtabula bridge committed suicide.
- In a riot on the steamship Montana, at New York, several sailors and firemen were killed.
- Gen. Diaz sent \$300,000 to this country in part payment of the American debt. A fire in the Stonehill colliery, England, caused the death of fifteen miners.
- John R. McPherson elected Senator from New Jersey.
- Judge David Davis elected Senator from Illinois.
- The Electoral-Commission bill passed by Congress.
- Both houses of Congress choose members of the Electoral Commission, and the Justices of the Supreme Court select the fifth Judge.
- The Electoral Commission organized.

FEBRUARY.

- The electoral count commenced.
- Five firemen were injured by an explosion at a fire in New York.
- Midhat Pasha succeeded by Edhem Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey. The steamer George Washington sank off Cape Race; twenty-five lives lost.
- A nolle prosequi was entered in the bribery case of Secretary Belknap.
- The Egyptian troops defeated by the Abyssinians.
- Thirty-three illicit stills were captured in Georgia, and Lieut. McIntyre was killed.
- An attempt made to assassinate Gov. Packard.
- The steamer George Cromwell wrecked, and thirty lives lost.
- Mahmoud Damad made Grand Vizier of Turkey.
- Postmaster McArthur, of Chicago, discovered to be a defaulter. Three schooners were wrecked on the Long Island coast, and eleven men drowned. Two children were burned to death in New York.
- Gen. Diaz was elected President of Mexico.

MARCH.

- The result of the electoral count announced in Congress. Gov. Hayes arrived in Washington.
- President Hayes took the oath of office, the 4th of March occurring on Sunday.
- Inauguration ceremonies took place. Seven lives were lost by the burning of a hotel at Karns City, Pa. One life and \$500,000 lost by fire at St. Louis. The Senate met in special session. Marquis de Compiegne, the African traveler, killed in a duel at Cairo.
- The Walling building, New York city, burned; loss, \$500,000.
- Lee, the Mormon, sentenced to be executed.
- Seven lives were lost by a panic in St. Francis Xavier church, New York.
- Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, resigned.
- The steamer Rusland went ashore at Long Branch; all the passengers saved.
- Disturbances take place in New Orleans between the Nicholls and Packard factions.
- J. Donald Cameron in Pennsylvania and Stanley Matthews in Ohio elected Senators.
- Special commission sent to Louisiana by the President. Ex-Mayor Oakley Hall disappeared from New York. An earthquake in Jamaica did much damage.
- John D. Lee shot at the scene of the Mountain Meadows massacre.
- The English university boat-race resulted in a dead heat. The Turks burned a Herzegovinian village.
- A mill reservoir broke away at Stafford, Ct., destroying \$500,000 in property and two lives.
- Good Friday services held. Egypt and Tunis sent arms to the Sultan.
- Mother and four children burned to death at Rhinecliff, N. Y. The protocol proposed by Russia signed.

APRIL.

- Easter service celebrated.
- A number of persons were indicted for the murder of Chinamen at Chico, Cal. Three men were killed by a collision on the Central Pacific railroad. Sitting Bull fled to the British possessions. Two men were killed in New York by the explosion of a shell.
- Herr Camphausen replaced Prince Bismarck in the German Chancellorship.
- Spotted Tail surrendered.
- Troops were withdrawn from Columbia, S. C., and Chamberlain gave up the fight for the Governorship.
- Southern Hotel, at St. Louis, burned; fifteen lives lost.
- Steamship Leo burned at sea.
- Tweed confessed. A great Tichborne procession took place in London.
- The Nicholls party gained possession of the Louisiana State Government.
- Troops were withdrawn from New Orleans.
- The New York Journal of Commerce was burned out.
- Judge Spofford elected Senator by the Louisiana Legislature. The czar issued a proclamation of war against Turkey, and Russian troops crossed into Roumania.
- Russian troops occupied Gurguevo.
- Twelve men were killed at a fire in Montreal, Canada.

MAY.

- Three men killed by the falling of the

- New York Postoffice roof. The Turks captured two Roumanian war vessels.
- The Russians captured Bayazid.
- Ten persons were buried under a landslide in Canada.
- Three murderers executed at Abbeville, N. C.
- Proclamation issued for an extra session of Congress. Seven men killed by the bursting of a boiler on the steamship Sidonian.
- Eight lives were lost by the bursting of a boiler on a coasting vessel at the mouth of the Mississippi.
- The most important sewing-machine patents expired.
- Seven men killed by a colliery explosion at Wadeville, Pa.
- Russian troops crossed the Danube in small force at Galatz.
- Several persons were killed by the falling of the walls of the Rockford (Ill.) Court House. The Syndicate took \$5,000,000 4½ per-cent. bonds. The Russian batteries set Turkoiak on fire.
- Linseed-oil works in Brooklyn were burned; loss, \$500,000. A drawn battle took place near Batoum.
- Gen. Grant sailed for Europe. Six persons were killed by a collision between two vessels near New York.
- The Russians captured Ardahan.
- Roumania declared herself independent.
- Seven men were killed while launching the steamer Saratoga, at Chester, Pa.
- The Russians were repulsed at Kara.
- A Turkish monitor was sunk in the Danube.
- The English-American Fisheries Commission was made up.
- Decoration day generally observed. Gen. Grant arrived in England.
- William Sexton won the billiard championship.

JUNE.

- Twenty lives lost and much property destroyed by a hurricane at Mount Carmel, Ill. A train was wrecked near St. Louis, for the purpose of plundering, killing three persons.
- Eleven men were killed by the falling of a wall at a fire at Bridgeport, Ct. Galveston, Tex., was visited by a \$2,000,000 fire.
- Contract was made for placing the new 4 per-cent. loan.
- The Russians erected a battery on an island opposite Rostchuk.
- A church was burned by Indians in Canada. Six lives were lost by the breaking of a dam at Belvidere, N. J.
- A fight was reported between the troops and the Nez Perce Indians in Idaho.
- Eleven Mollie Maguires were executed in Pennsylvania. A terrible fire destroyed \$12,000,000 worth of property and thirteen lives at St. John.
- One officer and thirty-three soldiers were killed by Indians in Idaho. A new Russian loan was authorized. Three more Cardinals were created. The French Chamber was dissolved.
- The Turks won a battle in Asia Minor. Rostchuk was bombarded by the Russians.
- The President visited Boston. A tornado did great damage in Illinois.
- Harvard College made the President an LL. D.
- A steamboat boiler exploded at Silver lake, Mass., injuring eighteen persons.

JULY.

- Crossing of the Danube effected by 60,000 Russians at Sistova.
- A Turkish sortie from Kara was repulsed.
- Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, were indicted. The Presbyterian Council commenced at Edinburgh.
- Independence day celebrated as usual. Six persons were drowned at Woburn, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat.
- A twelve hours' battle was fought at Biela; the Russians captured the place.
- Gen. Ord's troops followed a party of horse-thieves into Mexico. The village of Pensauke, Wis., was destroyed by a tornado, killing six persons. Russian troops captured Tirnova. The Turks destroyed Cherkefil, a town on the Black sea coast.
- The Russian left wing was driven out of Armenia.
- Seven workmen were suffocated by gas in a coal mine at Brookfield, Pa.
- Col. Menzies fought the Nez Perces, losing thirteen men. A revolt took place in Havti. The steamer Eten was wrecked off the Chilean coast; over a hundred lives were lost.
- Two St. Louis banks suspended. The Russians captured Nikopolis.
- Strike took place on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Russian troops under Gen. Gourko passed the Balkans.
- A riot took place at Baltimore on account of the strike; troops fired into the crowd, killing eight persons.
- The Russians were defeated at Plevna. The Turks lost Schipka pass.
- Many lives and millions of property were lost by a riot at Pittsburgh. United States troops were sent to the scenes of disturbance at various points. Capt. Crapo finished the voyage to England in a whole boat.
- Rioters and police skirmished in Chicago.
- More fighting took place in Chicago.
- The Russians were again defeated at heavy loss, at Plevna.

AUGUST.

- The troops fired on the mob at Scranton, Pa., killing four and wounding several.
- The Turks were successful at Eski-Saghra.
- Gen. Gourko was defeated and forced to retreat.
- News was received of a terrible famine in British India.
- A train to Long Branch ran off a bridge, injuring over sixty persons. Fighting took place around Plevna.
- The first telegraph line in China was put in operation.
- Gen. Gibbon fought the Nez Perces in Montana, losing twenty-five in killed and wounded, the Indians losing forty-five.
- The Turks bombarded Gurguevo.
- Centenary of the battle of Bennington was celebrated.
- A satellite to the planet Mars was discovered.
- The Turks were repulsed at Schipka pass.
- Osman Pasha was defeated at Tirnova.
- Russian troops were defeated in Armenia.
- Bridge at Omaha was partially destroyed.
- By the wrecking of a train on the Rock Island road, twenty persons were killed.

SEPTEMBER.

- A \$350,000 fire happened in New York; four persons were burned to death.
- The Russians captured Lovatz.
- Crazy Horse was captured and killed.
- About 100 lives were lost by the collision of two vessels in the English channel.
- Heavy fighting occurred around Plevna.
- The American team were successful in the rifle-match at Greedmoor.
- Yellow fever made its appearance at Ferdinandina, Fla. The Japanese rebellion was completely put down.
- An indecisive battle occurred on the river Lom. Gambetta was sentenced to imprisonment. The business portion of Keyport, N. J., was destroyed by fire.
- The upper stories of the Patent Office were burned out. Osman Pasha was reinforced and retaken at Plevna.
- Prang's chronom establishment, at Boston, burned. A great fire occurred in Providence, R. I. Mehmet Ali retreated behind the Lom.
- Col. D. H. Armstrong was appointed Senator from Missouri.

OCTOBER.

- William C. Gilman was discovered to be a forger to a heavy amount at New York. Mukhtar Pasha repulsed two attacks.
- Suleiman Pasha succeeded Mehmet Ali in command of the Army of the Danube.

- The steamer Massachusetts was wrecked on Long Island sound. The Nez Perces surrendered to Gen. Miles.
- Gilman, the forger, was sentenced to five years in prison.
- Mukhtar Pasha was forced to retreat.
- Congress met in special session; Samuel J. Randall was elected Speaker of the House. The Republicans carried the French elections.
- The Russians gained an important victory in Armenia. About 10,000 cigar-makers struck in New York.
- Fire destroys \$250,000 and two lives at New York city.
- A Roumanian attack on the Griviza redoubt was repulsed with terrible slaughter.
- Upward of 200 lives were lost by a colliery explosion near Glasgow, Scotland.
- Desperate fighting took place southwest of Plevna.
- The French Ministry resigned.
- Kars was completely invested.
- The discovery of relics of Sir John Franklin was reported.

NOVEMBER.

- President Hayes visited the State Fair at Richmond, Va. Oakley Hall returned to New York.
- Earthquake shocks were felt in many places in New England and Canada.
- Daniel W. Voorhees was appointed Senator from Indiana.
- A Turkish attack on Gen. Skobelev was repulsed.
- Suleiman Pasha was made Commander-in-Chief in Roumelia.
- Field, Leiter & Co.'s store burned in Chicago. Robert L. Case was convicted of perjury.
- Three banks closed at Reading, Pa. The French Ministry resigned.
- A mill burned at Fall River, Mass.; loss, \$500,000.
- The Russians carried Kars by assault. A French Cabinet was organized.
- The Fishery Commission awarded \$5,500,000 to the English claimants. A great fire occurred at Bahia, Brazil.
- The steamer Huron was lost off the North Carolina coast; over 100 lives lost. Great damage by floods took place in Virginia.
- Thanksgiving generally observed.

DECEMBER.

- Kellogg and Butler were seated in the Senate.
- Congress met in regular session. Eleven lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Lotna.
- The Russians were defeated at Elena.
- The Turkish advance on Tirnova was checked.
- Osman Pasha surrendered unconditionally.
- The Serbian troops were ordered to cross the Turkish frontier.
- Suleiman Pasha was defeated in an attack at Matchka.
- The Porte called for the intervention of the powers.
- Milne's Hotel, Edinburgh, Scotland, burned; ten persons killed. Candy factory boiler in New York exploded and building burned; about fifty persons killed.

NECROLOGY.

JANUARY.

- Gen. J. J. Abernethy, U. S. army; Roslyn, L. I.; 73....2. Commodore Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; New York; 83....3. Rev. Alexis Caswell, President of Brown University; Providence, R. I.; 78....4. Ethar Shepley, ex-Chief Justice of Maine and ex-United States Senator; Portland, Me.; 87....5. Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. navy; Washington; 86....6. Princess Mary of Prussia, sister of the Empress; 76....7. Richard Somers Smith, former President of Girard College and author; Baltimore; 64....8. George Wm. McLeallen, formerly Assistant Postmaster General; Washington; 72....9. Daniel Haines, formerly Governor and Judge of Supreme Court of New Jersey; Hamburg, N. J.; 73....10. Signor Blitz, magician; Philadelphia; 66....11. Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, former M. C. from Massachusetts; Newton, Mass.; 68....

FEBRUARY.

- Col. A. R. Holladay, former M. C. from Virginia, Henrico, Va....2. Valle-Niestra, Rear Admiral of the Peruvian navy, Charilios, Peru; 69. John B. Gallagher, former Auditor of the Treasury, Washington, 81. N. T. Changarnier, senior General of the French army, Paris; 70....3. Col. John O'Mahony, Irish patriot and exile, New York, 60. Rear Admiral James Alden, U. S. navy, San Francisco, 68....4. Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. navy, Washington, 76....5. Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U. S. navy, Washington, 72....6. Sir Wm. Ferguson, eminent English surgeon, London, 69....7. James Johnson, former M. C. from Kentucky, Evansville, Ind....8. Amidee Pichot, French painter, Paris, 81....9. Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U. S. navy, Annapolis, Md., 70. Solomon H. Mosenthal, German author, Vienna, 66....10. Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, U. S. navy, Washington, 72....11. Maj. Gen. Amos B. Eaton, U. S. army, New Haven, Ct., 71....12. John Oxenford, dramatic author and critic, London, Eng., 65....13. Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, U. S. volunteers, Buffalo, N. Y....14. Ex-Gov. Joseph Johnston, of Virginia, 92....

MARCH.

- Joel T. Hart, American sculptor; Florence, Italy; 67....2. George Odger, representative of the workmen of England....3. Joseph A. Tran, French poet, Paris; 64....4. F. J. Moses, Chief Justice of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C....5. Matilda Heron, actress; New York; 46. Dr. Johann Jacoby, member of German Parliament; 71....6. Gen. John F. Benjamin, U. S. volunteers, former M. C. from Missouri; Washington; 60....7. Baroness Rothschild, Europe....12. Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert, authoress; Augusta, Ga....14. Don Juan Manuel De Bosa, former Governor of Buenos Ayres; Southampton, Eng.; 80....15. Emory Washburne, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Cambridge, Mass.; 77....16. Walter Bagahot, English political and financial writer; England. Miss Alta M. Hulet, lady lawyer; Chicago; 22....

APRIL.

- Jean Baptiste Madou, French painter; Paris; 81....2. Capt. Frederick Laubach, military adventurer; New York; 111. Amos Morse, former U. S. Senator from Maryland; 82....3. Commodore Joseph D. Marvin, U. S. navy; Yokohama, Japan....11. Ross Winans, millwright and mechanician; Baltimore, Md.; 80....14. Lorenzo Sabine, former M. C. from Maine; Boston; 74....20. J. B. Irving, painter; Rochester, N. Y.; 49....21. Jean Baptiste Gill, President of Paraguay. Cardinal Vannicelli, Rome, Italy....22. Gen. William E. Lathrop, Commander of the Grand Commandery of the United States, Rochester, N. Y.; 68....25. Gustavus Geary, musical manager; New York....26. Rev. William G. Brownlow, former Governor of Tennessee; Knoxville, Tenn.; 72....

MAY.

- Enoch H. Rosekrans, Justice of Supreme Court of New York; Glen's Falls, N. Y.; 63. W. W. Newcomb, minstrel; New York; 62....2. Commodore Benjamin J. Totten, U. S. navy; New Bedford, Mass.; 71....14. Charles H. Bryan, ex-Judge Supreme Court of California; Carson, Nev. H. H. Emmons, Judge U. S. Court; Detroit, Mich....17. Edmund Quincy, author; Dedham, Mass.; 70....19. Edward Kent, ex-Governor of Maine; Bangor, Me.; 75....22. Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, English architect and author; England; 67....23. Wm. H. C. Hosmer, poet; Avon, N. Y.; 63....25. Judge Richard Hawes, Confederate Governor of Kentucky and ex-Congressman; Bourbon county, Ky.; 80....Miss Catherine A. Warfield, novelist; Pewee Valley, Ky....

- John Lothrop Motley, historian; Dorsetshire, Eng.; 63....Fletcher Harper, publisher; New York; 71....

JUNE.

- Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland; 69....2. Edwin White, historical painter; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; 60....3. Ludwig III, Grand Duke of Hesse; Darmstadt, Germany; 71....14. Gen. Frederick Henningsen, illustrious author; Washington; 62....15. Lady Sterling Maxwell, authoress; London, Eng.; 57....17. George T. Davis, former M. C. from Massachusetts; Portland, Me. Daniel D. Pratt, former Congressman from Indiana; Logansport, Ind.; 64....18. John S. C. Abbott, historian; New Haven, Ct.; 71....19. Admiral Henry J. Rous, steward of the English Jockey Club; London; 82....22. Commodore John R. Goldsborough, U. S. navy; Philadelphia, 69....24. Robert Dale Owen, author, socialist and ex-Congressman from Indiana; Lake George, N. Y.; 73....27. Hugh W. Mercer, Confederate General; Baden Baden, Germany; 69....28. Prof. Santini, priest and astronomer; Padua, Italy; 90....

JULY.

- Robinson Palmer, first Senator from Maine; Perry, Me.; 91. Joseph Abraham, musician; New York; 60....2. Samuel D. Evans, former M. C. from Texas; Washington; 68....7. Cardinal Angelis; Rome, Italy; 85....13. Sir George Bell, C. B., an old English General....20. Thomas Placoda, actor; Tom's River, N. J.; 70....25. George W. Matsell, ex-Chief of Police of New York; New York; 65....27. Joseph H. Tutill, former M. C. from New York; Ellenville, N. Y.; 66. Michele Domingue, ex-President of Hayti; Jamaica; 77....28. Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the English Admiralty; Hamburg, Germany; 62....30. Commodore J. W. Swift, U. S. navy; Geneva, N. Y....31. Samuel Warren, English novelist; London; 79....

AUGUST.

- Wm. B. Ogden, first mayor of Chicago; New York; 72. Gen. Charles Frederick Von Steinmetz; Landau, Silesia; 81....11. M. Blanc, European gambler, worth \$17,000,000; Paris....16. Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, President of Dartmouth College; Hanover, N. H.; 72. Raleigh Daniel, Attorney General of Virginia; Richmond, Va.; 72....18. M. Williams, French historian; France....20. Don Federico Ezcurrazur, former President of Chili; Santiago, Chili....27. Cardinal Biazari; Italy; 75. James Ware, ex-Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts; Salem, Mass....28. Ben De Bar, actor and manager; St. Louis; 64....29. Brigham Young, Mormon prophet; Salt Lake City; Utah; 76....30. Wilson Shannon, ex-Governor of Ohio and Kansas; Lawrence, Kan.; 75. Raphael Semmes, commander of Confederate cruiser Alabama; Point Clear, Ala.; 68....

SEPTEMBER.

- Alvin Adams, founder of Adams Express; Watertown, N. Y.; 78. Edward L. Davenport, tragedian; Canton, Pa.; 61....3. Louis Adolphe Thiers, ex-President of France; St. Germain, France; 80. James C. Hopkins, ex-Judge of U. S. Court; Madison, Wis....5. Crazy Horse, Sioux chief; Sidney, Neb....15. Constantine Canaris, Prime Minister of Greece; Athens; 87....16. Henry Compton, comedian; London, Eng....20. Louis V. Bogy, U. S. Senator from Missouri; St. Louis; 64....23. Urbain Joseph Le Verrier, French astronomer; Paris; 66....26. Commodore James M. Frailley, U. S. navy; Philadelphia; 67....30. Cardinal Sixto Biazio Sforza; Naples, Italy; 57....

OCTOBER.

- Mlle. Teresa Titiens, prima donna; London; 43. Archbishop James Roosevelt Bayley, Roman Catholic primate of the United States; Newark, N. J.; 63....7. Edward Granville Elliot, former Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; London; 79....24. Sobieski Ross, former M. C. from Pennsylvania; Condersport, Pa.; 49. George L. Fox, pantomimist; Cambridge, Mass.; 62....28. Joseph Durham, English sculptor; London; 66. Edwin Adams, actor; Philadelphia; 44....29. Gen. N. B. Forrest, Confederate army; Memphis, Tenn....

NOVEMBER.

- Oliver Perry Morton, U. S. Senator from Indiana; Indianapolis, Ind.; 54. Field Marshal Wrangel, of the Prussian army; Berlin, Ger.; 93....7. Amelia, Queen Dowager of Saxony; Dresden, Saxony; 75....10. George J. Barry, Chief Engineer of U. S. navy; Philadelphia; 44....12. Henry P. Gray, artist; New York; 58. Eardley Wilmot, Lieutenant General of English army....13. Sir Adolphus Slade, Admiral British navy; London; 74....14. Julia Kavanagh, English novelist; Nice, France; 53....17. Geo. S. Bangs, former Superintendent of Railway Mail Service; Washington; 52. Paul Boudet, former Senator and Minister of France; Paris; 77....24. Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Congressman from New York; New York; 64....30. Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell, U. S. navy; Waltham, Mass.; 56....

DECEMBER.

- Benjamin Huger, Confederate Major General; Charleston, S. C.; 71....11. Sydney Smirke, English architect; London; 70....12. George W. Rawson, Justice of Supreme Court of New York; Lyons, N. Y....15. Lord Henry Percy, General in English army; London; 60....17. Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines, French army; Paris; 73....18. Charles Clarke, ex-Governor of Mississippi and Confederate General; Mississippi; 67....

The Scene of Lincoln's Assassination.

During a real Washington rainy spell, I know of nothing more in union with the prevailing depression of visitors to this city than a tour through the old Ford Theater, in which Lincoln was assassinated. No doubt the verdict of the average American would be that the place where that awful deed was committed should be pulled down and all traces of its existence removed from the face of the earth; but, with a hideousness that only the Government could originate, the place has been converted into a National Medical Museum, fitted on the third floor with all possible anatomical horrors. There are plaster casts of all sorts of amputations, from the finger to the shoulder and from the little toe to the neck. There are skulls of the most diverse classes and races of men, shivering skeletons of the human kind, and vertebrae of beasts, birds, and reptiles. Of a dismal, rainy day it is particularly cheering to go into a side-show of this kind, bearing in mind the national tragedy which gave existence to the place, and thence contemplate how frail a thing is man; how unattractive and how devoid of spirituality are his remains. Here he may be studied in all grades, from the most perfect and enlightened to the poor little papoose with its remnant of blanket, its infantile moccasins on shrunken feet, its hair, once raven black, now bleached to the highly-prized blonde, its shriveled features and eyeless head, as it was taken from a tree near Fort Laramie, where no doubt a fond mother deposited it, with tearful eyes, but sustaining hopes of again meeting her treasure in the happy hunting ground beyond the western sky. All these things may be seen and studied here, but the greatest objects of historical interest are a portion of the spinal cord and a section of the neck bone, taken

from the body of J. Wilkes Booth after he was shot. This section of the neck bone was perforated by the fatal bullet, and removed previous to depositing his remains in the arsenal grounds, from which they were subsequently removed for private burial. The portion of the spinal cord is preserved in alcohol, the section of neck bone being stuck up as on a fork beside the jar containing the fluid and gristle. Another feature of the tragedy which transformed this building from a playhouse where the heroic drama were performed once to applauding audiences is found in a residence on the opposite side of the street, pointed out as the place in which Lincoln died, after being carried out from the theater. The orderly at the entrance to the door of the museum pointed it out to me saying, "That's it with the notice stuck up of 'rooms for rent.' They always have rooms to let over there. Nobody stays long in the house for some reason or other. I don't know why, but it is a fact. Nobody will stay in the house." He refused to say the place was haunted, but stuck to his mournful statement that nobody would long occupy the premises. I suggested it might be because they did not pay their rent promptly, but he asked me why people could not as well pay rent there as anywhere, and I gave it up. The colored servant girls in the neighborhood are, however, given as authority for the most solemn assurances that uncomfortable noises are heard in the house at midnight, and this is why no tenants can be got to occupy the premises for a great length of time.—Washington Cor. Pittsburgh Dispatch.

In a Newspaper Office.

A little tin box shot up and down a wooden shaft in the middle of the room, into which rolls of manuscript were put by an office-boy, who rushed from desk to desk and gathered the sheets as they came from the writers' hands. From time to time a very nervous, sharp-voiced, imperative gentleman, in a very much soiled linen duster, called to one or the other of the workers, and gave orders which would have been quite unintelligible to a layman, who might have mistaken the establishment for a slaughter-house when he heard a pale-faced little gentleman requested to "make a paragraph of the Pope." "Cut down Anna Dickinson," "double-lead Gen. Grant," "put a minion cap head on Peter Cooper," and "boil down the Evangelical Alliance." But making a paragraph of the Pope simply applied to the compression of some news concerning him in that space; "the minion cap head" intended for the venerable philanthropist meant the kind of type to be used in the title of a speech or lecture of his; and "boiling down" and "cutting down" were two technicalities expressing condensation. The gentleman in the linen duster was the night editor in charge, the despot of the hour, and the intermediary between the writers and printers, the latter being on the floor above, and the little tin box in the shaft communicating with them.

By 8 o'clock the last line of the "copy" must be in the printers' hands, and from midnight until that time a newspaper office in the editorial department is in a state of nervous intensity and activity for which I can imagine no parallel.

The smoke from the cigars and pipes rolled up to the ceiling, and the pens sped over the pages of manuscript paper. The writers bent to their work with tremendous earnestness and concentration; there was not one of them who had written less than a column of matter that night, and some were closing two and three column articles, which contained nearly as many words as five pages of *Harper's Magazine*. They were pale and care-worn. One of them was heading and sub-heading cable dispatches from the seat of war, another was writing editorial paragraphs on the important telegraphic news that came in; another was damming a new play in virulent prose; another was revising a thrilling account of a murder; another was transcribing his stenographic notes of a speech on the inflation of the currency; another was putting the finishing touches upon a well-considered article criticising a debate in the French Assembly, and another was absorbed in the description of a yacht race. The little tin box in the shaft bounced up and down more frequently, and the night editor became more nervous and imperative than ever, as the fingers of the big clock on the wall went beyond 2. The pages of manuscript were sent up one by one, and long, moist proof-sheets came down from the composing-room. Then the "cutting down" began, and some of the writers saw articles that had cost them hours of research annihilated by the stroke of a pen, or reduced from columns to paragraphs—not on account of unimportance, but simply because there is always a superfluity of matter, contrary to the erroneous notion that the editor's great difficulty is to fill his space—and in some instances even the paragraphs were finally omitted to make room for unexpected news that arrived later. Telegrams were still coming in at 2:30, but soon after that hour one dispatch brought the words "good night," and that meant the closing. The night editor and his assistant now disappeared into the composing-rooms, where they remained to superintend the making up of the forms, and the men at the desks prepared to leave, or threw themselves back in their chairs for a chat and some more smoke.—William H. Bixden, in Harper's Magazine for December.

CHARLES ROBINSON, aged 16, became infatuated with a young girl of 14, of Jersey City Heights, and despite the remonstrances of her parents and the coolness of the girl, persisted in calling upon her. On Saturday he called with a book-mark, intending to present it to the girl as a token of his love. She rejected his gift, and he left the room hastily, went into the yard and hanged himself with a clothes line.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877.

IS THIS WINTER.

The weather is at present of a somewhat bewildering nature. We learn by the calendar that winter is here, a step or two beyond the middle of the first calendar month, and more than that space within the limits of the usual wintry season. All the while the air is soft with the balm of early fall, or breathes the spring forewarning. The earth, which has not yet been frozen beneath the surface, forbids the latter thought, but there are indications that the things of nature are deceived, and, fancying their annual sleep over, are getting ready for a new season's work. The grass puts forth new blades of opening green, the clovers springs afresh, the sessile leaves of the ox eye daisy start at the foot of the past season's withered stem, the lilac swells its leaf-buds and here and there thrust out a pioneer spray of serrate leaflets, the willow bark yellows in warm dingles, the wayside raspberry blossoms a third time against the protecting wall or hedge-row, and even a few misled apple-blossoms have peeped bravely into the bland December air. In the woods, the coaxing warmth has not deluded the simplest of the flowers that make those shades their recluse home,—but the winter birds are happier in their coverts than they are wont to be, and the squirrels seek the nuts and the berries neglected in the fall plenty, wisely husbanding their precious stores in cache, hid in hollow trees, for the days to come when the skies and winds shall be of ruder temper, and when the snow has buried all the fallen pomp of the forest, yet brown and rustling on the mold.

These sweet and gracious airs of nature, these warm days succeeding mornings of mist or thin clouds, with capricious showers, are but the continuation of a marvelous year's record, distinguished by an evenness and moderation of temperature almost unprecedented in our latitude, with many fewer sudden and sharp changes than we are accustomed to, and characterized by an extraordinary average of health. They say that the population of busy, bustling Holland has been checked in growth this year by hard times, and the bankruptcies and closed businesses that have resulted. But it is a curious fact that the population of that other Holland of narrow tenements and quieted ambitions,—the graveyard,—has not for many years received so small an augmentation as in this year.

For the Holland City News.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 24, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Your paper having published a little in reference to the doings of some of your citizens in buying oil over the lake, and using it without inspection in this State—I will add a word, if you please. Mr. Post in his letter to the News of the 22nd, says: "We relied on the latest published laws on the subject as permitting the use of safe oil even though not inspected in the State."

Mr. Post will remember how frequent were the accidents to life and property until two years ago, when we had a law passed for the protection of the people of this State. Now all these accidents came from using oil that was branded as safe, like the barrel Mr. Post and his friends got.

If you label gunpowder, Onion seed: it won't make it Onion seed will it?

Branding a barrel of oil "150° Fire Test," I know, don't make it so, for all along I have found all sorts of stuff in barrels so marked. Not a week ago: I overhauled a barrel with the stereotyped "150° Fire Test" on it, which contained oil that would not test 60°.

Mr. Post's barrel was marked 150° and it tested 118°. I have found men in this city selling that which would explode at 30° below freezing, when fire was applied to it, when the law required it to be 150° above zero. So we see the brand on the barrel is no guide as to its contents.

Thousands and tens of thousands of barrels have been sold in this city that came here, some with and some without brands, but all sold to suit the notions of what the buyer thought to be "safe." And Mr. Post will now bear me witness that these "kerosene horrors" don't happen.

The State Board of Health have not had a report of an accident from the use of Kerosene for the past two years in the State. So that, practically speaking, we have got safe oil.

In reference to the comparative cost of safe and dangerous oil: I here quote what Prof. Kedzie said before the Michigan Legislature on this subject in a lecture he delivered by request of that body.

I quote it at some length, as the cost was what Mr. Post complains of. It will be seen from this that Mr. P. got no cheaper oil and only increased his danger.

"The people also complain because the high test oil is more costly. Of course, no intelligent man will claim that the remarkable advance in the price of kerosene all over the country during the last year, has any connection with our high test. This is the result of a combination of the principal oil refiners, who control the market. But high test kerosene, every where, costs

more than low test. Gallon for gallon it costs more, but is it therefore more expensive? I was surprised at Grand Traverse to hear that the "high test oil not only costs more, but would not burn so long as low test." This statement was so opposed to known facts, that I determined to test it accurately. I took two exactly similar lamps, filled one with high and the other with low test oil; weighed the lamps and oil; lighted them and kept the blaze at equal intensity, and after allowing them to burn side by side for a while, weighed the lamps to find how much oil each had consumed. While the high test oil had lost four ounces the low test had lost five ounces. I have tried the experiment in many ways, both by measuring the amount of oil that was consumed, and by weighing the same, but always with the same result, viz.: the low test oil always burned away faster than the high test when the light was the same. The low test oil sells for 28 cents wholesale, and the best high test for 35 cents,—an increase of one fourth; but the low test oil burns away one fourth faster, so that measured, not by the gallon, but by the amount of light, the high test is as cheap as the low test."

In view of all this had we not better comply with the law, rather than to evade it?

I find but little disposition on the part of the People to evade the law and most of the trouble comes from outside parties who try to sell their cheap oil in this State, because it is more profitable to them than to sell the best grades.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Inspector.

Facts that we Know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, severe Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung disease, if you will call at W. Van Patten's Drug Store we will give you a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1.00.

Special Notices.

THE largest stock of dress goods we ever imported is on our shelves now. We also have an enormous variety of Woolen Scarfs and Nubias, which must be sold before New Years, at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

We have a beautiful syrup, which is a new kind, and we sell the best Japan Tea in the city at 50 cents per pound. Of Rubber Boots & Shoes we have a very large stock.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

New Advertisements.

SCOTT'S HOTEL.

THIS is a new House, added to the old Rev. Smith's residence, on the corner of

NINTH AND FISH STREETS,

is newly fitted up and furnished, and its location is the most convenient to both the railroad depots. It is now ready to receive guests, both

STEADY & TRANSIENT.

We solicit a share of the public patronage, and will endeavor to treat our guests in such a manner as to merit their approval.

W. J. SCOTT, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Oct. 25, 77.

Organ For Sale.

\$80 WILL purchase a first-class instrument that cost \$220, when new.

HOWARD & MCBRIDE.

HOLLAND, Dec. 20th, 1877.

Lowell Nurseries.

Kent County, Mich.

FRUIT-TREES.

WE wish to announce to the people of Holland, and all Fruitgrowers on the Lake Shore, that our stock of trees and vines for spring sales cannot be excelled in their vigorous healthy growth and sound well ripened wood; and while we are very thankful for their liberal patronage, we shall spare no effort to retain their confidence in the future.

After an experience of sixteen years in growing Fruit and Fruit Trees in Michigan, and carefully studying its wonderful variety of soil and climate, and also most of the popular varieties of Fruit grown here, we are with this experience, selecting and cultivating such varieties as we believe are best adapted for cultivation in this State.

We are also testing and have fruited most of the new varieties of Fruit that are now claiming popular favor, of which a number promise to be valuable, and we are yearly adding to our list such varieties as we believe will prove profitable to Fruitgrowers; and will furnish them to our customers at very reasonable prices.

We believe that Fruit trees grown in this State will endure transplanting better, make a better growth, and make better orchard trees, than those brought from a distance.

And besides this, in planting out home grown stock, the expense and perils of distant transportation will be avoided. Having this faith in the real value of home grown trees and plants, we are making every effort to grow all the stock needed for our own trade.

Our growing stock now covers over forty acres and is yearly increasing, yet when an unusual demand is made for some particular variety it sometimes becomes exhausted, when we purchase to supply the deficiency so far as we can, but only from reliable nurserymen.

Mr. George Souter and his brother, F. Souter, will solicit orders for our stock, and all orders placed in their hands, we will supply to our best ability.

A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT. FROM PRICE LIST WILL BE MADE FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

50 trees will be allowed at hundred rate.

The following comprises our stock for spring, with prices; but we can furnish many other varieties in smaller quantities.

Apples.

A splendid stock of best market varieties.

Baldwin,	Fallwater,	Wagner,
Northern Spy,	Greening,	Golden Russet,
Peck's Pleasant,	Seckel's Other,	Ramapo,
Grimes Golden,	Kawick's Odell,	Strawberry,
D. Oldenburg,	Red Astrachan,	Primate,
Harvest,	Sweet Bough,	Golden Sweet,
Talman Sweet,	Snow,	Green Sweet,

Each. Hundred.

4 to 6 feet high, fine trees,	10c	\$15 00
5 to 7 " " selected,	25c	30 00

Improved Crab Apple.

Transcendent, Hyslop,	Marengo,
Montreal Beauty,	

Each. Hundred.

4 to 5 feet,	25c	\$30 00
5 to 7 " " extra,	40c	30 00

Coral & Whiteys, No. 20.

Peaches.

Each. Hundred.

One year from bud, 3 to 4 feet,	10c	\$10 00
" " " " 4 to 5 " " extra,	15c	15 00

Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Barnard, Smock, Foster, Hills Chilli, Hales Early, Stump World, Beatrice, Old Mixon, Susquehanna, Jacques Rareipe, Amdeus June, Alexander, 30 cents.

Std. Pears.

Osbond's Summer,	Vadeleine,
Clapp's Favorite,	Bartlett,
Flemish Beauty,	Sheldon,
Beurre d'Ajon,	Lawrence,
Vicar,	Buffum,
Tyson,	

Dwf. Pears.

Each. Hundred.

5 to 6 feet high, fine	50c	\$45 00
6 to 7 feet, heavy trees,	75c	60 00

Plums.

Each. Hundred.

Wild Goose,	Canada Egg,	Washington,
Lombard,	Yellow Egg,	Red Egg,
Gorman Prune,	Jefferson,	Dunes Purple,
Shropshire Damson,	Winter Damson,	Green Gage,

Cherries.

Each. Hundred.

Early Purple,	Early Richmond,	Gov. Wood,
Elton,	Rockport,	May Duke,
Ohio Beauty,	Yellow Spanish,	Black Morrello,
English Morrello,		

Quinces.

Each. Hundred.

One year, 3 to 5 feet,	25c	\$20 00
Two years, 5 to 6 feet,	40c	35 00
3 and 3 years, 6 to 8 feet, extra,	75c	

Sweet Chestnut.

Each. Hundred.

4 to 5 feet, transplanted,	25c	\$18 00
5 to 6 " " " "	25c	24 00
6 to 7 " " " "	35c	32 00

Grapes.

Very strong vines transplanted.

Concord, Ives Seedlings,	25c each.
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Each. Hundred.

One year,	10c	\$ 8 00
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Agawam, Salem, Iona, Delaware, Wilder, Martha.

Each. Hundred.

2 years growth,	—	\$40 00
Lady, one year growth,	—	\$10 00 each.

Currants.

Doz. Hundred.

Cherry,	Versailles,	
White Dutch,	White Grape,	
Red Dutch,	Black Naples,	

Gooseberries.

Houghton seedlings, \$1 50 \$8 00

Raspberries.

Hun. Thous'd.

Turner, the best red raspberry,	\$2 50	\$15 00
Philadelphia, red,	2 50	20 00
Mammoth cluster, black,	2 00	15 00
Davidson's Tumblers, black,	3 00	
Doolittle, black,	2 00	

Lawton Blackberry, 2 00 10 00

Kittatinn Blackberry, 3 00 20 00

Wilson's Early Blackberry, 4 00

STRAWBERRIES.

Hundred. Thousand.

Wilson,	50 75	\$5 00
Col. Cheney,	1 50	10 00
Kentucky,	1 50	10 00
Green Prolific,	1 50	10 00

Ornamental Stock.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

Each. Hundred.

12 inches transplanted,	15c	\$10 00
13 " " " "	25c	15 00
2 to 3 feet " " " "	40c	30 00
3 to 4 " " " "	60c	40 00
4 to 6 " " " "	1 00	60 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

Each. Hundred.

3 feet, twice transplanted,	50c	35 00
4 " " " "	75c	60 00

SCOTCH PINE.

Each. Hundred.

3 to 4 feet, twice transplanted,	50c	
4 to 5 " " " "	75c	
5 to 6 " " " "	1 00	
18 inches, once	25c	

BALSAM FIR.

Each. Hundred.

3 feet, transplanted twice,	50c	
3 " " " "	75c	
12 inches " " "	25c	

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Each. Hundred.

3 feet, twice transplanted, heavy,	50c	25 00
bushy and fine for Hedges,		

WHITE CEDAR.

Each. Hundred.

6 to 8 feet, twice transplanted,	1 00	60 00
12 to 18 inches for hedges,	15c	10 00

SAVIN JUNIPER.

Each. Hundred.

18 inches high, transplanted,	50c	40 00
10 " " " "	30c	15 00

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Each. Hundred.

European mountain ash, 3 to 8 feet,	50c	40 00
" " " " " " " "	1 00	65 00
American " " " " " " " "	50c	40 00
Weeping mountain ash, fine,	1 00	
" " " " " " " "	3 00	
" " " " " " " "	1 00	
" " " " " " " "	1 00	

American Elm, 6 to 8 feet,

European Larch 4 to 5 feet Transplanted,

European Larch 12 to 18 inches,

Sweet Chestnut 5 to 8 feet, transplanted,

Catalpa, 5 to 8 feet,

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Pyrus Japonica, scarlet; Weigela, Rosea and Amabilis; Spiraea, Prunella, Lonicera, and Bellard; Deutzia, Gracilis and Flens; Flora; Syringa, Sweet; Snow Ball; Lilac Siberian; Flowering Almond, white and red; Eno-mus; Yellow Harrison Rose—all at 35 cents each. Herosena Paenone, fragrant; varieties, 30 cents each. Chinese Wistaria, (climber,) 40 cents; Climbing Honeysuckles, 30 cents; Tree Peonies, Banka, \$1 to \$3 each.

JAS. D. HUSTED,

Lowell, Kent Co., Mich.

WANTED! WANTED!!

I WILL PAY CASH FOR

DRESSED HOGS,

Grain and all kinds of Produce.

Inquire at the office of

Near the Allegan Depot. 41-4w

J. E. HIGGINS.

The Scientific American.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE MOST POPULAR SCIENTIFIC PAPER IN THE WORLD.

ONLY \$3.50 A YEAR, INCLUDING POSTAGE. WEEKLY. 52 NUMBERS A YEAR. 4,000 BOOK PAGES.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest Inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including Mechanic and Engineering, Steam Engineering, Railway, Mining, Civil, Gas and Hydraulic Engineering, Mill work, Iron, Steel and Work; Chemistry and Chemical Processes; Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound; Technology, Photography, Printing, New Machinery, New Processes, New Recipes, Improvements pertaining to Textile Industry, Weaving, Dyeing, Coloring, New Industrial Products, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral; New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geography, Astronomy, etc.

The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is a promoter of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every family. Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, \$3.50 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remitt by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

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Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, Co. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

FINE

Christmas Presents

—AT—

H. Meyer & Co.

SEWING-MACHINES:

Wheeler & Wilson,

Singer, Victor,

Weed, Grover & Baker,

St. John, White,

Howe, and American.

or any other kind, all for sale

cheap at H. MEYER & Co's

River Street, Furniture Store.

43-8w

Joslin & Breyman,

Jewelry & Watches.

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, 1877. 6-1y.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

Muskegon, Sept. 3 1875.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Applecot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down Inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19

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

Jottings.

A HAPPY New Year!

THE roads are almost impassable, and business is dreadfully dull in consequence.

DR. KENNEDY will be in town again on Monday afternoon and Tuesday of next week.

CHRISTMAS was observed in this city by several societies and family circles in an appropriate manner.

FOUR buffalo hunters have contracted with a firm in Comanche, Texas, for the delivery, within the next six months, of 20,000 buffalo hides.

GEN. HOOD, the ex-confederate, will publish soon a history of the campaigns in which he took part when at the head of the confederate Army of the Tennessee.

PRESIDENT Hayes has bought of William Walter Phelps 10 acres of land on the Palisades in Bergen county, N. Y., with a view of the Hudson toward Yonkers.

DUTCH doctors maintain that people would live longer if they did not expectorate so much. This is claimed to be merely a repetition of the great discovery of Boerhave, in regard to digestion.

THERE are now in Boston six public and many more private kindergartens. St. Louis has thirty-two that are public, Chicago has seven, and Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Nashua, N. H., one each.

FROM the Village of Zeeland we hear that Christmas was duly celebrated at the residence of Mr. G. Vijn, with due religious services and presents. Space prevents us from publishing the details sent us from that Village, but from the tone of the letter there must have been a pleasant time.

THE Common Council was petitioned this week by Mr. H. Walsh to lay a cross-walk opposite his store at his own expense. Mr. N. Kenyon was ordered to fill up the street by the side of his sidewalk, on 8th street, by the city authorities, and the street commissioner was instructed to repair a portion of Pine street forthwith.

WE call attention to the change in Mr. E. J. Harrington's advertisement. He makes some special offers for the next thirty days, and our readers will do well to go and see his mammoth stock of clothing before going out of town and pay more than is necessary. His new store adjoining the old one is stocked with a complete assortment from the finest to the cheapest.

THE committee which went to Kansas, of whose departure we gave notice two weeks ago, has returned safe and sound on Friday and Saturday last. Their official report to their society is not known yet at this hour of writing, but the general tenor of their several opinions formed from observations seems to be moderately encouraging and interesting. We hope to be enabled to publish more about it in our next issue.

At a regular session of Harmony Lodge, No. 12, U. S. of I, on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: For President, N. W. Bacon; 1st Vice President, Jas. Ryder; 2d Vice President, A. McDonald; 3d Vice President, A. A. McDonald; Rec. Sec., W. H. Rogers; Fin. Sec., D. van Bruggen; Treas., B. P. Higgins; Chapl., R. A. Schouten; Trustees, Jas. Ryder, J. Kerkhof, M. Shear, In. Sent., J. Kerkhof; Out. Sent., J. Van Zoeren. This society is growing fast and is in a flourishing condition.

DR. J. C. KENNEDY visits monthly 29 cities and villages in Michigan, treats all chronic, obscure and complicated diseases of either sex, old or young. He treats annually 5460 patients, or an average of 18 per day, and has actually affected 1600 permanent cures in the past 6 months, the most of which were other physician's failures. People in Holland ought to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing him when he is here at the City Hotel, Monday afternoon, Dec. 31st, '77, and Tuesday, Jan. 1st, '78, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the 1st day of every month. Consultation free and invited. Treatment is cash. Call early.

CALIFORNIA is preparing to make a splendid display at the Paris exposition. The aggregate space asked for is over 30,000 square feet, and the estimated weight of the exhibit is five hundred tons. The exhibition of minerals will be the finest the world has ever seen. A pyramid, twenty feet square at the base, and nearly seventy feet high, will represent the seven millions of cubic inches of gold which have been produced on the Pacific coast. This mass would be equivalent to a solid block of gold as large as a room sixteen feet square, and very nearly sixteen feet in height. Around this pyramid fifty plate-glass showcases will be arranged in which the mineral wealth of the country will be shown. "Life under ground" on the Comstock lode will be exhibited by diagrams and the Sutor tunnel will be fully represented.

THE weather continues soft and damp.

MR. J. B. Davidson had a very fine Christmas present presented to him on Christmas Eve—a girl.

MR. L. T. KANTERS don't want to carry over any stock of toys until next year, and will now commence selling them at cost.

OVER one thousand boxes of oranges have been already shipped from Leesburg, Sumter county, Fla., and the season is just opening.

DURING the present year the United States sent 105,000,000 yards of cotton goods abroad, ten times more than was exported the year before.

KENTUCKY farmers are still harvesting their corn crop. The crop of hay, tobacco, and cereals has been larger this season than any other since the war.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Dec. 27, 1877: John Detan, C. G. Wargz, Geo. W. Lynn, Mrs. A. Twitchell.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

WE devote considerable space this week to an interesting article from the pen of Rev. A. T. Stewart, about his observations while North, last summer, with the Michigan Legislature. We extend to him our hearty thanks for the use of the article.

ON Wednesday evening last we narrowly escaped another fire in Mr. Kenyon's bank. The wick being left too high burst the chimney, and the extraordinary size of the flame in consequence drew the attention of passing neighbors, and thus a great fire was prevented.

FOR the last three evenings a Bulgarian Monk, by the name of Experidon, lectured here about his experiences in Turkey and his travels through this and other countries to good audiences. He speaks fair English for a foreigner, has a rapid delivery, and displayed a remarkable good and accurate memory.

A Charleston (S. C.) paper speaks of a sale of farm lands in that vicinity, only two miles from the North-east railroad and Webbin river, and of excellent soil. Six hundred and twenty-eight acres were sold for \$205, eight hundred acres for \$230, one hundred acres for \$33, all half cash, and the rest in one year.

At a session of Holland City Lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: A. Welton, N. G.; W. Butkau, V. G.; N. W. Bacon, Sec'y.; J. Hummel, Treas. Past Grand J. Kramer was chosen to represent the above named lodge at the next session of the Grand Lodge.

MR. B. P. HIGGINS, our photographic artist, wishes us to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that the "Jottings by the Wayside" man did not write up what he told him, and wants to say that he has been in that business since 1860, and lost his own building and gallery in the big fire in Chicago, containing no less 8,000 negatives, showing the immense business he did enjoy at that time, and now having settled here permanently is ready to do work as good and as cheap as any other house.

MR. C. DYKEMA has taken one step in advance in the horse shoeing business, and has procured a stock of Perkin's snow mud or trotting shoes, which, although they cost more than the home-made shoe, he will furnish for the same price. This shoe is a narrow web, concave shoe, made lighter than the other brands, but from its peculiar shape and proportions has quite as much wear. The ground surface being concave prevents snow or mud from adhering or balling up; for trotting horses they are unsurpassed. This hint, we think, will be sufficient for horse owners to apply to Mr. Dykema and get the best and cheapest horse shoe known in the country.

WE take pleasure in announcing the result of the visit of Mr. J. H. Purdy to the National Dairymen's Convention, at Chicago, last week. Mr. Purdy carried with him six sample butter tubs, manufactured by Messrs. J. H. Purdy & Co. of this city, which were entered by him for the premiums on such articles. This convention was the first national fair held by the association, and proved a great success. Several thousand prominent dairymen, from all parts of the country, were present. About fifty entries were made in the cooperative department; and the butter tubs exhibited by the firm of J. H. Purdy & Co. of this place, carried off the second prize. There were five judges in this department, and on the vote for the first prize the Holland tubs received two votes, lacking but one of obtaining the highest premium. Mr. Purdy is, however, very well contented with the second prize, and well he may be, as the factory represented by him has been running less than a year, and he worked his business up to its present encouraging basis, under adverse circumstances. We also learn that in addition to carrying off a prize, Mr. Purdy's tubs were universally praised by butter packers; and he received numerous orders for his ware.

DON'T forget the Fruitgrower's call for a meeting this day at A. Visscher's office.

THE surest way to interest the Indian in agriculture is to show him that whisky is made out of corn.

THE Philadelphia Permanent exhibition has been closed on Sunday, after a brief trial of the other way.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-1y

SINCE the prices of marriage licenses in the south have been reduced to a half-dollar every unlinked man down there is rushing around for a rib.

VERY many of the cross-ties laid on the Union Pacific several years ago have become petrified. So solid are these ties that it is impossible to withdraw the spikes.

LONDON has just punished three of its detectives for complicity with thieves. Should this practice become Americanized there would soon spring up another Diogenes with a lantern.

A Brazilian senator has arrived with the news that the Brazilian Chambers have voted a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for 10 years to a direct line with the United States, and John Roach is going to put on the steamers right away.

THE Northern Transit steamer City of Toledo left for Milwaukee last week to take here place on the new winter route from Milwaukee to Ludington. This is the new connection of the Grand Trunk with the Lake Michigan ports. The boats discharged freight at Ludington for the Flint & Pere Marquette Road that runs nearly direct east and west across the State of Michigan to Flint, where the roads join the Grand Trunk. The distance from Milwaukee to Ludington is between 100 and 110 miles.

QUITE a nice Christmas celebration was held at Fillmore Station under the auspices of the (Dutch) Reformed Church, which was attended by both Hollanders and Americans. A very fine Christmas tree was erected in the depot building, which building was trimmed up handsomely with evergreens, and Santa Claus was dressed up in true old style. Rev. P. Lepeltak had charge of the ceremony, made a very fine and appropriate address, and the whole affair terminated with the best feeling, especially among the children.

A CARD.

I HEREBY tender my hearty thanks to Capt. Thompson and sons, Capt. Claus and Capt. Chas. Brandt, together with the other sailors, who did not hesitate to lend me their aid and assistance in physical help and materials in endeavoring to get afloat my stranded vessel, the Schr. Wollin. I also tender my grateful acknowledgments to Mr. M. Van Regenmortel, our lighthouse keeper, and Mr. A. Bosma, and other friends living in that vicinity, for their valuable assistance in the hour of need. J. BOEGMAN.

EVERY one of our readers who also reads the *Granduect*, will doubtless have seen an article against the News and its editor—which was infamous to say the least. The editor of the *Granduect*, however, falls into the trap to acknowledge that we do pay taxes, and finds that so on the list; besides that, we have and do pay taxes on real estate which is not listed in our name. We are happy to see that he pays more taxes than we do, and we hope this may be an inducement or an incentive for him to support all good enterprise with his quill. His attempt to repeat a slander, printed about us some ten years ago, shows how pious (?) he is, and for that reason we hope he will attend religious services regularly, so that he may perchance be cured of this propensity. We have no desire to retaliate by using any dirt. We have never given this paper over to dirt, but intend to express our opinion fearlessly, without crouching or crawling to any clique, sect or party—like the editor of the *Granduect* has always done, and is doing yet. We could, however, unmask this canty editor, by repeating the gossip at the time he was schoolteacher in the backwoods, etc. etc., but to repeat such language would make a decent man blush. So much for the cant of that man who ought to be unmasked and branded as a Protestant Jesuit, who can only find his true portrait by reading the "Wandering Jew." Read that *Hogtel* and see yourself reflected as in a mirror! This independent paper—THE HOLLAND CITY NEWS—is terribly in your way, isn't it? Ha! ha! and therefore your sardonic pity about the loss of four subscribers; but we can show you five new ones in their place! (May that tend to your consolation.) How much do you think you have made by flinging dirt? Don't worry about our finances, just mind your own, and don't let the constables run 5 or 6 times to get the money on one of the many judgments that hung over you for some time. So much for your bragado. We shall leave you now to your dirt, and proceed in the even tenor of our own way.

READ THIS COLUMN.

Special Bargains in goods suitable for the Holiday trade. We have just received large invoices of Ladies' Silk Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Bows, Plain and Embroidered Collars and Cuffs in fancy boxes, Handkerchiefs in boxes, Lace Handkerchiefs, Hand-made Sacques, Fancy Hoods, Nubias, Gloves in great variety, Felt Skirts, Fancy Furs for children and numerous other fancy articles especially adapted for Holiday presents, all of which we offer at the lowest possible market prices.

Beautiful All Wool Beaver Shawls at \$4.00.

5,000 yards Fine Alpacas, in Dark Cloth Shades; 15 cents.

Splendid Assortment of Ladies' and Children Worsted Sacques, Nubias, Fancy Hoods and Scarfs.

Beautiful line of Kid Lined Gloves, Castor Gloves, Cloth Gloves, and Gauntlets, in all sizes and all grades.

Furs cheaper than ever. Handsome Alaska sets, \$3. Good quality Mink sets, \$8. Splendid line of Children's Furs.

Elegant quality Silk Handkerchiefs in great variety, at 75c; sold elsewhere for \$1.00.

Bargains in Black and colored Cashmeres, Black Alpacas, Mattalasse Dress Goods, Knickerbocker Goods. The largest and cheapest stock of Dress Goods in Grand Rapids.

Beautiful Mattalasse Dress Goods only 22c per yard.

10,000 Yards of Standard Prints, warranted fast colors, 5 cents per yard. Good Canton Flannels 8 cents.

We received during last week, large invoices of Goods suitable for Holiday Presents which we offer at very low prices.

Splendid quality of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gent's Merino Underwear, 50 cents.

Just received. A handsome lot of Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, suitable for holiday presents, 25c each.

Children's Fancy Wool Hose, in great variety, 10c a pair. Splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Woolen and Merino Hosiery.

We have made very extensive preparation for the Holiday Trade, and our stock will be found one of the most complete in the city.

Customers will please bear in mind that we have strictly One Price. Our Goods are all marked in plain figures from which there will be no deviation under any circumstances.

Splendid assortment of colors in two (2) button Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair.

Our Cloaks are from the best manufacturers and for style and finish cannot be excelled.

Just received a splendid line of New Cloaks, at greatly reduced prices.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Street,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Customers will please take notice of our system of doing business.

All our goods are marked in plain figures from which there will be no deviation under any circumstances, which saves time, gives fair treatment to all. The above rule will be carried out strictly to the letter.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE, NEW STAND!!

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

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

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D B K. VAN RAALTE.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1876.

PHENIX HOTEL

JAMES RYDER, Proprietor.

This hotel has changed hands, and will henceforth be run by its old proprietor. The traveling community can rely on the best accommodations. Its situation, near the Chicago depot, makes it the handiest and easiest hotel for the weary traveler.

JAMES RYDER.

HOLLAND, August 1, 1877.

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.

G. Van Putten.

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

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

A new stock of

Dry Goods, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Flour & Feed. Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1877.

Chancery Sale.

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

Joseph Taylor, Complainant.

vs.

John S. Weldon, Defendant.

In pursuance and by virtue of a decree of said Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery, made in the above entitled cause, on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1877: Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1878, at one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, I, the subscriber, a Circuit Court Commissioner, in and for said County, will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the lands and premises described in said decree: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and being in the County of Ottawa, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the corner of section eleven (11), where the quarter line crosses it, being in the center of the Grand Haven Road (so-called), thence north-easterly along the center of said road eighty-one and a half rods, thence northerly along the Boynton Road (so called), sixty-one and one-half rods, to the quarter line, thence west along said quarter line to the place of beginning, containing twelve acres of land be the same more or less.

Dated: November 20th, 1877.

AREND VISSCHER.

Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Ottawa County, Michigan.

JOHN A. FAIRFIELD, Complainant's Solicitor.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 34, Situated between J. O. Doeburg's Drug Store, and F. A. Skakete's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of H. DOEBURG.

TURNING OVER THE NEW LEAF.

The year begins—It turns a leaf.
Each new year with good resolves;
Each to fulfill his round revolves.
My aim will be to turn the leaf.
How many a leaf I've turned before.
And tried to make the record true.
Each year a wreath on Time's dial there.
Proved much I cared, but little knew.

Ah, bright resolve! How light you bear.
The future's hopeful standard on!
How brave you start; how poor you wear!
How soon are hope and courage gone!
You point to deeds of sacrifice,
You shun the path of careless ease;
Lentile and wooden shoes? Is this
The fare of a human soul to please?

What wonder, then, if men do fail,
Where good is over all austere?
While vice is fair and pleasant all.
And turns the leaf to lead the year?
Yet, still one more I turn the leaf,
And mean to walk the better way;
I struggle with old unbelief,
And strive to reach the perfect day.

Why should the road that leads to heaven
Be all one reach of sterile sand?
Why not, just here and there, be given
A rose to deck the dreary land?
But, why repine? Others have trod,
With sorer feet and heavier sine,
Their painful pathway toward God—
My pilgrimage anew begins.

Failure and failure, hitherto,
Has Time inscribed upon my leaves;
I've wandered many a harvest through,
And never yet have gathered sheaves.
Yet once again the leaf I turn,
Hope against hope for one success;
One merit mark at least to earn,
One sunbeam in the wilderness.

A NEW-YEAR'S CALLER.

Widow Van Dusenbery's Interview With
the Personal D—

THE WIDOW.

It was one bright, crisp day, the 1st of January, 1875. The wind was from the northwest, but not in the least boisterous. The sky was blue, and the sun shone brightly, causing the snow, which had fallen the night before, to a sufficient depth to render sleighing on the avenue possible, to sparkle brightly and make weak-eyed people wink when they looked out of doors. A merry jingle of sleigh-bells gave a cheerful sound in the air, and everybody said "happy New-Year" to everybody else, with a hearty zest that plainly indicated sincerity and enjoyment.

Every house on the magnificent avenue, except here and there one where a small basket hung by a black ribbon on the door-bell, was open to callers, and inside were bright groups of pleasant ladies waiting amiably to receive the compliments of the season from the gentlemen of their acquaintance. But nowhere in the whole city could a prettier picture be seen of New York life on New-year's day than in the parlor of Widow Dusenbery. It was a fine house, with a brown-stone front and bay window, and it contained a good many fine things besides the fine lady herself, who, on this particular occasion, was the only visible occupant of her richly-decorated drawing-room. The widow had been fortunate in marrying a member of an old Knickerbocker family; she adopted all his ancestors as her own, and furnished her apartments with all the quaint old furniture that old families are popularly supposed to leave to their descendants. Old china, old clocks, dingy looking portraits, in tarnished gilt frames, curious cabinets, and queer glasses and faience dishes abounded in all her rooms, which she had bought at auctions; and, if people chose to imagine that they were heirlooms brought from Holland by her ancestors when they came over with Hendrick Hudson in the "Half Moon," it was none of her business to correct their mistake. But she by no means wanted to be considered old herself. Quite the contrary. Her hair was scant and grey; but she wore perfectly lovely tresses, of a rich brown hue, which had once belonged to a peasant girl of Brittany. And, although it was many years since her cheeks had been in the least suggestive of a damask rose, on this occasion they were so skillfully tinted by her maid that no one would suspect the complexion was not her own—as, indeed, it was. But, if her complexion was not real, her diamonds and lace were, and they harmonized most admirably with her dove-colored satin dress and her pearl-handled marabout fan.

Not only did the widow's taste run in the direction of old furniture and old families, but she preferred the old religious forms to the new, and she had one of the most high-priced pews in the church of St. Bonifacio, which was very high and ritualistic, and she enjoyed the reredos, the candles on the altar, the boy choir, the purple chasuble of Father Lansing, the acolytes, the thurible, and all the other ornamental accessories of that fashionable place of worship immensely. She believed in a personal D—, and would not have yielded her faith on that point for any consideration.

Like a good many other good people who begin the new year with good resolutions, the Widow Van Dusenbery had resolved to turn over a new leaf and inaugurate a reform movement. She had always been charitably inclined, and had subscribed very generously to the Anti-Mendicant Society; but, owing to the failure of the Rainbow Insurance Company, she had been a considerable loser, and her income was diminished to such an extent that she had been compelled to sell her coach-horses and to dismiss two of her servants, and she was now trying to rub along in a quiet way, with only three maid-servants and a one-horse cab, in which she did her shopping and took her airings in the park. It was a rather humiliating condition to be placed in. Her husband had cruelly left her with the miserable income of only \$30,000; out of which she had to defray her own expenses and maintain her only child, a promising boy of 22, who was then completing his education in Paris, after having visited the Holy Land and Egypt.

The name of this precious youth was Balthazar. But she called him Balt, because that was the way they called his uncle, after whom he was named and whose property he was expected to inherit.

It was for his sake that she had determined to turn over a new leaf. It was time she began to save up something against Balt's return; for the poor boy had met with several little accidents, which required his overdrawing the sums he had allotted for his European expenses.

Scarcely had she seated herself in her parlor, with her feet resting upon a Persian rug, and a glowing candle-lamp lighting up her handsome features, than she had an opportunity for putting into practical shape her new resolution. There was a ring at the door-bell, and the widow wondered who her first caller would be, when Bridget entered the parlor and pettishly exclaimed: "It's only a beggar boy, who says he wants something to eat."

"Drive him away," said the widow, with a look of disappointment. "It's too bad that people who live on the avenue should be so troubled with beggars. We pay taxes enough to be protected from beggars, and burglars, and book agents, I am sure. Don't let one of them come into the hall door. They are the plague of my life."

Another ring at the hall door, for it was now noon, and the sound of bells and carriages and merry voices were heard out of doors. The duty of callers had commenced in earnest. Bridget came into the parlor again, with a small package in her hand, addressed "To the lady of the house."

This was something worth having, indeed. What a graceful and pleasant reminder it was, to be sure, of the good old times! It was a long, slender flask, covered with gilt labels certifying to its being a genuine product of the famous convent of the Chartreuse; and attached to it was a card bearing the "Compliments of the season from Pilford & Co., choice family groceries, etc."

"What a pleasant thing it is to be remembered in so delicate a manner on New-year's day," said the widow. "Chartreuse was always my favorite liqueur. It is such a religious cordial, coming direct from the hands of those holy monks at the Chartreuse. What a lovely color it is!"

It was, indeed, lovely, for it was the golden-colored, and not the green; and the widow said she must have a taste of it at once. Instead of placing it on the refreshment table, in the extension, she ordered Bridget to bring a little Japan stand and place it at her side, with a silver waiter and some liqueur-glasses, so that, when one of her intimate friends came in, she could ask him to take a drop of the delicious cordial with her. She drank one glass of it, and found it so much to her liking that she could not well resist the temptation to try another. It was so fragrant, so delicate, so sweet and so smooth!

THE WISH.

Most people who knew the Widow Van Dusenbery imagined that she had everything that heart could desire; but she had a capacious heart, which was capable of desiring a good many things that fortune had withheld from her. For herself she did not care. She could live, if necessary, upon the hull of a bean; but she could not endure the idea of anything being denied her darling boy. She had indulged in many ambitious schemes for the promotion of his happiness; and, as she sat musing upon the possibilities of the future, she heard the cheerful tooting of a tin trumpet, which announced the coming of a coach driven by a member of the Four-in-hand Club.

"There they go!" she exclaimed, in a half-reproachful tone. "But if Balt were at home he could not afford to keep a drag. He would be compelled to amuse himself with billiards and cigars, poor boy! It is too bad." And a pearly tear meandered down the widow's cheek, dividing her complexion in a very curious manner.

"I wish," she said to herself, "that I had \$100,000 that I could give him as a New-year's present, when he comes back from his European tour. It would be such a delightful surprise to him; and then he could drive a coach of his own."

"A hundred thousand dollars is not such a very unreasonable sum," said the gentleman whom the widow just at that moment discovered by her side, but whose entrance she had not before noticed.

"I think myself it is very reasonable," she said. "And I don't see why I could not have it."

"You shall have it, my dear madam," said the stranger. "Such modesty and maternal tenderness as you have manifested in your very reasonable desires must be rewarded."

And thereupon the stranger drew from his bosom a bundle of greenbacks, which he reached her, on which was distinctly inscribed \$100,000.

"Thank you! I am overcome by your goodness," she said, as she took the bundle and placed it on the little table beside the flask of Chartreuse. "Won't you take a glass of this delicious liqueur?" she said.

"I never drink," replied the stranger, solemnly.

"But this is a cordial made by the monks of Chartreuse," said the widow. "So much the worse," said the stranger. "I hate monks and all their works."

This was said with such a bitterness of tone that the widow looked into the face of her visitor, and saw that he was a very saintly-looking personage. He had a very pale complexion, regular features, black hair and eyes, thin lips and a clean-shaven face. He was dressed exactly in the style of a ritualist high churchman—a long-skirted, black frock coat, with a narrow collar that fitted closely to his neck, a waistcoat which had no opening in front, and a misty black band around his throat. In truth, he looked so nearly like the Rev. Brown Stout, who sometimes officiated at the altar in St. Bonifacio, that the widow felt confident he must

be a truly good man, and it would be disrespectful to him to ask where he came from.

"It is a favorite maxim of mine," said the stranger, in an impressive tone of voice, "that to be virtuous is to be happy. But you won't have a good time."

The widow would have smiled at the odd remark of her visitor; but he winked his right eye at her in such a wicked manner that it caused a cold chill to creep over her.

"Was there anything more that you desired?" said the stranger in a persuasive manner.

"Really, now," said the widow, "a hundred thousand dollars is such a small sum, and it would make such a small show alongside of the fortunes of some of my dear Balt's acquaintances. If it were only two hundred thousand I should feel quite content."

"Oh! very well," replied the stranger; and, putting his hand to his breast, he took out another bundle, just like the first one, which he placed in the widow's lap. "Is there anything else you desire?"

"What a simpleton I was," said the widow to herself, "to make such a moderate demand!" And, as she looked at the two bundles of greenbacks, they really seemed hardly worth having. "Since you are so very kind," replied the widow, "may I be so bold as to ask you to make up the sum to five hundred thousand? It will be such a delightful surprise to Balt when he comes home to find such a fortune at his disposal. I hope you will not think me unreasonable."

"I beg you will make no apologies, my dear madam," said the stranger, while a grim smile seemed to flicker across his pale features. "Anything may be forgiven to a mother's love. Your desire shall be gratified." The stranger thereupon placed another but larger bundle of greenbacks upon her lap, making up the desired sum.

She clutched at them eagerly; but hardly had she got them in her possession than she felt chagrined at her mistake in not demanding more.

"Who wants to be half a millionaire?" she exclaimed pettishly. "Why not make it a round sum at once? A million dollars would put my poor boy on his feet and enable him to hold up his head among the millionaires."

"A million of dollars is a large sum," said the stranger, "and the millionaires are few in number."

"Oh! it is a mere trifle," said the widow. "I know a good many millionaires, and I have always thought it would be such a comfort to be one of them. I should so like to know what the feelings of a millionaire must be."

"Your wishes are not to be denied," said the munificent visitor. "Here is the sum you ask for!" and, without more ado, he plumped a bundle of greenbacks into her lap, which she seized upon with as much avidity as a hungry cur would snap at a bone. But, strangely enough, the possession of this immense sum only produced a feeling of disappointment and regret, which must have reflected on her face, for the stranger exclaimed, with astonishment: "What! Does not that satisfy you?"

"I don't like to appear ungrateful," said the widow; "but, after all, \$1,000,000 is but a small matter, compared with the fortunes of some of the mere upstarts that live on the avenue. I couldn't even afford to move further up-town on such a sum; and I don't think that Balt could keep a yacht on it. If it were only \$10,000,000, now, I should be entirely satisfied."

The stranger fairly jumped in his seat when he heard the exorbitant demand. "Ten millions of dollars!" he exclaimed. "It is monstrous! However, I cannot deny you!" and he smiled sweetly, the widow thought, as he piled up the great bundles of greenbacks before her.

The widow breathed short for a moment; and then, as the thought of all the good she might do if she only had a little more, and of the respect that would be paid to Balt when he should come back, and of the magnificent white-marble house she would like to build on Murray hill, of the charitable institutions she would endow, of the dinner parties she would give, and of the diamonds she might purchase—as the thought of these things flashed upon her mind, she had a feeling of unhappiness which she had never experienced before.

"You're still unsatisfied," said the stranger, impatiently. "Why did you not say at first what you wished? Why detain me all this while, when I have so many other calls to make, this morning? Let me know at once the limit of your wishes, that I may gratify them and be done with it."

"Well, then," said the widow, growing bolder as he spoke, "I do not think it would be at all beyond the bounds of a moderate ambition if I should say that I will be entirely content with a hundred millions. Properly invested, by the advice of my brokers in Exchange place, I think it would yield me an income of ten millions a year; and with that sum Balt and I could manage to rub along without help from anybody."

"The demand is preposterous, madam. But I cannot deny you!" said the stranger, with a graver expression than he had yet shown. And instantly the whole room was filled with bundles of greenbacks. They were stacked up against the walls and under the tables, and heaped upon the floor in every direction. And the widow looked around upon the treasure with a proud and lofty feeling, in which there was hardly a tinge of selfishness, for she thought only of the benefit that her darling son would derive from it. Don't call it selfishness. She was purely womanly.

"I must now mention the condition upon which this vast sum shall be yours," said the stranger.

"The condition!" exclaimed the widow,

looking at him reproachfully. "I imagined it was all mine already."

"Wealth has its responsibilities," said the stranger, "and you surely could not expect to have a hundred millions of dollars and do nothing for it. But the condition on which this great treasure shall be left with you is very light. It is only that you shall commit a murder."

"Horror!" exclaimed the widow. "I can never do it."

"Very well, then," said the stranger. "I have nothing more to say. And he commenced putting the greenbacks into his bosom. And as the widow watched the lessening heaps she cried out: "Stop! Stop!"

The stranger stayed his hand, and the bundles of greenbacks were as numerous as before. They fell all around her like flakes of snow.

"How can I sully my hand and my conscience by committing a murder?" said the widow.

"Why, my dear madam," said the stranger, "your squeamishness is absurd. Do you not know that wealth of all kinds represents toil, and suffering, and agony, and murder? The jewels that sparkle in your ears were only obtained by the sacrifice of many lives, and you do not enjoy a luxury but at the cost of a somebody's existence. It is a frivolous mistake to feel a repugnance at committing a murder yourself, when you feel none while enjoying the results of murder committed by other people."

"But whom do you wish me to murder?" she asked.

"I do not ask you to murder any one in particular," said the stranger. "All that I would have you do is to throw a dart into a crowd. Whoever it may strike will be a long way off, and you may acquit yourself of any evil design or ill-natured feeling against any one in especial. Here is a little arrow. It has a very sharp point. Take it and throw it with all your force. It will take a long flight; but it will strike somebody."

"A good way off?" said she, and she took it in her trembling hand.

"A long way off!" said the stranger.

"Now, then, throw." And she lifted her arm and threw the arrow with all her might. As she did so, the stranger glanced at her with a fearful grin. The wall of the apartment suddenly fell away like a mist, and she saw the prostrate form of a young man lying beneath a palm tree, with the arrow lodged in his breast. And she heard him exclaim, in faint accents, as the life-blood flowed from his wound: "Oh! mother, mother!"

She shrieked: "I have murdered my dear Balt!"

There was a loud crash. The terrible vision disappeared. The stranger was gone. There was not a scrap of a greenback to be seen, while Bridget rushed into the parlor, exclaiming: "For dear sakes! What in the world is the matter?"

"Did anybody go out, just now?" said Mrs. Van Dusenbery, rubbing her eyes.

"Not a soul has been inside the house," said Bridget.

"Did you see any bundles of greenbacks lying about?" asked the widow.

"Not a rag," said Bridget.

"And don't you smell any brimstone?" asked the widow.

"Not a ha'porth," replied Bridget, "except the parlor-matches." "But who did this?" she asked, as she pointed at the little jannaped table, that was overturned, while the glasses were broken and the flask of Chartreuse was pouring itself out in a golden stream upon the Moquette carpet.

"It was the personal D— himself!" said the widow, putting her hand upon her heart, which beat violently. "I see it all! O! I have had such an experience."

THE RESULT.

"Didn't you say there was a beggar-boy who came to the door, just now, Bridget?" asked the widow.

"I did, marm," replied Bridget; "and he is standing on the sidewalk, now, crying."

"Poor little fellow!" said the widow, as she wiped a tear from her eyes. "Go call him in."

"Call in a beggar!" exclaimed Bridget, lifting up her hands in amazement.

"Call in a beggar-boy!"

"Yes. Call him in. What if he is a beggar-boy? He is somebody's son. He is the dear Balt of some fond old mother. Let me see him. I must do something for somebody."

"In a few minutes Bridget pushed into the presence of the widow one of the worst-clad little ruffians she had ever beheld."

"Here he is," said Bridget. "He is a beauty for such a parlor as this. I don't think!" with scornful emphasis on her words.

"He is a human being," said the widow, scanning his ragged garments pityingly.

"I haven't been doin' nothin'," said the boy, timidly.

"You need make no apologies, my poor child," said the widow. "Pray what is your name?"

"Me name is Dinnia," said the beggar.

"Poor boy! And why did your mother let you come out in such a plight, such a day as this?" said the widow, as she wiped a tear from her eye.

"Me mother has been sent up to the Island for thirty days," said Dinnia, hanging his head and blushing. "And she couldn't help it."

"Dear! dear! dear!" exclaimed the widow, tenderly.

"It wasn't no fault of me mother's," said Dinnia, holding his head up again.

"It was all along of that Mrs. Sullivan, who pulled me mother's hair."

"That's right. Always speak up for your mother, my child," said the widow.

"Now give me my purse, Bridget."

And Mrs. Van Dusenbery, utterly dis-

regarding the new leaf she had turned over but a few moments before, on which was recorded a resolution not to give anything to anybody again, actually counted out five new silver half-dollars, which she threw into the boy's hat, thinking, as she did it, how much more satisfactory it was to give to the needy than to receive presents from the rich.

"Is this for me?" asked the boy, opening his hazel eyes with wonder.

"It is all for you," said the widow, and I wish there was more of it. But I am afraid it would do no good if you had more."

The boy started to run; but Bridget caught him by his curly red hair, and said:

"Is that all your manners, you rogue?"

"Don't go yet," said the widow. "He will learn to behave better, one of these days. Take him down into the basement, Bridget, and give him some turkey and pudding and an orange and a bunch of grapes. Could you eat a bit of turkey, Dennis?"

Dennis was pretty sure that he could, if an opportunity were afforded him. So he disappeared from the presence of the Widow Van Dusenbery, who requested him to call again whenever he was hungry, which he promised to do. And Bridget consigned him to the cook, who laughed merrily as the cold turkey vanished which she had placed before him.

When the Widow Van Dusenbery related the incidents which have been so imperfectly sketched above to Father Lansing, the next day, from whose lips the present writer heard them, she remarked that she didn't think that the tempter could ever have succeeded in persuading her to throw that arrow if he had not looked so much like the Rev. Dr. Brown Stout, whom she revered so highly.

"That is always the way with the P. D.," said Father Lansing. "He always takes the most pleasing forms when he intends to ruin a human soul, as he did when he tempted Saint Anthony in the guise of a lovely woman."

It may be of some interest to the general public to know that the widow and her son Balt live very quietly in their own house on the avenue, and contrive to rub along on their limited income of \$30,000 a year. She has become renowned for her charities, and he enjoys the reputation of an accomplished billiard player; but he has not been able to join the Four-in-hand Coaching Club. On his way from his travels he was asked by the Rev. Dr. Brown Stout what had impressed him most in the Holy Land. To which he replied: "Fleas."—Independent.

Fashions in Bonnets and Veils.

English crape bonnets are worn at all seasons of the year for the deepest mourning. The best bonnets have two thicknesses of crape laid over silk. Widows' bonnets are so covered with the veil that they are made entirely without trimming, or at most they have only a band of the crape laid around the crown.

The widow's cap in front of the bonnet now consists of but one, or perhaps two, small puffs of crimped white tulle. If the close bonnet that this requires is objectionable, some folds of black crape are put above the cap to fill it in. Some widows who are still young have their bonnets made in the old-fashioned close shape known as the poke; others select the Marie Stuart, and have the pointed front filled in with a widow's cap. The veil for widows is three yards long, with a hem at each end from three-eighths to half a yard deep. It is thrown over the bonnet, with the front falling just below the waist, and the back hanging very low; or else this is reversed, so that the front falls almost to the foot and the back only to the waist; it is pinned on each side of the bonnet with slide pins that are also covered with crape. This veil is of double-width crape, measuring from one yard to forty-two inches, and should not have a fold in the middle, as the best qualities are rolled on a stick. Ladies wearing deep mourning for a parent or any other near relative, except a husband, have black crape folds for face trimmings and around the crown. The crape veil is then only a yard long and of single width, and is plaited down the left side of the bonnet to the back of the crown, and left to hang behind; a mask veil of Brussels net is worn over the face. With such bonnet some pipings of gros-grain are put in the folds, and loops or a bow of gros-grain ribbon. Strings of gros-grain ribbon are added to all mourning bonnets. Quite young ladies wear white tulle ruffles for face trimming. Silk bonnets trimmed with feathers and jet are worn in light mourning; these are not trimmed with crape. The silk is plain on the frame, and there are stiff small set bows in the back; a curtain band is piped with silk. Felt bonnets with silk trimmings are used for second best.—Harper's Bazar.

England's Poor.

The agitation of the necessity of greater care in the distribution of outdoor relief to the poor in England has resulted in five years in a great reduction of the total outlay. In 1871 there was expended in England for outdoor relief £3,663,970, and in 1876 £2,760,804. There has been a saving, in other words, of \$4,500,000, or 25 per cent., in the cost of the poor administration. This is the direct result of frequent conferences of the overseers of the poor in different parts of the kingdom. During the same time there was a decrease of 31 per cent. in the number of persons relieved, the total of outdoor paupers in 1876 being 606,392.

There are thirteen life insurance companies in the hands of receivers in New York.

LICKSHINGLE'S UMBRELLA.

How He Managed to Keep It—Business Rules and Borrowers.

(From the Oil City Derrick.)

"Len, me yer umbrella a minnit!" Such was the exclamation of Jones as he rushed into the office of Squire Lickshingle, yesterday.

"Certainly, certainly," said the Squire, laying down his newspaper and taking a fresh chew of fine-cut, "glad to accommodate you," and he opened a drawer in his desk and began rummaging through his legal forms and blanks.

Jones darted into the corner, seized the green gingham relic, and was preparing to fly with it.

"Stop, stop, stop!" said the Squire, raising his hand majestically; "not too fast, young man. Wait till I make out the necessary papers."

Jones dropped the umbrella. On his corn, of course. After pumping his lame foot up and down, and tying a hard knot in his countenance, and undoing it again, he echoed:

"The necessary papers?"

"Yes," said the Squire, sternly, "the necessary papers," and he continued his search among the blanks.

The right one found, he filled it out in a jiffy and handed it to Jones to sign.

As Jones read the paper his knees knocked together. It was a mortgage on his house and lot as security that he would return the umbrella in good order within fifteen minutes. He faltered:

"Wh-why, Squire, I only want to borrow your umbrella to run across the street with. I'll fetch it back in two seconds."

The Squire shoved his spectacles up over his bald spot until they formed two sky-lights in his intellectual roof, and, looking Jones full in the face, said:

"You only want to run across the street. You'll return it in two seconds. Young man, that's what they all say. I take no stock in it. Man wants but little here below, but, by the Good Samaritan, when he wants his umbrella he wants it. I have known people in my time who have listened to the song of the siren, who came to borrow umbrellas, until she has transformed them into a people without an umbrella between them and the pelting storms. I am not one of that kind. I have lived a long time. I have accumulated a fortune. Why? For the simple reason that I have not spent my substance in buying umbrellas. That umbrella which you hold in your hand is certainly not of uncommon beauty, nor is it of great value. It is simply a gingham umbrella. A green one, at that. But it answers the purpose for which, etc. I have had it since I was a boy. Why? Because no man, neither the son of man, has ever taken it beyond the range of my vision without first signing over his estate that he would return it in good condition. It may not seem neighborly, but it's business. Here is the mortgage; there is the umbrella; without which beats the rain of heaven. You have your choice," and the old man resumed his newspaper.

Jones thought of his wife and babies and the pleasant home that was all his own. Then he looked at the rain that was pounding at the doors and windows, as if to get in out of the wet. A glance at his new overcoat, and Jones was decided.

"I'll risk," he said, and, stepping to the desk with a measured tread and slow, he clapped his name to the mortgage, and was off with the umbrella.

Six Children Arraigned for Murder.

The Supreme Court room in Columbia, S. C., presented a spectacle of peculiar and painful interest a few days ago, six little children of both sexes being present under a charge of murder. The eldest of these children has not yet reached the age of 11 years, and two of the number are girls. Their names are Harmon Fallow, Henry Fallow, Robert Fallow, Mary Fallow, Anna Fallow and William Ellis. The first five named are the children of the same parents—respectable people of Edgefield county—and the last named is an adopted child in the same family. The circumstances of the killing which caused their appearance in the court were these: The children were at work picking cotton in a field near their father's house about a week ago, when a negro youth named Willis Asbill, about 18 years of age, who had been discharged from Mr. Fallow's service and ordered to keep off the premises, joined them and commenced ill-treating them, and interfering with their work in various ways. Finally he went so far as to strike one of the boys with a stick. The resentment of the little laborers culminated at this affront, and they at once made a combined attack upon their tormentor with stones, sticks and knives, which they employed with such effect as to inflict severe injury upon the head of Asbill, which, as is alleged, brought upon him an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, resulting in death a day or two ago. The children were at once arrested on a charge of murder and brought to Columbia, where their case came up in the Supreme Court on application for a writ of habeas corpus. After a touching argument by counsel, ably seconded, it may well be believed, by the almost-infantile appearance of the affrighted prisoners, the court granted the writ, and bail was allowed in the sum of \$3,000 for the appearance of the defendants at the next term of the Court of General Sessions for Edgefield county. The case has excited the keenest interest in the community, and is without parallel in the history of the State.

Something Missing.

A rich money-lender—a Jew, of course—lost his purse at one of the Paris railway stations, just as he was on the point of starting for the United States, whither he was compelled to go on most important and pressing business. The purse contained about £1,000

in notes and gold. On his return, some six weeks afterward, he learned that the purse had been found, and was deposited at the Lost Property Office. He went there, and the purse was handed to him. With a trembling hand and his heart beating with joy, he opened it, and carefully examined the contents.

"Pardon me," he said, when he had finished counting, "there's something missing."

"I believe not," replied the official.

"What is it?"

"Vat is it! Vy, vere's de interest?"

Pairing Off.

William T. Coleman, of San Francisco, was talking the other day of his old partner, Edward Mott Robinson, of New Bedford, whose penuriousness was a matter of common talk. "He was a good fellow in the main," said Mr. Coleman, "but he exceeded any man I ever knew in ingenious expedients for saving a dollar. In those days I was a Democrat and he was a Republican. One day he said, 'Coleman, have your committee been after you?' 'Not yet,' I replied. 'Well, mine has been after me,' he said, 'and they wanted me to subscribe \$500, and I told them I would.' I looked at him with absolute amazement. Then he added, 'Yes, I told them the Democrats would expect \$500 from you, and I was going to pair off. So mind you stick to that arrangement. It will be all the same to both parties, and it won't cost either of us a cent.'—Harper's Magazine.

Dickens' Little Folks.

Nothing has given the writings of Charles Dickens so strong a hold upon the hearts of parents as the well-known excellence of his portrayal of children and their interests. These delineations, having received the approval of readers of mature age, the different child characters have been detached from the large mass of matter with which they were originally connected, and presented in the author's own language to a new class of readers, to whom the little volumes will be as attractive as the larger originals have proven to the general public. A series of twelve volumes has been prepared, presenting among others the following characters: "Smike," from Nicholas Nickleby; "Little Nell" from the Old Curiosity Shop; "The Child Wife," from David Copperfield; "The Boy Joe," from Pickwick Papers, etc., etc. A new edition of the first volume of the series, "Little Paul," from Dombey and Son, has just been issued, illustrated by Darley, and attractively bound. The other volumes will shortly follow. Sent post-paid for \$1.00; or any volume will be sent with a year's subscription to the New York Tribune (Weekly) for \$2.00; or any two volumes with a year's subscription to the Independent for \$3.00.

JOHN R. ANDERSON, Publisher, Hartford, Conn.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1877 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1877 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

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The most delicious, light, white and wholesome biscuits, rolls, muffins, waffles, cornbread, cake, etc., are possible to every table by using the celebrated Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is absolutely pure, and will go much further in use than other kinds of baking powder. It is impossible to fail with it in baking. Ask your grocer for it, and do not be put off with any other.

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We have, by actual count, over forty different preparations for cough, including all standard medicines, old and new, called for in this section. We have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup for five years. With no newspaper advertising this remedy has had a sale larger than any other. It sells steadily, and maintains itself, and our customers speak uniformly in its favor, as a safe and efficient medicine of its kind.

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Farmers' Column.

In looking over our exchanges to find items of interest and of useful application in this region, we came to a new theory to prevent the winter wheat from being killed out where water stands on the ground, by breaking the ice repeatedly so as to allow a circulation of air under the ice, and this would prevent the wheat from being winter killed. Farmers in this vicinity will have good opportunities to try this theory. In mentioning this theory to some of our oldest and best farmers they expressed themselves as favorably impressed with the theory, but thought the danger was in the spring time and not in the fall.

Plant Food. Organic-Inorganic.

In order to make our ideas more plain and more easily understood, we propose to give the sources of plant food and the scientific names by which they are designated. All do understand, of course, that these sources consist of the earth and the atmosphere. The atmospheric source is necessarily gaseous in its nature, and is termed the organic, and constitutes the stem and leaf producing element. That which the earth produces is of a mineral nature, and is termed the inorganic. When a plant is consumed by fire this combustion resolves it back into its original elements. That passing off into the atmosphere in the form of gas is the organic, and that which is left, or its ashes, constitutes the inorganic. The term by which these last are usually designated are the ash constituents. These two elements where considered together would be represented by 100 parts. Of this number the atmosphere furnishes from 95 to 98 per cent, and the earth the other 2 or 5 per cent. When a soil is constituted naturally very productive it is found to contain a large amount of this inorganic matter, which is dissolved by the rain-water, and which is taken up by the roots of plants, while the leaves, which are their lungs, absorb it directly from the atmosphere. 1,000 lbs of wheat contains the following mineral elements:

Potash.....	2.25
Soda.....	2.40
Lime.....	.96
Magnesia.....	.90
Alumina.....	.26
Silica.....	4.00
Sulphuric Acid.....	4.50
Phosphoric Acid.....	.40
Chlorine.....	.10
And a trace of oxide of iron.	
Total.....	11.77

Circumventing the Canker Worm.

For a few days past a gentleman has watched with vexatious regret the devastation of his fine fruit trees and was about to apply the axe as a remedy, when, noticing how easily the worms are beaten or shaken off the tree, he experimented to prevent their return. He found that fine dry ashes, lime or plaster, heaped around the trunk of the tree would surely prevent their ascent; and, being voracious eaters, they soon perish on the ground, or may be readily gathered up and destroyed, as they collect in multitudes, attempt to climb up the lime, and fall back without reaching the firm bark of the tree. The plan has been satisfactorily tested, and the lime heaps about the trees in nearly every garden show the determination to preserve valuable fruit by thus arresting the blighting scourge. A steep slope around the trees may be made with dirt; then cover with fine ashes or lime, and scatter up a little on the bark; and the worms are effectually stopped. They cannot climb up a loose, dry, floury substance.—[Practical Farmer.]

Straightening up Trees.

Often in a fine orchard we find one or more trees leaning over so far as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also much more difficult to cultivate around a leaning tree. This trouble may easily be remedied while the trees are young by partly digging up and replanting them. The roots will be found smallest on the side from which the tree leans; therefore these roots should be loosened from the earth, and the tree set in a perpendicular position and carefully fastened by stakes and guys and the earth replaced around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote their growth. If, as is very probable, the top of the tree has become one-sided, it should be pruned so as to restore the balance. In this way we have "righted up" pear trees six inches through the stem; but the best way is to look after the young trees and not permit them to depart from the way of upright ness.—[Ohio Farmer.]

It takes 198 trees to the acre at 15 ft. apart each way. At 20 ft apart it takes 108. At 25 ft apart it takes 69, and at 30 ft apart it takes 48 trees to the acre.

BONNER has one hundred and one horses upon his stock farm at Poughkeepsie. It is said that he made recently a trial of speed with one of his 3-year-old colts, who showed a mile in 2:17.

New York Weekly Herald.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has more than tripled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the *Daily Herald*, and is arranged in handy departments.

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AMERICAN NEWS

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THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable newspaper in the world, as it is the cheapest.

Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS,

embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions on the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the *Weekly Herald* gives the latest, as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME.

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the *Weekly Herald* will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

While all the news from the last fire to the Discovery of Stanley are to be found in the *Weekly Herald*, due attention is given to

SPORTING NEWS

at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the *Weekly Herald*, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You may subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

in a weekly form.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Papers publishing this prospectus without being authorized will not necessarily receive an exchange.

Address,
NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway & Ann St., New York.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and tested on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1877, against the goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then against the lands and tenements of John Brocker, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of John Brocker, the defendant named in said execution, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter (1/4) of the north-east quarter (1/4) of section fifteen (15), town seven (7), north range sixteen (16) west; All said land and premises being situated in the township of Grand Haven, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, according to the United States survey; and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with cost and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the

Twelfth day of November, A. D. 1877, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, Sept. 24th, A. D. 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Michigan.

WHEELER & GREEN, In Person.

The above sale is adjourned until the 21st day of November, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 12th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned until the 17th day of December, A. D. 1877, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, November 22nd, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

The above sale is adjourned until the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the same place and hour as originally stated.

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JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

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Dated, GRAND HAVEN, December 17th, 1877.

JOOS VERPLANKE,
Sheriff of Ottawa County Michigan.

TO PARENTS.

EDUCATE your sons and daughters at the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training School. For circulars or information call at the College Office, or address,
C. G. SWENBERG, Principal.
33-3m

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

—AT—
NO. 23 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y **W. & H. ELFERDINK.**

A NEW PATENT CORN PLANTER

JUST INVENTED BY
CHARLES MULDER.

The patent will be for sale by November next. State rights, County rights and township rights will be offered.

The corn planter will be a cheaper machine, and plants much faster, and with less power than any other corn planter known.

C. MULDER.
HOLLAND, Mich., July 14, 1877. 22-4m

TO THE PUBLIC.

I, the undersigned, am daily receiving
New Spring Goods.

My Stock is Complete,
Consisting of all kinds of
NEW FURNITURE.

A large stock of well selected Wall Paper and window shades, which I sell at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I always keep on hand a full stock of
COFFINS,

From the cheapest to the finest WALNUT CASES in the market, and cheaper than in any other place.

Live Geese Feather, Beds and Pillows.

Give me a call and see for yourself, before you go elsewhere.

All qualities of Carpets cheap; also, all kinds of Mattresses.
I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.
S. REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Sept. 28, 1877.

SPENCER'S CHLORAMINE PASTILLES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
DEPOT 107 NORTH 9TH ST. PHILA.

PRICE, 35 CENTS.
Johnston, Holloway & Co.,
Special Agents, Philad'a.

NEW Hardware Store

COR. EIGHTH AND FISH STREETS,
J. VANDERVEEN, Proprietor.

The undersigned has opened a hardware store in the old stand of G. J. Haverkate, where he will keep constantly on hand a complete stock of General Hardware, Stoves, Glass, Nails, Farming Implements, Carpenter's Tools and everything else belonging to our line of business.

Tinware very Neatly and Promptly Repaired.

Call and see and give us a share of your Patronage.

A large assortment of Parlor Stoves.
J. VANDERVEEN.
HOLLAND, Sept. 26, 1877. 4-6m

SWEET'S HOTEL

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

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and furnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 180 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.00 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

NOTICE!!!

Great Bargains will be given at the

CHEAP CASH STORE

—OF—
E. J. HARRINGTON,
for the next 30 days in

READY MADE CLOTHING

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SALT,
Lime, Lath, Land Plaster, Shingles, &c.

Call and see our nice line of **LADIES' DRESS GOODS.**

E. J. HARRINGTON.

P. S. Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs and Potatoes taken in exchange for goods.

CHAS. SCHMIDT, AUG. P. SCHMIDT.

Monuments and Tombstones

Of all kinds and sizes.
Inscriptions cut in both the English & Dutch Languages.

Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble and Granite.

Chas. Schmidt & Bro.,
77 CANAL STREET,
14-1y GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

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

Planing, Matching, Or Re-Sawing Done.
WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALITY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—
FIRST WARD.

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

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
W. BUTKAU,
J. VAN ZOEREN.
HOLLAND, July 14, 1876.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

1877. FALL AND WINTER. 1877.

Millinery & Fancy Dry Goods,

And a large stock of
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks,
Standard Trimmings, Worsteds Goods, German-town Canvass, Hats, Feathers, Flowers,
Ribbons, Lace Collars, Dress Silks
and Cloaking.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

A New Arrival

Of all kinds of
WINTER GOODS,
And a fine lot of

BOYS' CLOTHING
Is offered very cheap at

J. W. BOSMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, May 26, 1876. 42-1y

HOLLAND MACHINE SHOP.

CLARK & GOODRICK, Proprietors.

Having rented the machine shop and power, owned by Wm. H. Deming, of this place, we are prepared to repair all kinds of

Machinery, Stationary and Portable Engines
Setting up New Machinery,
SHAFTING, ETC.,
Making New Work, Saw Arbors, Shafting,
PULLEYS, ETC.,

Mr. Clark having had fourteen years of experience in setting up and repairing Engines, Boilers, putting in Steam heating apparatus, Pipe-building for steam, gas and water, we will try and give satisfaction to all that give us a call.

CLARK & GOODRICK.
HOLLAND, Mich., May 17, 1877. 15-1y

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.