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Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 47: January 6, 1877

Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 47.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 255.

The Holland City News.

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

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
1/2 " "	2 00	3 00	5 00
1/3 " "	1 50	2 00	3 00
1/4 " "	1 00	1 50	2 00
1/5 " "	75	1 00	1 50
1/6 " "	50	75	1 00
1/8 " "	25	50	75

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, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	" "
" "	" "	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	" "
" "	p. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 " "	9.30 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	4.00 " "

* Daily except Monday.
† Mixed trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m. Sundays 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.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS.	TO GR'ND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.	Express. Mail.
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
4 15 7 30	Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10
4 32 7 44	Grandville. 9 55 6 55
4 45 8 26	Allegan. 8 45 5 45
6 15 9 41	Otsego. 8 15 5 18
6 19 9 19	Plainwell. 8 07 5 10
6 35 9 35	Cooper. 7 35 4 45
6 50 9 50	Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 30 11 30	White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
6 00 6 30	Chicago. 10 40 8 50
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
2 40 5 00	Toledo. 11 55 8 30
A. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.
7 05 9 30	Cleveland. 7 40 3 40
P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
1 15 4 05	Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
P. M. P. M.	P. M. A. M.	P. M. A. M.
8 20 13 15	Muskegon	2 00 8 00
7 45 11 45	Perryburg	2 30 8 50
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven	2 40 9 00
6 50 11 11	Pigeon	3 13 9 50
5 45 10 35	Holland	3 55 11 15
5 17 10 15	Fillmore	4 12 11 45
4 00 9 25	Allegan	5 00 11 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

MCBRIDE, G. W., Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery; office with M. D. Howard, cor. Eighth and River streets.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blenden, 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; Confectionery and cigars; Refreshments in this line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting. Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and River streets.

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.

GEE D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence, and office on Eighth street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Paints and Oils, &c. Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

BERTSCH, D. General dealer in Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, Hats, Caps, etc.; cor. Eighth and River streets.

Furniture.

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

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See advertisement.

Groceries.

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

TE VAARWERK, G. J., Family Supply Store; a choice stock of groceries always on hand. Blacksmith shop in rear of Store; Eighth street.

General Dealers.

DURSEMA J. & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Hats, Caps, Clothing and Feed; River street.

TE 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.

WELTON & AKELY, General Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Flour and Feed, Provisions, etc. River street.

Flour and Feed.

COLEMAN Wm. & CO., Dealer in Flour and Groceries, in Slioter's Brick Building.—See Advertisement.

Hardware.

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

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in Hardware, Tin-ware and Farming Implements; Eighth street.

Hotels.

ATNA HOUSE, P. ZALSMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, Proprietor. Built in 1873. Furnished in elegant style, and a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVicar Proprietor; opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. Depot; good accommodation; building and furniture new.

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.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop; Horse Shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Cash paid for Furs.

Merchant Tailors.

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

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will be cut and made. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

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

KLEYS, P., First Ward Meat Market; best of Meats always on hand. Eighth street.

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

WILMS P. H., Manufacturer of Farm Pumps. All kinds of wood turning and sawing on hand and done to order. River street.

Notary Publics.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 6th street.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at his residence, Overjeel, Mich.

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

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

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, over E. Hemold's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M. Agent for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, R., Dealer in Staves, Wood and Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Kenyon's Block River Street.

Special Notices.

L. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 199, 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.
P. SCHRAVESANDE, R. S.

I keep a large stock of Live Geese Feathers by the pound or made up in pillows and beds. Also Carpets—all qualities—cheap.

41-6w.

S. REIDSEMA.

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. 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

A full stock of Holiday Goods. All kinds of Toy Chairs, Toy Cradles and Tables, Toy Carts—all sorts—too numerous to mention. Give us a call. All goods cheap.

41-6w.

S. REIDSEMA.

A well selected stock of all kinds of Furniture, Wall Paper and Shades at greatly reduced prices for cash.

41-6w.

S. REIDSEMA.

I keep constantly on hand a full assortment from the cheapest Coffin to the finest Casket.

41-6w.

S. REIDSEMA.

ATTENTION!

To those who have bet Hats on election. D. Bertsch is the place to get them cheap. He keeps the best assortment in this city.

You can get anything in the line of Gloves and Mittens at D. Bertsch's.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—In all crowded cities, Malaria and fogs are breathed over and over again, till the strongest lungs are incapable of producing pure blood, hence the sluggishness of mind and body, the weariness and irritability of many persons during this season of the year. These medicines neutralize these impurities and give vigor to the head, heart and stomach. 25 cents per box or pot.

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Individual Republican Opinion.

Mr. George William Curtis (the able editor of *Harper's Weekly*) is one of the honest republicans who seem to have reached the conclusion that Tilden is fairly elected. He does not say so in so many words, it is true, but the tone of his recent editorials and especially of his eloquent speech at the New England supper in New York, the other day, borrows all its significance from this theory. Only two or three weeks ago, he seemed to think that the bad character and conduct of the democratic party justified the operations of the southern returning boards. Since, he has repudiated this position, and pointed out that it is not the character of the democratic party that is now on trial, but whether the republican party has fairly carried the election,—and he proceeds to argue that the purely partisan operations of the returning boards, "counting in Mr. Hayes, anyhow," would be "a stab at the heart of the American principle," that would destroy forever the party that accepted its results. And, again, with very suggestive pertinence to what is being done in the name of the republican party, and by its agents, and for its benefits, he said at the New England dinner,—and, what is better than the saying, even, called out the hearty responses of his New England and to the great extent republican audience by saying—

At this hour we are not republicans, we are not democrats,—we are Americans. The voice of New England, I believe, going to the capitol, would be this; That neither is the Republican Senate to insist upon its exclusive partisan way, nor is the democratic House to insist upon its exclusive partisan way, but Senate and House, representing the American people and the American people only, in the light of the constitution and by the authority of law, are to provide a way by which a president, be he republican or democrat, shall pass unchallenged. Sons of the Pilgrims, you are not to level forests, you are not to war with savage men and savage beasts; you are not even to found a state. Our task is nobler, it is diviner. Our task, sir, is to reconcile a nation. It is to curb the fury of party spirit. It is to introduce a loftier and healthier tone into our political life. It is to educate every boy and every girl, and then leave them perfectly free to go from any school-house to any church. Above all, sir, it is to protect absolutely the rights of the poorest and the richest, of the most ignorant and the most intelligent citizen. And it is to stand fast, brethren, as a triple wall of brass around our native land against the mad blast of partisan excitement or the fatal dry-rot of fraud.

Other prominent men in the republican party are quoted in private, if not in public as yet, to similar and even more unmistakable purport. We have even heard of Chief Justice Waite expressing opinions which point clearly to his belief in the violence of the means by which it is sought to retain the republican party in power. A little more freedom of utterance all along the line of the intelligent conscience of the American people, and this painful political and business cloud, which hangs low over the country, will be dissipated, and we shall indeed have peace.—*Springfield Republican*.

For some time there had been much talk about the conduct of the crown prince of Holland. He lives in Paris, his place on the Hague is closed and all endeavors to induce him to return to the Hague have failed. The prince prefers to amuse himself in Paris instead of performing his duties as the first subject of his royal father. This behavior has created much discontent, but till now silence has been preserved on the subject. To the great surprise of every one, however, Mr. Mock, a well-known conservative politician of Holland, the other day, in proposing a toast at a dinner, openly reproached the prince for going into voluntary exile, and for spending on the boulevards the time which ought to be given to his country, over which he will perhaps once reign as William IV. Mr. Mock further expressed his regret that the crown prince had not yet given the nation the opportunity to welcome a crown princess. This speech and its publication in full in the *Dagblad* created a great sensation. All the liberal papers are condemning Mr. Mock's language as disloyal; but Prof. G. W. Vreede of the Utrecht university applauds the speech, and adds: "If the prince does not listen to these words which were spoken at a banquet, it will become necessary that more emphatic language should proceed from the benches of the *Staten General*."

Intemperance.

THE *Living Issue*, organ of the Prohibitionists, under the heading of the "President and his Enemy," gives us a key to many a puzzling White House scene and incident of late, when it says: "The President of the United States is a puzzle to both his foes and his friends. His conduct is often astonishingly inconsistent. It has for a long time been tolerably notorious that Gen. Grant was neither a temperance nor a temperate man. On the last Fourth of July he was unable to participate in the great celebration at Philadelphia, and it was openly stated that drink was the cause. The *Springfield Republican*, on the authority of its Washington correspondence, announced, only a few days ago, that the President was much of the time greatly 'agitated,' and that his face was getting very 'red and full.' A despatch from Washington to the *New York World* last week stated that Mr. Hewitt and another leading Democrat had called on the President, but found him too much 'excited' to confer with. Certainly much of the President's conduct can be more easily explained on the hypothesis that he is not at all times master of himself than in any other way. That circumstance gives certain bold, bad men of social habits he keeps about him an opportunity to use and control him, which they could not otherwise hope for. If there is trouble for the country growing out of the President's action, it will, without doubt, be largely due to the wine at the White House."

THE finest stroke of statesmanship possible in this country would

Holland City News

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

BERTHA VON HILLEN, of Chicago, has succeeded in walking 350 miles in six days, at Boston, Mass., her last and greatest undertaking. This effort has attracted the attention of many scientific persons and leading physicians there, and her success is regarded as a surprising demonstration of the possibilities of woman's endurance.

TWO PROMINENT citizens of New York—Otis D. Swan, a broker, and Coles Morris, a lawyer—have run away with large amounts of other people's money. Both were connected with wealthy and long-established families, and their defalcations have caused something of a sensation in the metropolis.

CLOSE on the heels of the Ashtabula railroad catastrophe comes the intelligence of a shipwreck on the Long Island shore, in which twenty-nine men of a wrecking party lost their lives. The ship had grounded and been abandoned by the crew, and a wrecking company had taken possession. No boats or other means of escape had been provided, it seems, and when the ship went to pieces the men were at the mercy of the furious sea that was raging. Four men of the thirty-three on board were washed ashore on pieces of the wreck.

THE WEST.

McVICKER'S Theater, Chicago, is probably the best constructed theater of any in the country, and the most perfect in discipline. While the entire audience go in at one entrance—each person having a coupon for a seat—they separate in eleven different ways to make their exits. There are five outlets on the first floor, three on the second, and three on the third. It may be called a model theater, and its plans should be copied by all who desire to serve the public.

CHICAGO elevators contain 3,263,643 bushels of wheat; 555,863 bushels of corn; 537,837 bushels of oats; 151,724 bushels of rye, and 1,147,807 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,556,474 bushels, against 3,542,711 bushels for the corresponding period last year.

LARGE numbers of what are called Gulf cattle are dying in the counties of Central Illinois, caused by the intense cold of the present winter. John L. Bittinger, one of the Missouri "crooked" whisky convicts, has been pardoned and released from prison. The Minnesota State Board of Health has issued a circular for distribution throughout the State, recommending vaccination and revaccination to guard against the probable introduction of small-pox from Wisconsin and Manitoba. The fire fiend appeared in Chicago 474 times during the year just closed, and devoured \$389,820 worth of property. Eight thousand five hundred and thirty-six Chicagoans died during the year 876.

THE most appalling railroad catastrophe that has happened for many months occurred at Ashtabula, Ohio, on the evening of Friday, Dec. 29. The Pacific express train from the East on the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore road, due at Ashtabula at 5:15 p. m., arrived about two hours late, being delayed by the fearful storm and great drifts of snow, though drawn by two engines. As it was about to cross the bridge over Ashtabula river, near the station, the train ran off the track, probably on account of the drifts of snow, and went off the rails upon the bridge. The bridge, an iron truss of perhaps 100 feet span, gave way with an awful crash. The forward engine had passed safely over, but the coupling connecting it with the next engine broke and all the rest of the train, consisting of two first-class coaches, one smoking car, one drawing-room car, three sleeping cars, and four express and baggage cars, with one of the engines was precipitated into the abyss, a distance of sixty-five feet. There were upward of 200 passengers on the train, more than 100 of whom perished in the flames, which broke out soon after the fall of the train, and which consumed every car. The alarm was sounded immediately, and all possible help sent at the very soonest minute, and all that could be was done to save those who were still alive. The shrieks of the wounded and dying were awful, and the scene of the burning cars in the deep and narrow valley was heartrending beyond description. In the midst of the deep snow and the furious storm the citizens of Ashtabula did all that human beings could do. The passengers saved were conveyed to the hotels and private houses, and everything done for them that possibly could be.

DURING the year 1876 Chicago has received 3,044,373 barrels of flour and 82,791,628 bushels of grain. During the same time she has distributed 2,700,636 barrels of flour and 76,863,089 bushels of grain. Of hogs she has received 4,300,000 and shipped 1,91,000.

INTELLIGENCE of a most shocking case of murder and suicide reaches us from La Crosse, Wis. Dr. E. Chamberlain, an old, wealthy and respected citizen, while sitting in his cutter in front of a store in a busy street, was approached by a man named Oscar Wiesinger, who presented a shot-gun, heavily loaded, and, without a word, discharged the load of shot in the body of Dr. Chamberlain, inflicting almost instant death. The murderer then placed a pistol to his own head and blew his brains out. No motive is assigned for the deed. Three white men were recently killed and another badly wounded, by agency Indians, while en route from Sage Creek, Wyoming, to Red Cloud Agency. Among the victims of the Lake Shore railroad disaster, few will be mourned by a wider circle of friends throughout the Northwest than Mr. P. P. Bliss, of Chicago, so well and widely known through his gospel-singing services, which have been scarce less effective in the work of religious revival, in which he had long been engaged with Maj. Whittle, than were those of Mr. Sankey in his work with Mr. Moody. Mr. Bliss was en route to Chicago to take part in the revival services at the Tabernacle. He and his wife perished in the disaster at Ashtabula. A statement of the produce trade of Milwaukee for the year 1876 gives the following figures: Receipts of wheat, including flour reduced to bushels, 28,147,481 bushels; shipments 30,005,797 bushels. Total receipts of grain, 32,884,255 bushels; shipments, 32,899,323 bushels.

THE SOUTH.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the House Investigating Committee, at New Orleans, on the 24th, ordering that the refusal of President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to appear and produce certain telegrams be reported to the House, and that the House be asked to proceed against him for contempt.

A TALLAHASSEE (Florida) dispatch of the 27th ult. says: "Atty. Gen. Cocke made the canvass of the vote this morning, after the other members of the board refused to canvass. This gives Drew 497 and Tilden 94 ma-

jority. This canvass he filed in the Clerk's office in obedience to the order of the Court. Subsequently the other members of the board agreed to recanvass, and the full board met at 4 p. m. Their canvass gives Drew a majority of 195 and the Hayes electors 206. Cocke filed a protest."

LOUISIANA'S cotton product, this season, is estimated at 300,000 bales. A Columbia, (S. C.) telegram says "the sub-committee of the committee delegated by the House of Representatives to inquire into the election of Presidential electors in South Carolina, after a careful examination of the returns from all the precincts in the State, find that all the Hayes and Wheeler electors have a fair majority on the face of the returns, and that Wade Hampton has a majority of the votes cast for Governor."

THE city of New Orleans was, on the 1st inst., the scene of the usual biennial excitement incident to the assembling and organizing of the Legislature of Louisiana. At noon of that day, the dispatches inform us, the Democratic members, accompanied by about 500 persons, called at the State House and demanded admission. The officer on duty replied that the members could enter, but the crowd could not. Col. Bush, the spokesman, then called upon Clerk Trezevant to clear the obstructions, barricades, police, etc., which prevented the ingress of members. A formal demand was then made by Trezevant upon Gen. Badger and other officials for their removal, which, being declined, Col. Bush read a paper protesting against the armed occupation of the State House, a copy of which was presented to Gov. Kellogg. The latter replied that, as Governor and conservator of the peace, he considered that it was his duty to keep the police there, as he was of the belief that there was danger of the organization of the General Assembly being interfered with by violent and illegal means. The Clerk of the House, Trezevant, refused to call the roll of the House under the circumstances, and one of the members, at the request of the Secretary of State, called the roll. The Democratic Legislature met at St. Patrick's Hall. Louis Bush was elected Speaker of the House. Both Legislatures claimed to have a legal quorum. The Republican body passed a resolution setting forth that armed resistance to the State authorities exists in the State, and calling upon the President to afford the protection guaranteed by the constitution. At Augusta, Ky., the other day, seven young men, all unknown, while on the ice in the Ohio at that point, were suddenly drowned by the breaking of a gorge. All belonged to Utopia, O.

WASHINGTON.

THE treasury has another robbery case on hand. A package of \$10,000 passed from the redemption division through the treasury proper to the express company for delivery to the Illinois National Bank of Chicago, which delivered the package as received. On opening by the cashier of the bank, it was found to contain only brown paper. The treasury claim that the money was delivered to the express company, and charge the loss upon the company. President Grant has again been interviewed by the Associated Press agent at Washington, to whom he expressed no fear of armed collision over the Presidential imbroglio. He remarked to the interviewer that he should welcome the approach of the 4th of March with pleasure, as it would relieve him wholly from the cares of office, and enable him to carry into effect a projected tour to the West Indies before returning to his home at Galena, Ill. He says he will promptly recognize as his successor the man who shall be so declared, whoever he may be, and this without regard to his own political preferences.

THE President sent to the Senate last week the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain on the subject of extradition. Some of it, says a Washington correspondent, has heretofore been published, and the conclusion is that the treaty has been restored to vitality by the act of Great Britain receding from its former position, and the consequent surrender of Brent, the Louisville (Ky.) forger, to the United States. Our Government is now prepared to consider the question of an amendment of the treaty, so as to increase the class of offenses for which extradition may be claimed. The correspondence is regarded by the Senate, at present, as confidential, and hence there is no access to it for the public. Through the premium on bonds and accumulation of interest, the Alabama claims fund has gained about \$6,000,000; and the claimants who failed to get in on the first dividend are growing daily more importunate for a share of the cash. It is expected that a bill of some sort will get through at this session for the disposition of the remainder of the fund.

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections commenced the investigation of the Oregon electoral case on the 29th ult. Commissioner of Patents Duell has resigned.

In the investigation of the Oregon electoral case by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, Secretary of State Chadwick, of Oregon, testified that he canvassed the vote on the 4th of December, the day prescribed by the statutes of Oregon, at which time nothing was said by any one present about the illegibility of Watts, but such illegibility was subsequently discovered, and, on account of protests in the matter, he did not make out the lists of electors under the seal of the State. These lists were prepared by Gov. Grover, who had investigated legal precedents and was satisfied of the correctness of his view. The point as to whether the Governor had a right to appoint Cronin was raised the day after the canvass, and one day before the meeting of the Electoral College. Upon a hearing of the case by the Governor, Mr. Odell filed a protest against Cronin's appointment. On the day the college met he (witness) handed certified lists from the Governor to Cronin in the presence of all the Republican and Democratic electors. Mr. Odell's evidence was to this effect: On the day the college met he, in company with Cartwright and Watts, they being the three Republicans claiming election, went to Secretary Chadwick and demanded certificates, which were refused. They were referred to Gov. Grover, who informed them that he would deliver the certificates to the parties entitled to them at the Capitol at 12 o'clock the same day. Secretary Chadwick at the hour mentioned handed Cronin an envelope containing a certificate of the Governor, which was read by Cronin. He (Odell) asked Cronin to produce the certificates of each member for the guidance of the college, which was declined. Watts then resigned. After some conversation Cronin said to witness: "Do I understand you to refuse to recognize me?" To which the witness replied that he wanted the certificates produced, and would act with any one legally elected. Cronin then left in anger, and the two Republicans appointed Watts to fill his own vacancy.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 30th ult. says: "The Senate branch of the joint committee on counting the electoral votes had two long sessions yesterday. All the sessions, thus far, have been devoted to the preliminary work of examining and discussing the historical records bearing on the general subject, and no proposition has yet been formally presented to the committee by any of its members. One of them said that the indications are that no conclusion on any point can possibly be reached by the Senate branch of the committee for several days at least, and that the matters now before them are in such an uncertain condition as to preclude any reasonable conjecture as to the result of their deliberations."

The work of printing all the debates on counting the electoral vote, from the formation of the Government up to the present time, has been completed by the Government Printing Office. The volume makes a book of 800 pages.

There is a rumor that Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, is to be replaced by Judge Shipley, of the Upper New England District. Clifford is entitled, on account of age, to retire at his own option on full pay for life. Clifford is a Democrat, Shipley a Republican.

POLITICAL.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post claims to have been assured by "a well-known Democrat who recently visited Gov. Hendricks at Indianapolis" that the latter expressed an entire willingness to have the Presidential imbroglio "adjusted by the election of Tilden by the House and Wheeler by the Senate. Gov. Hendricks said that he had no desire to re-enter public life in Washington, and, if the difficulties could be satisfactorily adjusted, he would much prefer accepting the mission to England or France."

THE re-election of Mr. Blaine to the Senate from Maine is said to be assured beyond a doubt. Secretary Morrill denies the statement that he is a candidate for the position.

WADE HAMPTON has addressed a letter to both Gov. Hayes and Gov. Tilden, in which he says: "I deem it proper to declare that profound peace prevails throughout this State; that the course of judicial proceedings is obstructed by no combination of citizens thereof, and that the laws for the protection of its inhabitants in all the rights of person, property, and citizenship are being enforced in our courts. While the people of this State are not wanting either in the spirit or means to maintain their rights of citizenship against the usurped power which now defies the supreme judicial authority of the State, they have faith in the justice of their cause that they propose to leave its vindication to the proper legal tribunals, appealing at the same time to the patriotism and public sentiment of the whole country. The inflammatory utterances of a portion of the public press render it perhaps not inopportune for me to state that, although the people of South Carolina view with grave concern the prospect of a critical juncture in the affairs of our country which threatens to subject to an extreme test the republican system of Government itself, it is their firm and deliberate purpose to condemn any solution of existing political problems that involves the exaltation of armed force, or that moves through any other channel than the prescribed form of the constitution, or the peaceful agency of the law."

THE following are the figures for Presidential electors in South Carolina, as determined by the House Congressional Committee: Hayes electors—Bowen, 92,327; WinSmith, 92,363; Johnson, 92,434; Hurley, 93,266; Nash, 92,331; Cook, 92,340; Myers, 92,358. Tilden electors—Barker, 91,446; McGowan, 91,462; Ingram, 91,446; Wallace, 91,446; Erwin, 91,444; Aldrich, 91,443; Humphries, 91,106. Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, will contest the seat of Hon. Henry B. Banning in the next Congress.

GENERAL.

POSTMASTER GEN. TYNER has received a cable dispatch from the British Postoffice Department announcing that it has discontinued ocean subsidies and adopted the United States plan of paying for the service performed. Christmas night a fire broke out in the Convent of St. Elizabeth, nine miles from Joliet, Can., and in a few moments the whole structure was ablaze. The convent was a two-story brick building, and was occupied by Sisters of Charity, fifty lady boarders, and some fifty charity children and infirm persons. When the fire broke out all was panic and confusion. Thirteen of the inmates, mostly children under 11 years of age, were burned to death. The remainder barely escaped in their night-clothes.

HON. JAMES W. NYE, formerly United States Senator from Nevada, died last week at White Plains, Westchester county, New York. A cargo of war munitions, valued at \$1,500,000, was shipped from New Haven, Ct., to Constantinople last week. They are intended for the Turkish Government. A formidable revolution, headed by Gen. Serna, has broken out in the Mexican State of Sonora. Serna seeks to organize an independent Government, with the ultimate design of annexing the State to the American Union. Success to Serna.

ACCORDING to the latest statistical publication the population of the globe is 1,423,917,000. Europe has 309,178,300 inhabitants; Asia, 824,448,500; Africa, 199,921,600; Australia and Polynesia, 4,748,600; America, 85,519,800. The increase in America for the year is given at 1,200,000. It is stated from Washington that the Postmaster General is considering the propriety of requiring Postmasters to report monthly instead of quarterly.

FOREIGN.

LATE advices from the City of Mexico furnish the following interesting items regarding the progress of the revolution in that unhappy country: The Iglesias Government is established at Queretaro. The States of Guanajuato, Queretaro, Aguas Calientes, Zacatecas, Durango, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Colima, Sonora, Sinaloa, and Tabasco recognize Iglesias. The States of Mexico, Hidalgo, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca are occupied by Diaz troops. Iglesias has about 12,000 good troops, while Diaz has 18,000 of every grade, but he is well provided with artillery, in which Iglesias is deficient. On the 6th inst. 6,000 men, with twenty field howitzers and ten rifled cannon, left Mexico for Queretaro. Iglesias has about 7,000 troops in Queretaro, with six pieces of artillery. This force is sufficient to garrison the place, which is strong and easily defended. All parties are anxious to be recognized by the United States.

MATEBARA, with eleven other leaders in the recent insurrection in Japan, were beheaded Dec. 3. Others were variously punished by imprisonment and deprivation of rank. The largest fire in Tokio, Japan, since April, 1872, occurred Nov. 29, beginning just before midnight, and lasting about eight hours. Sixty-five streets, containing 5,000 houses, were destroyed. Fifty lives are believed to have been lost. The loss of property is estimated at \$10,000,000. The residence of the Austrian Minister was burned. That of the United States Minister narrowly escaped. The Russian Gen. Nikitin arrived at Belgrade the other day, to take command of the Serbian army, vice Tchernayeff. At the review of the Russian divisions Gen. Nikitin declared that he had come to Serbia by order of the Emperor of Russia to assume command of the army. He said that all foreigners serving in the Russian corps in Serbia would be considered a part of the Russian army.

THE London (Eng.) School Board has proposed a radical change in the present system of spelling, and there is a warm discussion going on as to whether the adoption of the phonetic system would be a reform. A dispatch from Paris dated the 29th ult. says that the Sultan, in answer to Lord Salisbury's friendly representation, declared that his personal safety would be compromised if he conceded all that the powers demanded. No threats passed at the interview between the Sultan and Lord Salisbury. The London Times, in a leader discussing the proposals of the powers, says: "The agreement between Russia and England implies that even

should there be change of detail, the main lines will remain fixed." The plague has again made its appearance at Bagdad. All the accounts from the Old World agree that England has definitely resolved to take no part in the defense of Turkey, but to preserve an attitude of neutrality at least until it may become necessary to act for the preservation of her road to India. The intentions of Austria, however, are not quite so clear. She has very quietly gathered a powerful army on the frontiers of the disturbed provinces, and is evidently fully aware of the truth of Bismarck's assertion that her interests are more directly and immediately threatened than those of England by Russia's policy.

THE 300 mile walking match between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, Ill., champion of America, and William Howse, of London, was finished on Dec. 30, and resulted in the defeat of O'Leary. He left the track utterly fagged out after he had walked 209 miles. Howse continued to 241 miles, when he too stopped walking because O'Leary gave up the match. Betting was 5 to 4 on O'Leary. It is announced from Constantinople that the conference of the powers has prolonged the armistice to the 1st of March, 1877.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Lively Discussion in the House on the Louisiana Case.

THE Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the count of the electoral votes. A discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read and therefore printed.

Mr. Garfield held that the reading of the petition was out of order, even though presented to the Speaker.

Mr. Banning called Mr. Garfield's attention to the fact that a number of citizens went to New Orleans and made a report of a partisan nature to the President, who has sent it to the House, and it had been printed, and on the discussion of the printing of that report, that gentleman (Garfield) had taken the position that it must be printed, and now when a petition comes signed by citizens of both parties the gentleman objected to the printing of it. The other side of the House had also objected to the appointment of committees to investigate the frauds of the Southern States, and with three exceptions, voted against it. They had also voted against the resolution calling for information in regard to the election of Gov. Wells from the Governorship of Louisiana. The Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud, but if there was one thing the people love more than another, more than life, it was the liberty that was vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot-box. [Applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.] He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the people would have an honest ballot-box, and though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 80,000 officeholders might be called to the rescue, an honest people would put them all down. [Applause.] He hoped, however, that the members on the other side of the House would throw aside their partisanship and stand by the right.

Mr. Garfield said he was glad at last a gentleman had been found who could speak for the American people, who could tell exactly what the people were going to do. He sincerely regretted that his colleague (Banning) should speak in a time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all its wisdom, and all its fairness, and all its calmness, and that he should have found it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do: that they would defy the authority of the United States, that the navy might come, that its trappings of war might rattle, but the people would come down and overrule everything. It was the very essence of violence for a gentleman to appeal to the people to resist the plain process of law, and in an hour like this the men who attempted to shake a brand of fire over the country were the men who ought to be most severely judged by the people.

Mr. Banning said he also thought that the condition of the country was dangerous and the House ought to proceed with caution, and certainly his side of the House was doing so, and it would continue to do so, but it would not be deterred from its duty by anything or anybody. Referring to the high terms in which the Republicans spoke in their report to the President of Gov. Wells, he sent up and had read at the Clerk's desk the correspondence which led to his ejection from the Governorship of Louisiana. Was this the man whose hands ought to be run his dishonest hands into an honest ballot-box and purge it of the fraud which it contained? This man who was denounced by Gen. Sheridan as a dishonest man?

Mr. Frye said the fact that men were talking about war and yet gold stood at 107½ and not at 150 showed clearly that the people did not take any stock in the Democratic cry of war. They were not easily frightened by the gentleman who talked about the people coming and stripping men of power. Some time ago Sheridan sent a dispatch from Louisiana, indicating that in his judgment a large portion of the people of that State were banditti, and the gentleman from Ohio (Banning) and his friends went crazy over the testimony of Gen. Sheridan, and held public meetings denouncing him for sending such dispatches.

Mr. Frye continued to speak for some time in defense of Gov. Wells and in denunciation of what he termed the political outrages in the South, particularly in Louisiana.

The discussion, which was now devoted to the outrage question, was somewhat prolonged, and was participated in by Messrs. Atkins, Frye, Willis, and Spencer.

Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Dec. 26.—Senate.—The Senate met and had a brief formal session, only fifteen Senators being present. No business of importance was transacted.

House.—Not in session.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in regard to obtaining certain concessions from the Sioux Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also a message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain, reciting the conduct of that government in the case of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this Government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation, but he hoped that a new treaty would soon be entered into. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Huntton, from the joint committee to provide a form of government for the District of Columbia, reported a bill which was made the special order for Jan. 4. The bill provides that the District shall be governed by three Commissioners, one appointed by the President, one elected by the House, and one by the Senate. There was a three hours' debate on the Louisiana question, growing out of a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to the counting of the electoral votes. Finally the petition was read and referred to a committee appointed to examine into the subject. It contains a resolution declaring that the President of the Senate has not the power alone to count and declare the result of the electoral vote.

THURSDAY, Dec. 28.—Senate.—Not in session.

House.—The following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Hooker, for the improvement of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, in Mississippi; by Mr. Douglas, authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy certain real estate; by Mr. Fi. n., authorizing the purchase of gold-dust and bullion at the assay office at Boise City.

FRIDAY, Dec. 29.—Senate.—The Senate met

and remained in session but a few minutes. Senator Logan was excused from service on the motion to consider the question of counting the electoral vote, by his telegraphic request, and Mr. Conkling was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Gordon presented the memorial of Wade Hampton, Wm. B. Simpson, Wm. H. Wallace, and sixty-eight Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina, addressed to Congress, reciting at length the events which have recently transpired in that State, the interference of the military, etc., and asking Congress to take such action as will cause a cessation of the military interference in the affairs of the State and enable the Governor and Legislature to exercise the duties of the offices to which they were elected. The memorial having been read, Mr. Gordon moved that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend so as to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections instead of the Judiciary Committee. Pending the discussion, Mr. Gordon, by unanimous consent, submitted a resolution recognizing the Hampton Government as the legal Government of South Carolina, but objection was made to it by Mr. Morton and others, and it was laid over. Owing to the absence of a quorum, no action was taken upon the matter, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 2.

House.—The House met and immediately adjourned, no quorum being present.

THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEES.

A Brief Analysis of Their Membership—The Conservative and Radical Elements Said to be Evenly Balanced.

(Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.)

Neither party has acknowledged that it desires a compromise of the issues growing out of the Presidential complications. Yet both houses of Congress have, without any considerable opposition, appointed committees which, by general consent, are called the compromise committees. The committees are independent committees of the House and Senate; but, in their moral and practical effect, will be a joint committee. Each committee is directed to cooperate with the corresponding committee of the other house. It is possible from the composition of the committees to determine something of the spirit of the two houses upon this grave question, and to measureably foreshadow the action which such committee is likely to take. The committee on the part of the Senate is: Edmunds, of Vermont; Morton, of Indiana; Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Logan, of Illinois; Thurman, of Ohio; Bayard, of Delaware, and Ransom, of North Carolina. On the part of the House it is: Payne, of Ohio; Huntton, of Virginia; Hewitt, of New York; Springer, of Illinois; McCrary, of Iowa; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Willard, of Michigan.

The Republican and Democratic members of both committees are presumed to represent the different elements within the ranks of both parties. It is much easier to make a classification of the Senate than of the House committee. The Senate committee, by the public and private utterances of its members, can be classified, as to the Presidential question, in something of the following manner:

Conservative Republicans—Edmunds and Frelinghuysen.

Radical Republicans—Morton and Logan.

Conservative Democrats—Bayard and Ransom.

Radical Democrat—Thurman.

The House committee, tried by the same test, would stand:

Conservative Democrats—Payne, and possibly Huntton.

Conservative Republican—Willard.

Radical Democrats—Hewitt and Springer.

Radical Republicans—Hoar and McCrary.

Taking both committees together, the two elements are very nearly balanced, with a possibility that the supporters of the more radical view may have a majority of one on joint ballot. These gentlemen now consider themselves as judges of a momentous question, and will not be disposed to make public their opinions until they give them deliberate expression in their reports.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is lecturing this winter on education, temperance and the Indian.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BREVEES	5 00	@ 10 50
HOGS	8 00	@ 6 50
COTTON	12	@ 12½
WHEAT—No. 2	5 10	@ 5 05
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 38	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed	59	@ 61
OATS—No. 2 Chicago	40	@ 41
RYE—Western	82	@ 85
PORK—New Mess	17 50	@ 18 00
LARD—Steam	10½	@ 11

CHICAGO.

BREVEES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 35
Choice Natives	4 50	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers	2 50	@ 3 50
Good Second-class Steers	3 50	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 25

HOGS—Live	5 00	@ 6 25
FLLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 7 80
Good to choice Spring Ex.	5 10	@ 6 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 25	@ 1 34
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	1 10	@ 1 12

CORN—No. 2	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	71	@ 73
BARLEY—No. 2	65	@ 66
BUTTER—Creamery	28	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	23	@ 24
PORK—Mess	16 50	@ 16 80
LARD	10½	@ 11

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 30	@ 1 31
WHEAT—No. 2	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN—No. 2	44½	@ 45
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 34
RYE	72	@ 75
BARLEY—No. 2	79	@ 81

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 40	@ 1 41
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	32	@ 33
RYE	70	@ 71
PORK—Mess	16 25	@ 16 50
LARD	10½	@ 11
HOGS	5 25	@ 6 10
CATTLE	2 50	@ 5 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 35	@ 1 46
CORN	42	@ 45
OATS	33	@ 38
RYE	79	@ 81
PORK—Mess	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD	10½	@ 12

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 43	@ 1 45
Amber	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN	44	@ 47
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 37

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Medium	6 00	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—No. 1	50	@ 51
OATS	38	@ 40
RYE	70	@ 75
PORK—Mess	16 75	@ 17 00

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

THE ASHTABULA HORROR.

Details of One of the Most Frightful Railway Disasters on Record—The Awful Plunge into the Abyss of Death.

The proportions of the Lake Shore railway horror, writes a correspondent from Ashtabula, are now approximately known. Of the 160 passengers whom the maimed conductor reports as having been on board, but fifty-nine can be found or accounted for. The remaining 100, burned to ashes or shapeless lumps of charred flesh, lie under the ruins of the bridge and train.

The disaster was dramatically complete. No element of horror was wanting. First, the crash of the bridge, the agonizing moments of suspense as the seven laden cars plunged down their fearful leap to the icy river-bed; then the fire which came to devour all that had been left alive by the crash; then the water, which gurgled up from under the broken ice, and offered another form of death; and, finally, the biting blast filled with snow, which froze and benumbed those who had escaped water and fire. It was an ideal tragedy.

The scene of the accident was the valley of the creek which, flowing down past the eastern margin of Ashtabula village, passes under the railway three or four hundred yards east of the station. Here for many years after the Lake Shore road was built there was a long wooden trestle-work, but as the road was improved this was superseded about ten years ago with an iron Howe truss built at the Cleveland shops, and resting at either end upon high stone piers, flanked by heavy earthen embankments. The iron structure was a single span of 159 feet, crossed by a double track seventy feet above the water, which at that point is now from three to six feet deep, and covered with eight inches of ice. The descent into the valley on either side is precipitous, and, as the hills and slopes are piled with heavy drifts of snow, there was no little difficulty in reaching the wreck after the disaster became known.

The disaster occurred shortly before 8 o'clock. It was the wildest winter night of the year. Three hours behind its time, the Pacific express, which had left New York the night before, struggled along through the drifts and the blinding storm. The eleven cars were a heavy burden to the two engines, and when the leading locomotive broke through the drifts beyond the ravine, and rolled on across the bridge, the train was moving at less than ten miles an hour. The head lamp threw but a short and dim flash of light in the front, so thick was the air with the driving snow. The train crept across the bridge, the leading engine had reached solid ground beyond, and its driver had just given it steam, when something in the undergearing of the bridge snapped. For an instant there was a confused cracking of beams and girders, ending with a tremendous crash, as the whole train but the leading engine broke through the framework and fell in a heap of crushed and splintered ruins at the bottom. Notwithstanding the wind and storm the crash was heard by people within half a mile away. For a moment there was silence, a stunned sensation among the survivors, who, in all stages of mutilation, lay piled among the dying and dead. Then arose the cry of the maimed and suffering; the few who remained unhurt hastened to escape from the shattered cars. They crawled out of windows into freezing water waist-deep. Men, women and children, with limbs bruised and broken, pinched between timbers and transfixed by jagged splinters, begged with their last breath for aid that no human power could give.

Five minutes after the train fell the fire broke out in the cars piled against the abutments at either end. A moment later flames broke from the smoking car and first coach piled across each other near the middle of the stream. In less than ten minutes after the catastrophe every car in the wreck was on fire, and the flames, fed by the dry varnished work and fanned by the icy gale, licked up the ruins as though they had been tinder. Destruction was so swift that mercy was baffled.

Men who, in the bewilderment of the shock, sprang out and reached the solid ice, went back after wives and children, and found them suffocating and roasting in the flames. The neighboring residents, startled by the crash, were lighted to the scene by the conflagration, which made even their prompt assistance too late. By midnight the cremation was complete. The storm had subsided, but the wind still blew fiercely, and the cold was more intense. When morning came all that remained of the Pacific express was a winnow of car-wheels, axles, brake-irons, truck-frames, and twisted rails lying in a black pool at the bottom of the gorge. The wood had burned completely away, and the ruins were covered with white ashes. Here and there a mass of charred, smoldering substance sent up a little cloud of sickening vapor, which told that it was human flesh slowly yielding to the corrosion of the fire. On the crest of the western abutment, half buried in the snow, stood the rescued locomotive, all that remained of the fated train. As the bridge fell, its driver had given it a quick head of steam, which tore the drawhead from its tender, and the liberated engine shot forward and buried itself in the snow. The other locomotive, drawn backward by the falling train, tumbled over the pier and fell bottom upward on the express car next behind. The engineer, Folsom, escaped with a broken leg—how, he cannot tell, nor can anyone else imagine. There are no remains that can ever be identified. The three charred, shapeless lumps recovered up to noon to-day are beyond all hope of recognition. Old or young, male or female, black or white, no man can tell. They are alike in the crucible of death. For

the rest, there are piles of white ashes in which glisten the crumbling particles of calcined bones; in other places masses of black, charred debris, half under water, which may contain fragments of bodies, but nothing of human semblance.

The survivors relate many interesting details of the catastrophe. Charles S. Carter, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was in the rear drawing-room car playing cards with two others, one a Mr. Shepherd, of New York, the other a stranger. Suddenly he heard the glass of the car-windows began to crackle, and the car plunged to the bottom of the ravine. The stranger was killed instantly. Mr. Shepherd had a broken leg which was amputated this morning, and Carter, though somewhat bruised, was comparatively unhurt. Carter says that the front of the car was much lower than the rear, and that the flames in the front began to eat upward and spread with great rapidity. He turned to the assistance of Mr. Shepherd and with great difficulty succeeded in getting him out, the broken leg impeding their advance. When Shepherd was fairly out, Carter returned to the assistance of a woman who was calling for help at the front of the car. He got her out, and, as she was thinly clad, gave her his overcoat.

THE NORTH POLE.

The Question of Its Accessibility Discussed. (From the Cornhill Magazine.)

Must we conclude that the North pole is really inaccessible? It appears to us that the annals of Arctic research justify no such conclusion. The attempt which has just been made, although supposed at the outset to have been directed along the most promising of all the routes heretofore tried, turned out to be one of the most difficult and dangerous. Had there been land extending northward (as Sherard Osborn and others opined) on the western side of the sea into which Robeson channel opens, a successful advance might have been made along its shore by sledging. McClintock, in 1853, traveled 1,220 miles in 105 days; Richards, 1,012 miles in 102 days; Meacham, 1,203 miles; Richards and Osborn, 1,093 miles; Hamilton, 1,150 miles with a dog-sledge and one man. In 1854 Meacham traveled 1,157 miles in only seventy days; Young traveled 1,150 miles, and McClintock 1,330 miles. But these journeys were made overland or over unmoving ice close to a shoreline. Over an ice-bound sea journeys of the kind are quite impracticable. But the conditions, while not more favorable in respect to the existence of land, were in other respects altogether less favorable along the American route than along any of the others we have considered in our brief sketch of the attempts hitherto made to reach the pole. The recent expedition wintered as near as possible to the region of maximum winter cold in the western hemisphere, and pushed their journey northward athwart the region of maximum summer cold. Along the course pursued by Parry's route the cold is far less intense, in corresponding latitudes, than along the American route; and cold is the real enemy which bars the way toward the pole. All the difficulties and dangers of the journey either have their origin (as directly as the ice itself) in the bitter Arctic cold, or are rendered effective and intensified by the cold. The course to be pursued, therefore, is that indicated by the temperature. Where the July isotherms, or lines of equal summer heat, run northward, a weak place is indicated in the Arctic barrier; where they trend southward, that barrier is the strongest. Now there are two longitudes in which the July Arctic isotherms run far northward of their average latitude. One passes through the Parry islands, and indicates the sea northeast of Behring's straits as a suitable region for attack; the other passes through Spitzbergen, and indicates the course along which Sir E. Parry's attack was made. The latter is slightly the more promising line of the two, so far as temperature is concerned, the isotherm of 36 deg. Fahrenheit (in July) running here as far north as the 77th parallel, whereas its highest northerly range in the longitude of the Parry islands is but about 76 deg. The difference, however, is neither great nor altogether certain; and the fact that Parry found the ice drifting southward suggests the possibility that that may be the usual course of oceanic currents in that region. North of the Parry islands the drift may be northwardly, like that which Payer and Weyprecht experienced to the north of Novaia Zemlia. There is one great attraction for men of science in the route by the Parry islands. The magnetic pole has almost certainly traveled into that region. Sir J. Ross found it, indeed, to be near Boothia gulf, far to the east of the Parry islands, in 1837. But the variations of the needle all over the world since then indicate unmistakably that the magnetic poles have been traveling round toward the west, and at such a rate that the northern magnetic pole has probably nearly reached by this time the longitude of Behring's straits. The determination of the exact present position of the pole would be a much more important achievement, so far as science is concerned, than a voyage to the pole of rotation.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

The losses of Long Island oyster men last season are calculated at nearly \$100,000, owing to the injury by star fish, which stir mud upon the oysters and stifle them. Immense quantities of shells have been taken up, which were either empty or partly so.

OBSTINATE minds must surrender and admit the wonderful cures of Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis effected by Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. This new way, new principle, producing a gas, going direct to the affected parts, is the only remedy. Trial boxes 25c, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

THAT METEORITE.

Where It Came From, and What Has Become of It—A Glance at the Mathematics of the Subject—A World Baptized with Fire.

(Prof. Elias Colbert, in Chicago Tribune.)

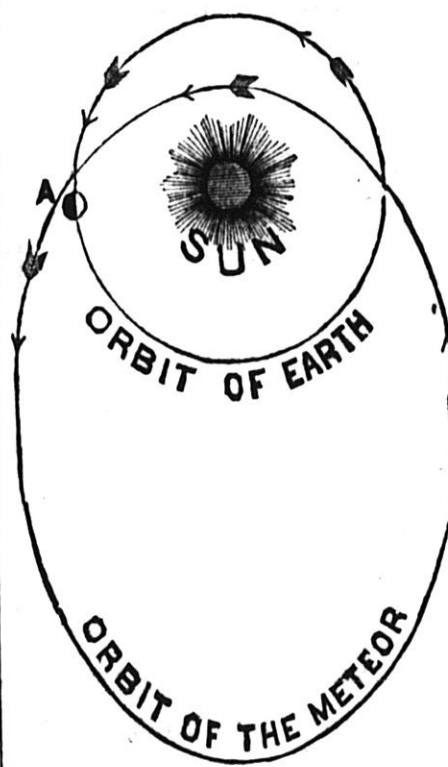
"Did you see it? Did you hear it?" were the questions addressed in general conversation during Friday and Saturday. No one needed to be told that the "it" referred to was the brilliant meteoric phenomenon of Thursday evening. And to the *Tribune* other questions have come pouring in; such as—"What was it? Where did it come from? Where has it gone to?" It is no wonder that an extraordinary degree of interest was awakened by the unexpected display of celestial pyrotechnics, as it was exceptionally grand and imposing—much more so than any that was ever before witnessed by white men in this region.

The path of the stranger during its visible career may be nearly found from a comparison of the numerous observations made; though many of these are too vague to be of value in determining position and distance, and only one or two give precise information.

From a comparison of the crude descriptions given, we conclude that the following is an approximate statement of the path pursued by the meteorite while visible. From some point southwest by west of Lawrence, Kan., to Miami county, on the eastern border of that State; across Missouri, from Cass to Marion counties; across Illinois, from Adams to Iroquois counties; across Indiana, from the southern portion of Newton county to Fort Wayne (Allen county), from there across Ohio to the southern point of Lake Erie, and over the northwestern corner of Pennsylvania into New York State. The distance was nearly 1,000 miles; the time at Chicago about 8h. 35m. p. m., of Dec. 21, 1876; the height above the earth's surface some seventy-five miles when over Kansas, to forty miles when over Ohio. Its probable size—of that we may have something to say anon.

A line drawn upon the map through the places above indicated will not be a straight line; it will be slightly convex toward the north, but scarcely bends out so much as would a great circle of the sphere if drawn through the east and west extremities of the line. The plane of the visible path, if produced, would pass some distance north from the earth's center. The plane of the motion was inclined about fifteen degrees to the plane of the ecliptic.

Our celestial visitor came to us after even a more extended travel than that of Satan, when (see Job, i. 7) he presented himself before the Lord after "going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." Our meteorite came to us from the depths of space; where, for aught we know, it may have been pursuing an individual flight during many millions of centuries. The accompanying diagram will enable our



readers to form a general idea of the relations of our visitor, and similar bodies, to the world on which we dwell.

The circle, of about 1.4 inches in diameter, represents the earth's orbit. The arrows indicate the direction of her movement, the north pole being above the plane of the paper. The ellipse represents the path of the "meteorite," the direction of motion being also indicated by arrows. Of course the reader will understand that the size of the ellipse, as compared with the earth's orbit, and the proportion of its longest to its shortest diameter, are not necessarily those indicated by the figure. The two orbits intersect at A; they do not necessarily intersect at any other point, though so represented in the diagram. It is evident that the meteorite may travel around the sun in its prolonged elliptical path, and the earth in her more nearly circular orbit, during countless ages, without once meeting; just as two ships may cross and recross the Atlantic in opposite directions many times without "sighting" each other—much less colliding. But if when the earth is at the point A, the meteorite be also very near the common point of intersection, there is then danger of a collision. Whether they will really collide or not depends upon the circumstances of the case. The meteorite is traveling at the rate of (say) 20 miles per second, and the earth with a speed of 184 miles (at this time of the year the earth's velocity is a little greater than that); and the earth is continually pulling the stranger toward her by the force of attraction, at a rate which can be rigidly calculated through all the variations in their distance. If, now, we should project (portions of) the two orbits on paper, mark off upon them the place which each body would occupy at successive instants, if there was no mutual attraction, and then set off from the meteorite path, toward the earth's places, the distances through which the body is

drawn by the earth's attraction, we should have the actual path of the meteorite with reference to the earth; and could see by inspection whether the two would collide, or pass each other. In case the meteorite is found to pass into the earth's hemisphere, a further correction must be made for the retardation of speed due to resistance of the air; and the figure would then show the least distance between the two bodies.

There is one fact which is involved in considering the question whether, under certain geometrical circumstances, the body would fall to the earth or not—the character of the material of which it is composed. The friction of the atmosphere retards the motion, and that arrested motion of the mass is converted into motion of its constituent molecules or atoms—it is changed into heat. The temperature of the body is raised to the point of incandescence, and may be increased many thousands of degrees. The exterior portions are heated more rapidly than the interior, as the heat is generated from without; and this unequal heating causes unequal expansion of the particles, so that there is a continued tendency to break up from the outside. The disjointed particles fall away, and are left behind, because the surface exposed to atmospheric resistance is greater in proportion to the quantity of motion in the mass for small bodies than for large ones of the same material. If, now, a large meteorite were composed entirely of iron, the cohesive attraction of its particles might be (undoubtedly would be) great enough to withstand this strain; and the mass would continue its journey intact, except a comparatively small loss by oxidation. If, again, the composition of the meteorite be something like that of the feet of Nebuchadnezzar's image—which were "partly of iron and partly of clay"—the more "earthy" matter would be broken off, as in the former case, leaving the iron to fall as a metallic mass to the earth, or to take another excursion in space, as determined by the geometrical relations above described. This appears to have been the composition of the meteor of last July. We remark here that the finding of an iron meteorite by no means proves that it was chiefly composed of iron before collision with the earth. Its larger portion of less cohesive matter may have been sloughed off in its passage through the air, and reached the surface of the earth as mere atoms of stardust.

We do not propose, in this article, to enter upon a discussion of the chemical constitution of meteorites, or to describe those which have been found in different parts of the world. All that may be found in the text-books by those who wish to read it. But we ought not to forbear a few words as to the place of these strange bodies in the economy of the universe. Till within a few years past, though the meteorites were believed to have come from outside the earth, yet it was generally thought that there were very few bodies of matter in the solar system except the sun, moon, seven planets, some of them having satellites, and a few comets. We are wiser now. The facts of modern astronomy tend to the conclusion that the bodies above referred to are in number comparable with those we cannot see unless when they come near us, as the birds of the air are to the notes which exist all around us, but are only visible when lighted up by a sunbeam. Our latest meteorite, a body of probably more than twenty yards in diameter, is but one of a vast series of individual masses, ranging all the way up from the bulk of a grain of sand to a cloud mass so vast that a ray of light would require three months to flash from one side of it to the opposite. Our earth is a little higher up in the scale than the meteorite, as the sparrow is larger than the gnat, but both are subject to the same laws, own a similar origin, and have a similar destiny. Both called out of the original chaos to subserve a certain purpose; each destined to destruction when the work is performed for which it was created.

The meteorite that rushes blazing through our atmosphere is a world on fire. It is not probable that any living beings are destroyed by the conflagration, because that little world had long since chilled down past the point at which organized forms could exist on its surface. But the earth is passing slowly toward that point, too—as our moon appears to have already passed it—and when she has ceased to be useful, her turn, too, will come, though many long eons of death may precede the grand collapse. Analogy warrants the inference that as our meteorite and our greater world "must perish in their turn and drop to dust," so the sun and stars have the same future before them, in obedience to the creative fiat of Him who

Sees with equal eyes, as Lord of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall;
An atom or a system, into ruin hurled,
And now a bubble burst, and then a world.

Progress in the Far East.

The romance of travel is fading away. Asia is to have the iron horse instead of Arab steeds, and stern facts instead of poetry. Jaffa will be made a first-class harbor, and a railroad will be constructed to the land of Moab. People will soon be able to take a Pullman car instead of a camel's hump, and run through the land at the rate of forty miles an hour. First-class hotels are to be erected at Jerusalem, and summer resorts on the sea of Galilee and on the edge of Mount Lebanon.

A few years ago the "spirits" advised Mr. Alonzo Hayward, of San Francisco, to secure a divorce from his wife. He took the advice, but, his wife having come into a fortune of several millions recently, the man has decided to remarry her, spirits to the "whether or no" notwithstanding.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Prof. Seelye's Plan for Reorganizing It.

Congressman Seelye, of Massachusetts, has submitted to the House Committee on Indian Affairs a plan for the reorganization of the Indian Bureau, the provisions of which are briefly outlined in a dispatch to the Western press: Prof. Seelye proposes to take the management of Indian affairs entirely away from the Executive Department of the Government, and to place it in the hands of a Trust Commission, organized upon a basis similar to those which have control of the great educational institutions of the country. This plan contemplates the appointment of a number of gentlemen of high character and eminent position, who shall be ex-officio members of the board. These Trustees are to serve without compensation, and are to have entire control of all matters relating to Indian management, subject to the general supervision of Congress. Prof. Seelye would intrust this board with the expenditure of all money appropriated for the subsistence, civilization, and education of the Indians, and through it would pay to all Indian tribes annuities which may be due them under existing treaties. His plan also contemplates the appointment of a Board of Executive Secretaries, to carry into effect the policy adopted by the Board. This plan proceeds upon the theory that the institutions are best managed whose affairs are in the control of Trust Commissioners. Prof. Seelye refers to the Yale College corporation, which for 150 years has consisted of seven Congregational clergymen, who fill vacancies in the Board as they occur, and of certain State officers, who hold the positions during their period of official service. The funds of that institution have always been honestly managed and profitably invested, and the college has grown in efficiency and character. Prof. Seelye also refers to the American Board of Foreign Commissioners, the affairs of which are managed by a Prudential Committee, which meets weekly at Boston, and considers every matter pertaining to the welfare of that institution. Alpheus Hardy, who has for many years been the presiding officer of the Prudential Committee, says that he has invariably called the Committee to order at the hour named for its meeting, and it has never yet occurred that a quorum was not present. Prof. Seelye proposes to make the Indian Commission which he suggests self-perpetuating—that is, to allow the Board to fill all vacancies which may occur in it. He would thus take it entirely out of the domain of politics. The Indian Committee of the House has discussed the general features of this plan, and, while it is scarcely probable that it will be adopted, some of the members are of opinion that some radical change in the present system of Indian management will be reported for action at this session. There is a very strong feeling in the Committee in favor of detaching the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, and of making it a separate branch of the Government, to be presided over by an officer who shall report directly to the President, but who shall not be allowed to sit in the Cabinet. One feature of this plan is to make the head of the proposed Indian Department an officer who holds his position during good behavior.

THE PRICE OF A LEG.

A Lesson to Railroads—Men Must Not be Put Off a Train Recklessly.

(From the Nashville American.)
The case of John Eagleton against the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway—a suit for \$50,000 damages for having his leg run over by a train a year or two ago, necessitating its amputation—was decided at Murfreesboro last Saturday before Judge Baxter, by a verdict of \$9,000 damages in plaintiff's favor. The testimony in the trial showed that Eagleton entered the train at Nashville in a state of intoxication, without having purchased a ticket. The conductor called on him for his fare, when Eagleton told him that some friend in another car had his ticket. The conductor failed to find the friend, and tackled Eagleton again. Eagleton insisted that he had paid his fare. The conductor then called upon a passenger sitting near Eagleton to prove, and did prove, that Eagleton had not paid. When the train stopped at Antioch, Eagleton said he would give an order for the amount of the fare, on some Nashville firm. The conductor told him he could not take an order, and that he must have the money or a ticket, or he would put Eagleton off. Eagleton then pulled out of his pocket cents and handed it to the conductor. The latter said the amount would take Eagleton to the next station, but that he could not go to Murfreesboro for that amount. At this Eagleton snatched the 35 cents away from the conductor, who stopped the train and put Eagleton off, 500 yards south of Antioch. Two men, following in the rear of the train, came up immediately after it left and found Eagleton in a cut with his leg broken just below his knee, the bone being shattered half way down to the ankle.

During the trial the conductor testified that he put Eagleton off the train 100 yards north of where he was found; that he supposed Eagleton must have caught hold of the train as it moved off, and run on with it, falling where he was found, and breaking his leg.

The points of law bearing on the case, as stated by Judge Baxter, were:

1. That it was the duty of the conductor to have put Eagleton off at a station, and that he had no authority to put him off between stations.
2. That the conductor should have put him off at a safe place, so as not to endanger his safety.
3. That, as Eagleton was drunk and excited, the conductor ought to have been more careful, in being in the night and very dark, in selecting a suitable and safe place to put him off.

RAILROAD BONDS.

It is not every township or municipality that got rid of its bonded railway indebtedness with so little expense and trouble as Holland. Our neighbors at St. Joseph have just had another twist at it in the U. S. District Court at Grand Rapids, before Judge Withey, and on this occasion they have come out victorious, rather contrary to the general result of this class of litigation in these courts. The amount involved, directly and indirectly, is said to cover about \$80,000.

In view of our own position and that of the township of Holland, in this matter, past and present, we make a lengthy clipping from a correspondence on this subject in the Chicago Times. Wherever a similarity is found, either in law or in fact, between their case and ours it is sure to be of some interest. After stating the opposition of the late Gov. Crapo to a general policy of voting aid to the construction of railroads, the article continues as follows:

"In 1869 the battle was renewed. Gov. Crapo was out of office; everything favored the project, and in March an act was passed and approved, and took immediate effect, which authorized townships and cities to vote donations and loans to aid in the construction of railroads. The effect soon became apparent. New roads were projected, and in numerous localities the municipalities bonded themselves. The constitutionality of the law was speedily brought before the supreme court of the state of Michigan, and on the 26th of May, 1870, that tribunal, by Judge Cooley, held the law to be contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the state, and that it was therefore unconstitutional, and the bonds were void. The first effect was to stop peremptorily the wholesale bonding of municipalities, and during the years 1870-71 many of the bonds were withdrawn from the office of the state treasurer. Some towns, however, were not fortunate enough to recover their bonds from the state treasurer, and speedily suits were instituted in the United States courts and were removed into the United States supreme court. In the Spring of 1874 the U. S. court, in the suit of The Township of Pine Grove, vs Edward B. Talcoll, held adversely to the supreme court of the State and affirmed by its decision to the constitutionality of the act of 1869, known as the 'General Railroad Law.' Numerous suits immediately commenced against various townships to recover for the value of the bonds and the accrued interest. Under the decision of the supreme court of the state of Michigan, no town or city which had voted aid could move a step to liquidate its debt. Four years had elapsed, therefore, during which time the debt had increased nearly one-half in as many instances. The case was one of much hardship. The hard times in the meantime came on, and the burden was onerous. Judgments were, in every instance where suits were brought, obtained in the United States courts. Among the townships which were thus afflicted were St. Joseph, New Buffalo and others, which voted aid in the construction of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad company.

Until recently there had seemed no defense to these suits. The United States supreme court, however, at the October term, 1875, rendered two decisions, which apparently opened up a complete defense for suits now pending against these towns. These cases arose under these circumstances. The towns voted aid by way of donation. The act provided that the bonds should be issued and deposited with the state treasurer, who should be trustee for the town and also for the railroad to which aid was voted. As they were but a gift, they could only be made binding (and have effect of a contract) by actual delivery. If any event occurred to prevent their delivery, they could never have any validity in the hands of any one.

The aid in the St. Joseph case, was voted to a railroad corporation in existence at the time of the vote, with its termini respectively at the state line of Indiana and at the St. Joseph river, a distance of some thirty miles. On the 19th of July, 1869, this corporation consolidated with another corporation, and thereby, according to the laws of this state, the old corporation merged into the new one, and an entirely new corporation was created, what is now the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railway company. But to this new corporation no donation was offered, and when the old corporation became extinct the railroad was not completed nor scarcely begun, so that there could be no delivery to it. It was contended, therefore, that there was no gift perfected. It was also contended that there was no authority left with the state treasurer to deliver the bonds to any one.

Four of these cases were set for trial at Grand Rapids last week, in the United States circuit court. The case of the Haskell & Barker Car company against the township of St. Joseph was one of them. His honor, Judge Withey, adopted the theory of the defense, following the decisions of the U. S. supreme court in the case of the town of Concord against the Ports-

mouth Savings bank, and Hurshman against Bates county, decided at the last term. The plaintiff thereupon submitted to a non-suit with leave to set the same aside."

The amount of aid voted and bonds issued by the City of Holland to the "Allegan and Holland Railroad Company," was \$16,000. That of the township of Holland, was \$8,000. They have all been withdrawn from the office of the state treasurer, and cancelled to ashes.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

THE Grand Haven Herald, of the 30th ult., editorially says: "Thomas White 'Ferry, President of the United States Senate, and who, by virtue of his office, will open and count the electoral vote, is just now the object of considerable attention from the Democratic newspapers." The italics are ours.

This news is rather startling and of very great importance, not only to the readers of the Grand Haven Herald and the News, but also to the United States Senate, the House of Representatives and the whole American nation. It will also, as a matter of course draw the attention of the Legislature now in session.

The course to be pursued by Senator Ferry in the canvass of the electoral vote, as president pro-tem of the Senate, has been and is still one of the great problems discussed in connection with the result of the late election. By some of the more ultra opposition papers he may, by his silence on this matter, have been charged with an intent to arrogate unto himself the powers delegated to the two houses of Congress, and not only open, but also count the electoral vote, but this statement in the Grand Haven Herald, is the first intimation we have seen, that he will positively do so. Now, if this item had appeared in any one of the leading political dailies, its authority might have been questioned on general principles, but appearing as it does in the Grand Haven Herald, a Republican organ, published at the home of the Ferrys, the statement is entitled to that weight and credibility, ordinarily conceded to organs whose surroundings, if nothing more, give them prominence. While it is not our desire to saddle the Grand Haven Herald upon Senator Ferry, as his organ, still it is not unreasonable to presume that no republican organ published, as it were, under the very eyes of the Ferry family, would make such a sweeping statement, unless there was some authority for it to do so. But in view of the natural consequences to the country, as a precedent, in the carrying out by Senator Ferry of the programme indicated by the editor of the Grand Haven Herald, the latter will please bear with our incredulity when we ask him whether he really intended to publish this statement as a fact, and if so, upon what authority, or whether in writing it, he was thoughtlessly at work, as if still conducting his county campaign.

"I AM in favor of a fair and honest constitutional count of the votes of the people. I am laboring to secure that count, and when secured I shall abide its result; and so will every other man, North and South, who is not willing to destroy his country. I am brave enough to want peace, but not cowardly enough to accept dishonor. I believe we can avert all the calamities I now so much dread. If we can peacefully inaugurate the man elected by the people, we shall have a new and long lease of constitutional government. If we cannot, then our beautiful, glorious and constitutional system will perish, and my friends will find me on the front line of the last fatal charge in its defense." The above is from Ben Hill, and if Blaine wishes to eclipse these sentiments in "loyalty," it will require different language and the opposite spirit from his so-called amnesty speech in the House last winter.

Special Notices.

Wonderful in its Results.
There is no Medicine that has accomplished so much as *Shiloh's Consumption Cure*. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and all Lung diseases it has no equal. No Medicine was ever sold on such favorable terms. If it was unreliable it would be the greatest folly to guarantee it. It costs nothing to try it as it can be returned if it does not give satisfaction after using two-thirds of a bottle. Call at our stores and get a sample bottle for 10c or a regular size for 50 cents or \$1. If your Lungs are sore or Chest or Back lame use Shiloh's Bellabonna Plaster which seldom fails to give relief. J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth Street and Wm. Van Patten, River Street, Holland, Mich. Elsewhere by dealers generally.

"HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

Good News.
The finest Coffins and Caskets ever exhibited in this city for sale at reasonable prices at
46-4w H. MEYER & CO.

Cheap! Cheap!
A fine assortment of all kinds of furniture just received and all sold as low as the lowest at
46-4w H. MEYER & CO.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Erysipelas and all inflammatory diseases yield to a diligent use of this powerful preparation. In the foot, hand and neck, their approach should be checked at once—if suppurative enues, danger is imminent, and the knife cannot be employed without jeopardizing life. This Ointment will remove the disorder, without cutting, pain or peril. 25 per box or pot.

New Advertisements.

THE CITY HOTEL,
E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.
Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, made and executed by Henry Samelt and Emma Samelt of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Kattie, of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 432, which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1873, duly assigned by William Kattie to Charles Storing, of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1873, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$165.45 for principal and interest, and whereas the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of \$15 as solicitors or attorneys fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction to vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as of the Village of Holland in the Registers Office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

DATED: HOLLAND, Mich., December 28 A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORING, Assignee Mortgage.
Howard & McBride, Att'ys. for Assignee.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill.
Inquire of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you want a New Dress
call on
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need a new Suit of
Clothes for yourself or boys
go to
E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you need **BOOTS, SHOES OR RUBBERS** call at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Do not miss your opportunity for Furs, call on
E. J. HARRINGTON.

HATS and CAPS cheaper than at wholesale at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Groceries of the best quality and very cheap at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Butter and Eggs bought and sold, also Potatoes, Pork etc. at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Eastern Salt, Lime, Lath and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

Dead Animals.
The question has been for a long time what will you do with dead animals. The undersigned whose place of business is near Metz's Tannery, will hold himself in readiness to remove all dead animals at his own expense, by simply notifying him thereof.
BENBARD WICK.
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-1y

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. W. Vorst, 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.

First Ward Grocery House.

New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

At the Store formerly occupied by
Slooter & Higgins, Cor. 8th & Fish St.
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Etc.

At prices that will astonish the best buyers in Holland City.
No tricks or bates—Honest weights and measures to all.

We buy goods and produce for cash and with a small profit added we offer the same for

CASH ONLY.

Our stock consists of a greater variety and better quality than has heretofore been sold in this city. We have aimed, in making our selections, to get

ONLY PURE GOODS.

The adulteration of food has been so extensively carried on that it has been next to an impossibility for a consumer to get that which is fit to eat, and the strong competition in business has increased the demand for pure goods, and the result is that nine out of every ten merchants keep mostly impure goods. We think the citizens demand better goods and are in for REFORM—and as we are the first to make the start, we hope to be encouraged with a portion of your patronage.

The Goods are all NEW AND PURE.

We think we can convince all that we are selling PURE GOODS at the same price that are being paid for impure stuff. By strict attention to business and good management we hope to gain a liberal share of the patronage.

Wm. COLEMAN & CO.,
EIGHTH STREET CORNER OF FISH STR.
IN SLOOTERS' BRICK STORE,

Mr. FRANK SLOOTER remains with us, wishing to see all of his old customers and a host of new ones.
WM. COLEMAN & CO.

J. W. Bosman,
Merchant Tailor,
Ready Made
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
MOVED INTO HIS
NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS and now offers a full line of goods and at such reasonable prices, that it will be to the advantage of every one to come and inquire. We have ample facilities in our new quarters to make up clothing at short notice.

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.
J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S
Livery, Sale and Board Stable.
BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

Fine horses and beautiful carriages, cutters, and all kinds of vehicles can always be obtained at our stable at reasonable rates.

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.
GIVE US A TRIAL,
TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

E. J. HARRINGTON, Jr.
JOHN VAUPELL.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S
BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,
—AT—
NO. 22 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.
84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

One Step toward Temperance.

I have this day reduced the whole scale of prices to
5 Cents a Drink.
C. BLOM, Jr.
HOLLAND, Dec. 21st, 1876.

A Sure Cure.

For Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.
DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
Greely Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76.) 44-6m.

The opportunity for Great Bargains is still open at the Cheap Store of
E. J. HARRINGTON.

STOVES! STOVES!
Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of
PARLOR STOVES,
and a great many New Patterns.
WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER.
CALL AND SEE US.
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 17, 1876.

FOR SALE!

HOUSE, STORE and LOT
I offer for sale Lot 8, Block 41, being on the South East corner of Ninth and Market Streets, City of Holland. The buildings are all new. It is a desirable location for any kind of business. Terms easy.
D. TE ROLLER.
HOLLAND, Mich., March 3, 1875. 3-11

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS,
YOUTH, MISSES
AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND
REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides
L. SPRIETSMA & SON
HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 42-1y

NOTICE!

I the undersigned having become sole proprietor of the furniture house, formerly under the firm name of

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds,
—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All the goods are marked down, and I hereby solicit the good will and patronage of the public.
SIMON REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 13, 1876.

Notings.

A FEW dollars wanted for the NEWS.

THE Board of Supervisors was in session this week.

ON Monday next our Public Schools will be opened again.

PROSECUTING Attorney McBride has fairly entered upon his official duty this week.

WE are now quietly proceeding without a city attorney or a marshal. A meeting of the Common Council will be held next Tuesday to fill the vacancies.

ON Friday night, Jan. 12th, the Club will give a dance at Kenyon's Hall for the benefit of the Holland City Cornet Band. A large attendance is expected.

AMONG the big sleigh-rides on New Year's Day, one party, consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, went to Grand Haven, and returned in the night.

THE Vyn's and Boone & Co. are receiving a large supply of saw logs. The roads are in fine condition, and there is every prospect for a good seasons work at Zealand and Groningen.

THE "Want go Home Club" would not be outdone by any organization and indulged in a good old fashioned sleigh ride to Saugatuck on Tuesday night last, and returned very early (next morning.)

THE Holland City Cornet Band denied themselves a good sleep and patriotically watched the waning hours of the dying year, and hailed the New Year at the stroke of twelve with a lively tune, at the City Hotel.

GOOD sleighing gives our blacksmiths plenty of work at present. At Dykema Bros. they were so busy horseshoeing a few days ago that they had to work nights to fill their orders. At Flieman's it was about the same way.

THE Hon. Julius Houseman, one of the foremost and successful business men of Grand Rapids has retired from the firm of Houseman & May, clothiers, having disposed of his interest to his late partners, Moses May and Joseph Houseman.

GO and try the new stock of cigars at G. J. A. Pessink. They have now eighteen different brands in their handsome show case, and more are coming. Some of the brands are entirely new, never before introduced here, and are simply elegant.

A SLEIGH load of little fellows who went to Zealand on Christmas eve, made themselves obnoxious by being too noisy. Our Zealand citizens don't like this, with very good reason, and we think these little fellows will not add anything to the fair fame of our city.

THE gentlemen who recently purchased the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan railroad are largely interested in the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore road, and it is understood a track will soon be built from Howard City to Fremont, when the two corporations will be consolidated and operated under one management.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday evening Prof. Martino gave a good show. Notwithstanding Martino's fame as an illusionist and ventriloquist, the attendance was too small to make it a financial success. The performance, however, was very good, and the distribution of gifts terminated very lucky for Mr. Wm. Sheur, who got the watch.

E. VAN DER VEEN & Co. are receiving daily from thirty to fifty loads of stave bolts. This is a good omen for the business of the year just entered into. Sometimes the sleighs in front of Duursema & Co's store almost block up the street. We hope this firm may have better success this year than last. We want to see our manufacturing interests prosper.

AN accident occurred at Vriesland, near the Vriesland Church. Two loaded sleighs proceeding to market, the drivers of the two teams pleasantly chatted on the rear one, when the horses of the foremost one gave signs of unruliness, and its owner jumping for his own team, missed his footing and got under the sleigh, receiving such injuries that the doctors in attendance despair of his life. The unlucky man's name is — Karsten, a brother of Rev. J. Karsten, of Alto, Wis.

A VERY fine exhibition was given at Drenthe village, under the auspices of the spelling-school, Geo. Van de Velde, Esq., tutor, on Wednesday evening last. The whole affair was a decided success and gave general satisfaction, especially the pieces: "Geography Class," (a dialogue) and "Stand Firm," by Miss Jennie Kremers. The whole programme was interspersed with music, the base part of which was taken by our former townsmen, J. Everhard. Frequent applause added no little to the encouragement of the young artists. The evening exercises were opened and closed by prayer and witnessed by the most prominent citizens of that locality.

STUDIES have been resumed at Hope College on Thursday last.

WE are having lots of snow and more of the beautiful coming every day.

ON Wednesday evening last the Odd Fellows of Grand Haven went on a visit to their brethren at Spring Lake, and had a good time.

THE "Old Band," elected their officers for the ensuing year as follows: Leader and President, Jas. O'Leary; Secretary, G. Koning; Treasurer, J. Grootenhuis.

TEMPERANCE has been a marked feature of the Moody and Sankey revival in Chicago. Many drunkards professed, on being converted, to lose all trace of appetite for stimulants.

THE fishing tugs of Grand Haven were successful in lifting their last nets on Wednesday last, and came home with a good haul, plowing their way through the ice like brave mariners.

SHERIFF Verplanke's bond was approved by the Board of Supervisors this week, and he may be considered as having started on his official duties. He appointed Reuben Van der Hoef, of Grand Haven, as Under-Sheriff.

QUITE a large New Year's party surprised the people of Hamilton, on Monday evening, with a lively dance. This party was a merry one, and participated in by some of our best citizens. The "merry, merry, sleigh bells" jingled all night.

THE new liquor law in Vermont, provides that every place where liquor is sold as a beverage shall be declared a common nuisance, and the keeper shall be fined \$200, besides being forbidden to re-occupy the premises until he gives bonds not to offend again.

THEY had been engaged a long time, and one evening were reading the paper together. "Look, love," he exclaimed, "only \$15 for a suit of clothes!" "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh! no," he replied, "it is a business suit." "Well, I meant business," she replied.

ON Tuesday afternoon, as three of the "Boys" were about to pull their team up in grand style before a Ninth Street residence, for the purpose of calling on three fair visitors from the suburban town of Grand Haven, the cutter upset and the "Boys" were promiscuously spilled out, to the amusement of the "three christian graces" who were standing in the door to welcome them.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan decided the case of Wm. Bowes vs. Alvin Haywood on Tuesday last, affirming the decision of the Circuit Court. This case decides the question of the Bowes' title to 32,000 acres of the railroad lands in Ottawa and Muskegon counties, deciding that Wm. Bowes has no title. Ashley Pond of Detroit and D. Darwin Hughes of Grand Rapids were attorneys for Mr. Bowes; and Edwin Baxter of Grand Haven and W. B. Williams of Allegan were on the side of the defendant.

OUR markets are active. Winter Wheat is quoted at \$1.20 pr. bu., and flour at \$6.75 pr. brl.; feed, \$22.00 pr. ton; feed pr. 100 lb., \$1.25; Buckwheat 90c. pr. bu.; Barley pr. 100 lb., \$1.25; Fine Corn Meal pr. 100 lb., \$1.75; coarse, do., \$1.36; Potatoes, 70c. pr. bu.; Butter, 15c. pr. lb.; Eggs, 20c. pr. doz.; Beans, \$1.20 pr. bu.; Pork is active at \$6.00@7.00 pr. 100 lb.; Beef, \$4.00@5.00 pr. 100 lb.; Chickens, 8c pr. lb.; Turkeys, 8@9c. pr. lb., dressed; Live Chickens, 4c; Live Turkeys, 7@8c pr lb. Wood is steady at \$1.50 for Maple, stove wood, and \$1.25 for Beach.

As a decided new feature in the furniture business we mention the new connection H. Meyer & Co. have made with a view to furnish coffins and burial caskets to their customers. Under this new arrangement they are enabled to keep on hand the finest caskets ever offered for sale. They showed us one that was exactly like the handsome casket in which the remains of the late Dr. Van Raalte are reposing, and other grades—in short, a full line—from the cheapest to the costliest. This firm is steadily augmenting their business by offering better assortments than ever before.—See their advertisements.

A MINNESOTA paper gives the following account of the situation of the Younger brothers in the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater: "Cole and Jim are at work in a separate room, in the paint shop, and a special guard attends to them, no other convicts being allowed to be there. No one is allowed to approach or converse with them. They are engaged in putting pails, and sit about two feet apart, back to back, and the casual visitor who is allowed anywhere else cannot even get a glimpse of them. Bob has not left his cell, his arm being too sore to admit of work. As in the case of his brothers no one can speak to him. The once notorious Missouri bandits have simmered down to very inferior workmen, and the glamour of dime novel romance has entirely disappeared."

MICHIGAN University has at present 1,080 students.

THIS is the time for harvesting ice. Several parties are busily engaged laying in their stock for the summer season.

A NEW JERSEY granger says: "Tilden would 'a' got a good many more votes in town if he hadn't had that ar' scrape with Beecher."

MORE than fifteen hundred buildings have been erected in Chicago during the year now closed with a street frontage of not far from eight miles.

THREE thousand acres of pine land near Midland, in this state, have been purchased by Avery, Murphy & Co., of Chicago, for \$51,000.

JOSIAH Gilson, of Proctorsville, Vt., has been chosen justice of the peace at every election in that town for fifty years until last election day, when he declined the office.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 4, 1877: Mrs. S. Andrews, R. Baxter, Miss Kitty Homen, Henry C. Moore.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DURING the season of 1876, the number of disasters to shipping on the lakes was 639, or 417 less than in 1875. The loss of property, including \$10,000 on rafts, amounts to \$1,274,260.

CHARLES MORSE, who was convicted of burglary some five years ago in the Circuit Court of this County, and was sentenced by the late Judge Giddings to the state prison for twenty years, was pardoned by Gov. Bagley on Friday of last week.

IN Chippewa Beave county, Pa., a rooster the other day killed a hawk in a fair fight in the presence of his harem. The contest lasted fully an hour, at the expiration of which the hawk fell over dead and the rooster was left master of the field.

ON a recent Sunday in Lowell a collection was taken up at one of the churches in aid of the Reform Club. As the box reached a pew occupied by a lady, her daughter, and little son, the two former found themselves without a cent of money. Master Hopeful reached over and deposited a cent in the box and then whispered to his sister, "There, I just saved this family from being whitewashed."

THEY have a quick-witted engineer on the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburgh railroad. While on a down grade in a bad place near St. Johnsbury, with an excursion train of 18 cars, last week, he saw three cows on the track. Disconnecting the engine, he put on all steam, knocked the cows from the track, and quickly took on the train again; and the passengers didn't know what a danger they had escaped.

RAILWAY tickets were originated by a station master at Clapham, England, about forty years ago. From that time the printing of these tickets has remained in the hands of the same family, who have pursued it with an amount of perseverance and ingenuity perfectly marvellous; and it is a curious fact to know that in one long low building in a suburban street of a provincial town the tickets for the whole world, except North America, are made.

CAPT. Henry Dobson, a prominent vessel owner of Muskegon, died suddenly on Tuesday night of last week. He had been a lieutenant in the army, in the late war and had done good service as such. He was buried by the Veteran Guards, of Muskegon, and a vast concourse of citizens attended the funeral. The deceased was a catholic and a mason, a conflicting position, by which his burial in the consecrated grounds of the church was refused. There were no religious services, but Levi Beardsley, Esq., made some feeling and eloquent remarks at the grave.

THE body of Charles Emory, of Jaffrey, N. H., a soldier who died in Washington, D. C., in 1863, was taken up for the purpose of rearranging the family lot in Jaffrey on Monday of last week, and was found to be stone. It was estimated that the weight was from 600 to 700 pounds. When alive his weight was 125 pounds. His features, clothing, and the flower wreath were all as perfect as the day he was buried. It is said that several years ago and under like circumstances a similar scene was witnessed at the Holland Cemetery, in removing the corpse of the late Mr. De Bruyn.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb, the widow of a Confederate officer, has published in a neatly made little book a poem entitled "Custer's Immortality," which she dedicates to the widow of the dead cavalry leader in this sentence: "To Mrs. General George A. Custer, the widow of a soldier who wore the federal 'blue,' the memory of whose bravery will be forever enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, this little volume is dedicated as a tribute of sympathy and affection by Laura S. Webb, the widow of a soldier who wore the 'gray,' and died in defence of the cause for which he fought."

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

—THE—

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

Our facilities for Job Printing are unequalled in this city, and we are at all times prepared to execute

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc

All kinds of Color and Ornamental printing. Call and examine specimens and prices.

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Offers his services as such to the public and will guarantee his work for moderate charges. Having been engaged for some time past for Messrs. Joslin & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBERS, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

Mr. J. Albers will attend to his Clock and Jewelry business, and Mr. Wijkhuijsen to the Watches. However, each of them will wait on the public in absence of the other. They have a large and beautiful stock of Clocks and Watches, which they offer for sale cheap.

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. A. ALBERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

Having succeeded the late firm of G. Van Putten & Co., at the same stand and in the same business wishes to advertise through the columns of the News his 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, Aug. 2, 1876.

Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World, HOLLOWAY'S PILL. "I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one." "Your Pills are marvellous." "I send for another box, and keep them in the house." "Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic." "I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day." "My nausea of a morning is now cured." "Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noises have left." "Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family." "I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar." "Send me five boxes of your Pills." Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Chills and Fever." I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS, And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very root of the evil.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases;

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, The Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Worms, of all kinds, Weakness from any cause, etc.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. H. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

** Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and \$1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

39-1y

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly.

They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

H. WALSH, Druggist.

Holland, Mich.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-11

L ROI EST MORT.

We knew that the Year was dying
When the midnight times began;
Low on his death-bed lying
Like a worn-out, aged man.
The King, who ruled for a twelvemonth,
With a proud and royal away,
Must give up his crown and scepter
When the New Year cries, "Make way!"

His earthly journey was finished,
And no we wished him to go;
Old Time came in with his hour-glass,
And finished him with a blow.
He was old and wretched and broken;
We hurried him off at last,
And a good-bye was spoken;
We pushed him into the past.

So long as the Year was with us,
To use him well we tried;
We gave him a Christmas dinner
The week before he died.
But his guilty conscience weighed
With many a dreadful crime;
We looked at his corpse, and hated
To think how he spent his time.

No chance for shrift we allowed him,
But buried him in his sin;
With the soft white snow we shrouded him,
And carefully wrap him in.
We dug him a grave with laughter,
And smiled as we laid him there;
We showed the earth in after,
And packed it down with care.

And back to the earth he never
Can make his way again;
He has finished his work forever
Among the sons of men;
He'll never unlock that portal
So long as the ages roll.
There was nothing about him immortal;
The gray-beard had no soul.

And the sorrow that he brought with him,
The care, the shame, the sin,
We'll try to bury them with him—
His grave shall lock them in.
No incense is burning o'er him;
No hand a watch-fire keeps;
With these who have gone before him
The uncrowned monarch sleeps.

"BELLE'S BEAU."

A wide, roomy, picturesque old house, such as one sees nowhere but in country towns, set back from the village street among spacious grounds that stretched to a river—a house that would have delighted an artist, with the broad drive before it shaded by yellowing elms, its piazzas overhung with Virginia creeper and scarlet woodbine, and with the gay glimpses of a garden on the right. The haze and color of a superb September afternoon were over everything. Two girls, evidently just from school, stood at the gate, one within, the other leaning on the fence to gossip.

"What is she going to wear?" the latter was asking, with deep interest.
"White silk and pink trimmings."
"Won't she look lovely! What shall you wear yourself?"

"I? Belle says I shan't come in the room at all. She says I'm only a child. I always have to stay off in the nursery with David evenings when there's company. I did think I might come in to her birthday party, though," and the speaker's lip quivered, and tears stood in her eyes.

"And she won't let you! What a shame! Why, you're 16 years old, though you don't look it. If I was you, I'd—Oh! see, Christy!" she finished in a hurried whisper, as a horseman galloped out of the sunlit vistas of the road, and passed them, "there's Charlton Ross, your sister's beau!"

Christy looked up in time to catch the momentary glance of a pair of dark eyes.

"Why don't you bow?"
She did not answer for a moment. She was watching the gray horse, and noting the careless grace of the rider as he wheeled and dashed through the stone gateway of the Ross mansion.

"Don't you know him?"
"Only just by sight. When he comes to our house I never see him. But sometimes I see him in his grounds. They join ours, you know."

Her companion's eyes followed her to where, at a little distance, a cluster of gray-stone chimneys rose high under ancient elms.

"Is your sister going to marry him?"
"I don't know. I don't suppose he's ever asked her. Why?"

"Oh! I should think she would if he did, that's all. He's ever so handsome—and rich, I heard Honoria say."

"I must go, Kate; there's Belle calling me now," and with a hurried good-bye Christy ran up the walk, rushed into the hall, and tossed her books on the table. A voice from the top of the stairs, rather incisive than sweet, stayed her progress.

"Bring those books straight up to the nursery. And attend to me, Christy. You're to show the ladies their dressing-room to-night. Maria'll be busy in the kitchen, and there'll be no one but you to do it. You can just stand here at the head of the stairs, and show them which way to go, you know. Your white muslin dress will do to wear, and mamma says it's all ready; and afterward—"

"O Belle! mayn't I come down stairs and see the dancing afterward?"
"The pretty blonde at the head of the stairs tossed back her half-braided hair with a gesture of vexation."

"You are the greatest baby."
"But it's your party, Belle, right in the house, and I do so love dancing, if it's only to look on. And I'm 16 years old; and Kate Clapham—"

"Oh! don't quote Kate Clapham, and don't bother me. Wait till it's time for you to go to parties."

"Why, Belle," said a voice from one of the chambers, good-humoredly, "do let the child come down. She won't be in the way, and her dress looks very well. Maria can curl her hair."

"As if she could help being in the way," muttered Belle, turning away with a shrug of the shoulders as she noted Christy's radiant face.

"School-girls are always awkward and stupid in company."
"O Belle!"

"Come, come," said the good-natured voice again, as a portly matron appeared at one of the doors, "don't stay there talking. Come back, Belle, and let me finish your hair."
"Am I to come down?" queried Christy, breathlessly.
There was a hearty "Yes" from her mother, and a sulky one from Belle. Christy waited for no more. Dropping

her books on the stair landing, she ran down and out the rear door into the sunshine, tossing up her flat hat exultingly.

"O my! I almost feel as if I was a young lady."

She did not look much like one as she raced down to the river, intent on rowing off a little of her excitement. She looked very young indeed, with her slight figure, short dress, and careless curls tied down under the flat hat, as she loosed her boat and pushed out into the stream. And she felt just like a child as she rowed off in the perfect air and sunshine of the autumn day. The ripeness and mist of September were on the russet fields and painted woods. Warm scents came from hedge-blossoms and gardens along the banks, and here and there the dark water caught a scarlet reflection from a vivid cardinal-flower or a reddened bough. Christy, rowing lazily down with the currents, rounded a shady bend in the stream, and came upon a little cove, where an adventurous wild grape had climbed over low trees and hung its rare, purpling clusters from pendant boughs. Now, Christy had an especial liking for wild grapes. She no sooner saw them than, with a deft movement of the oars, the boat was pushed into the cove, and the rower, standing on one of the teetering seats, was trying in vain to reach the lowest tempting cluster. It was out of reach. In vain she jumped for it, at the imminent risk of drowning herself; in vain, forgetting her aspirations after young ladyhood, she wished herself a boy, that she might climb the willow from which it hung. She did not know what a pretty picture she made as she stood there in the rich, purple shadows, the richer purple fruit above her, the gold of stray sun rays filtering down through the million leaves above. Her dark, curling hair was pushed back, her cheeks were flushed, and the sleeves had fallen away from her upraised, rounded arms as she stood on tiptoes below the provoking cluster. A voice startled her, and brought her eyes back to the shining level of the river.

"Will you allow me to get you the grapes?"

If Christy had been a young lady she would not have turned scarlet and uttered an exclamation of surprise. Being a school-girl, she did both; for there, beside the boat, was a slender scarlet wherry, the oars lying lengthwise, and the occupant standing within it, cap in hand. Christy did not need to glance twice at the close-cut jetty hair, the bearded lips, the face olive-tinted by the sun, for surely the dark eyes looking down at her could belong to no other than the hero of her girlish dreams—Belle's beau. Nor could the "fated fairy prince," who comes sooner or later into the life of most girls, have come in more attractive guise than in the person of the young aristocrat who stood awaiting Christy's reply, and regarding her with mingled amusement and admiration.

"Excuse me for startling you. I am certain you cannot get the grapes, and, being a head and shoulders taller than you, I am equally certain that I can," he said, with a smile.

"Oh! thank you! I—I do want them. I like grapes."

"Most people do," was the laughing response, as he reached high over Christy's head and plucked two or three bunches. He dropped these in her lap, and reached for more, while she sat in school-girl fashion, holding the gatherings, and stealthily watching the gatherer from under her wide hat-brim. When he at last looked down at her, having filled the bottom of the boat with grapes, to ask if those were enough, she was betrayed into a laugh.

"Oh! a great many more than enough for me. But you like grapes yourself, don't you?"

"Indeed I do. But pray don't do that!" for Christy was eagerly piling fruit-clusters into the wherry. "There isn't room for them and for me too. If you will let me," he added, with a glance at Christy's still-flushing face, "I will eat one bunch here in the shadow before rowing down the river."

There followed a time—Christy never knew how long—of positive enchantment. How it was that she forgot her awe of the elegant Mr. Ross, and began to talk to her companion of her doings and feelings, as she did, will ever remain a mystery. And how thoroughly charming he was! How he listened and laughed at her school-girl relations; and how handsome his dark Spanish face looked under the scarlet boating-cap! And how enthusiastically he talked of a hundred things seen in travel; while Christy listened as enthusiastically, with wide eyes and lips, and fingers stained with the purple juice of the grapes!

Mr. Ross must have forgotten about rowing down the river. The sun was very low and the shadows were growing chilly, when at last he said apologetically, raising himself from his lounging position in the wherry, "I beg your pardon for talking to you so long, and without an introduction, too; but I believe we know each other. You have twice called me by my name, so I know you know me; and I know you are my neighbor, the youngest Miss Everts."

"Christabel Everts," she said, simply.

"You must let me row, or rather tow, you home, to pay for my impoliteness. There is only room for one in the wherry, unfortunately; but if you will let me fasten this chain to the bow of your boat, it will save you rowing up stream."

The light of the sunset was on the river, and they seemed to be going straight into the crimson glory. Christy was too much astonished at her position to say much; but Mr. Ross was very merry—"just like any boy," as Christy soliloquized. The latter was still in a state of wonder as she stood again on terra-firma, and watched her cavalier fasten the boat and remove the oars.

"I always do that myself," she said, taking perforce the last clusters of wild grapes which were imperatively thrust upon her. There was a bow and smile, and the scarlet wherry shot out into the stream again. Christy turned and went slowly up to the house, a flaming bunch of cardinals in one hand and the remnants of the grapes in the other.

"Where have you been, Miss Christy?" was the cook's rather cross greeting. "Supper's over an hour since. You'll have to take pickings in the pantry."

Supper was the last thing Christy thought of. The remembrance of the party came back to her, and, after a hurried peep at the decorated parlors, she ran up stairs and began to dress. She was very happy as she industriously scrubbed the stains off her hands. Could it be possible that Mr. Ross—that Mr. Ross whom she had admired afar off as she might have done a young god—had talked to her an hour and rowed her home? And he was coming to the party to-night (Christy shrewdly guessed that the party was given for him), and perhaps he would speak to her again.

Maria curled her hair, and pulled it cruelly, but Christy was very serene. Her white muslin dress and tiny slippers were quickly donned, a few flowers pinned at throat and belt, and she was ready. The parlors were already lighted, and the full moon shone on the piazzas and dewy gardens. There was a subdued bustle in the kitchen, and Belle, a radiant vision of beauty, had already swept down stairs. It seemed as if every one had come. The first strains of music had already sounded, the dance was beginning, and no Mr. Ross yet. Christy was much in demand. So tired was she of fastening laces, and trains, and bows, of running for pins and powder, that, when at last the dressing-room was empty, she thankfully descended the stairs, and, timidly creeping in at the rear door of the parlor, immediately shielded herself behind a lace curtain.

They were waltzing. What would poor Christy have given to have been "a grown-up young lady!" Her little slippered feet beat the carpet as she enviously watched one gay couple after another whirl past her. And Christy caught her breath suddenly when an opening in the crowd showed her Mr. Ross waltzing with Belle. There he was, transformed again to his aristocratic self, dancing with the haughty, indolent grace that Christy knew so well, as handsome and courteous as a prince. The little observer's cheeks burned while she thought of her afternoon's experience, and how she had reckoned him "just like a boy." And Belle, whirling in graceful circles, with his arm around her, how beautiful she looked!

Nobody noticed Christy. Two or three dances passed. People chattered and laughed about her, promenaded and whirled past her. Sitting still was becoming a torture, and she was casting longing glances at the stairway, when the strains of her favorite waltz floated through the rooms. In sheer despair of enduring it, Christy sprang to her feet, about to seek refuge up stairs, when some one put the curtain aside. Turning, astonished, she beheld Mr. Ross bending before her and offering his arm.

"I have been trying to find you. Will you do me the honor of waltzing with me?"

Waltz with him! Between fright and delight, Christy stood undecided, turning red and white alternately. Then, forgetting everything but the music and the dangerously beautiful dark eyes looking into her own, she put her hand on his arm, and in a moment they were circling down the room. Christy's cheeks burned like fire. Whenever she dared raise her eyes from her partner's broadcloth sleeve, she became aware that she was the focus of all eyes. For a while she was dreadfully conscious of this. Then she forgot everything but motion and music, and the handsome head bent so near her own. When at last they paused, and Mr. Ross led her out to the moonlit piazza, the fright came back again, and she nervously withdrew her hand from his arm, and flushed scarlet when he asked her for the next dance.

"Do you care for quadrilles?"

Poor Christy looked wistfully toward the parlor, and pulled a blossom to pieces.

"Oh! I do like to dance—before anything—I'm very much obliged to you, but I can't dance again."

The young autocrat in society, whose invitation to a dance had never before been refused by any lady, looked at Christy in surprise.

"You oughtn't to dance with me; I'm not grown up," said Christy, checking a sob. "They'll all want you to dance with them."

Mr. Ross would have laughed if his politeness would have allowed. He only said, leaning closer to Christy in the moonlight, and speaking low:

"But I want to dance with you."

And Christy, of course, yielded. What a happy evening that was that followed! If people looked amazed at Mr. Ross dancing with a school-girl, it was no matter. He wanted to dance with her, and the thought made her eyes shine and her cheeks glow, as she moved through the quadrille with the prettiest grace in the world. A waltz followed, then a polka, then another quadrille, and still she monopolized the lion of the evening, apparently to the lion's satisfaction.

"And now," he said, as they returned to the piazza, knitting his brows over his dance-card, "now I must go and dance with Miss Honoria Clapham. But I shall come back to you. You will give me the rest of the dances after supper, won't you?"

"Oh, haven't you any names on your card?"

"Not one. But perhaps you would like to dance with some one else?"

"Oh, no! nobody wants to dance with me."

"Then you will wait for me here till after this dance?" he said, hurriedly, as the music sounded.

Christy felt as if she were in a dream, as she sat alone, the moonlight falling around her, the music drifting out to her, waiting for Mr. Ross to come back. She had a rude awakening therefrom. A hand grasped her shoulder so harshly that she almost cried out, and Belle's voice said, in a fierce whisper:

"Go straight up stairs to bed, miss. Do you hear me? Go this instant!" and each pause was emphasized with a shake.

"O, Belle!"

"Hush! not a word aloud. You've been making yourself ridiculous, and mamma and I are ashamed of you. Go straight round the piazza and up stairs."

Christy never thought of disobeying. Her rose-colored visions all floated away, and she went slowly around the house, and up the back way to her room. There she sat down in the moonlight, with wide eyes and burning cheeks. Oh! what had she done? And finally all her wondering resolved itself in a bitter burst of crying.

When Belle came up stairs, after the last guest had gone, and looked in her sister's room, Christy was lying across the foot of the bed, asleep, her pretty dress all crumpled and her cheeks stained with tears. So her indignation did not break upon Christy's head till morning at the breakfast-table, when her piqued pride sought revenge. Poor Christy! before the meal was through she saw a forward, pert, bold chit, at whom Mr. Ross had laughed in his sleeve, and of whose simplicity he had made capital.

"If you could have seen yourself whirling around with that silly smile, and he paying mock devotion!"

"Did he say anything about me, Belle?"

"Bah! why should he? We had better things to talk about," said her sister, with a little conscious toss of the head.

Why need I tell of the days that followed? Surely every girl will understand the change that came over Christy's school-girl life. Why say that her cheeks grew pale, that she had frequent fits of crying, and that the very mention of Mr. Ross' name brought a guilty flush to her cheeks? She would not have met him for the world, and it would have been hard to calculate how many times she avoided him on the street; yet evening after evening she waited and hoped he would come. The evening after the party he had come. She heard him ask for her in the hall, and heard Belle say, with a laugh, that "these school-girls always were deep in study evenings." Then, crouched in the dark, after David had been put to bed, she listened to his rare tenor voice as he sang song after song, his notes blending with Belle's, his laugh mingling with hers. What a fool she had been! she thought, as she closed the French grammar, whose leaves were wet with tears, and crept to bed. He was Belle's beau, that was all.

But after that evening he did not come, which was strange for Belle's beau. Nay, more; his lady mother mentioned, in the course of a call, that they would return to New York in the middle of October.

"We have staid in the country much longer than usual this year," she continued, "and I wish I could persuade Charlton to go to the city at once."

"He wants to stay on Belle's account," mused Christy; "but I wonder he does not come and see her."

One thing was certain; Belle was unusually cross, so cross that Christy was fain to do her studies out of doors or locked in her own room. A little summer-house covered with vines was her favorite retreat, and thither she repaired every afternoon upon returning from school. She had no more river expeditions, for, poor child, she was afraid of meeting the proprietor of the scarlet wherry. But perhaps the secret of her liking the summer-house was because she could see the aforesaid wherry pass and repass, and watch the rower from behind the sheltering vines.

Two weeks passed. Then a crisis came. One Indian-summer afternoon, when Belle and her mother were out calling, Christy was having a romp with the dog on the side piazza. In the midst of this romp she was horrified to perceive Mr. Ross entering the street-gate. Her first impulse was to run away; but, knowing that he had seen her, there was nothing for it but to meet him with flaming cheeks and disordered attire. The dark eyes that had haunted her waking and sleeping dreams so long were lit by a merry smile.

"Why, Miss Christy, if I had not just shaken hands with you I should have supposed you a myth," he said, with one of his bright laughs. "What are you going to say to me in excuse for running away a fortnight ago, and keeping away ever since. Do you know you robbed me of five waltzes?"

"I—I—Belle—that is, mamma—I mean I couldn't stay. And you danced the waltz, you know."

"Indeed I didn't. I searched for you. Not finding you, I sat still the rest of the evening. Then the next night I came over to let you apologize, and you wouldn't come down to see me. I tried to see you on the street, and you always vanished. Now, what have I done?" asked the pet of society, looking sincerely puzzled.

"Oh! did you really not dance?"

"Really, no. Why do you ask?"

"Oh! I—I thought—they said—"

"Who said?" the young man asked, surprised at the shimmer of tears in Christy's eyes.

"Nobody."

Mr. Ross, not knowing what to say after this climax, sat silent. Christy

desperately attempted to explain herself.

"Why, I thought—people thought—you were just dancing with me for fun, and laughed at me because I didn't know how to act and—"

Here Christy broke down and burst into tears.

For a moment Mr. Ross looked confounded; then exclaimed:

"Thought I was laughing at you! Why?"

"I know I'm not grown-up, and oughtn't to have gone to a grown-up party. I had never been at one before," sobbed Christy, pitifully.

"Why, my poor little girl, I never thought of laughing at you. You dance like a fairy. Who could have told you such a thing?" he exclaimed, distressed.

No answer. All the sorrows of the past weeks seemed to be crowded into the moment, and Christy cried as if her heart would break.

"I'll never go to a dance again till I am a young woman."

Probably, if she had been a young lady, Mr. Ross would not have acted just as he did. In a moment he had taken her hand, drawn her down on the settee by his side, and was vainly conjuring her not to cry.

"It is too hard of you," he pleaded.

I have staid two weeks for no reason in the world but to see my little river-gypsy again, and now she won't look at me."

She did look at him with wide eyes of wonder.

"Staid to see me! Oh! you don't mean so!"

"Why do you say that?"

"You're laughing at me again, as if I didn't know—"

"Well!" was the patient query.

Poor Christy was crimson to the waves of hair on her forehead, but she finished bravely from behind her screen of curls:

"As if I didn't know that you are Belle's beau."

There was a pause. If Christy had dared to look up at the young man's face, she would have seen first bewilderment, then amusement, then another expression harder to define, as he said, rather mischievously:

"Yes, Belle's beau—Christabel's beau!"

Christy uttered a little cry, and hid her face. Mr. Ross began to think he should never see the face again, it was so persistently concealed.

"Won't you look at me! Christy, won't you tell me if I offended you?"

Silence, till he was fain to ask again:

"Won't you tell me whether you care for me?"

"Oh!" was the almost inaudible answer, "you know I do."

"I don't know how I know. I can't see anything but your curls, and I want to see your eyes. Christy, your mother is coming in at the front gate."

The last sentence was effectual. Christy sprang to her feet with the idea of escaping, but found herself detained.

"She is not here yet. Stop just one moment, and tell me if I may ask your mother if she will let you marry me some day. Christy, may I?"

And Christy, blushing like a rose, answered low:

"Yes—some day—when I am a young lady!"—Harper's Bazar.

Concerning Diphtheria.

President Chandler, of the New York Board of Health, says: "The origin of diphtheria is still a mystery. Many attribute it to sewer gases. It is a germ disease, like small-pox, and is communicable. It often seizes robust children who, at the funerals of playmates, or in school or church, are exposed to its direct influence. Diphtheria prefers, seemingly, children between 1 and 10; the average age of its victims now is about 2 years. Neither heat nor cold, rain nor drought, affect it. Cleanliness and pure air everywhere in a dwelling tend to avert and mitigate it. Where it exists no child should be permitted to kiss strange children, particularly when they have sore throats, or even to play with their toys. When any child in a family has a sore throat, the other children should be kept rigidly apart, in dry, well ventilated rooms. Every throat affection should be promptly treated. The sick child should be watchfully nursed in a well ventilated, sunlit room." President Chandler says further that the dwellers in expensive houses are as often exposed as anybody. Half of the owners of Fifth avenue houses know nothing about their cellars and drain pipes. A few days ago he went into the cellar of a great brown stone house. The current of sewer gas, rushing directly up to the bed-rooms, put out his candle and left him to grope his way out in darkness. The sum of \$5 discreetly spent would often save a life.

The Benefit of a Wooden Leg.

French juries often astonish the world by the curious way in which they discover "extenuating circumstances" in favor of the culprits brought before them, but it has been reserved for an enlightened Belgian jury to surpass anything ever heard of in this line. A man named Brin was found guilty of murdering both his first and second wife, but, according to the report in the papers, he was recommended to mercy on account of his wooden leg, and got off with hard labor for life instead of death.

THE nickel-mine near Lancaster, Penn., yields about 6,000 tons of ore per year. Eleven shafts have now been sunk, ranging from 110 to 140 feet in depth, and connected by tunnels underneath. The number of men employed at the mine is 200.

ALWAYS HOPE when there is life; the hope is Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will impart life to the body, strength and vitality to the muscles and nerves, purifies your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Chinese in California.
According to the testimony of a missionary among the Chinese in California, there are in the State about 60,000 natives of China. Those in San Francisco pay about \$1,000,000 in rents. Seven hundred and fifty in that city attend the evening mission school. About 2,500 are on the rolls of the evening schools throughout the State. About 1,000 go every Sunday to the Sunday-schools. Of the inmates of the prison at San Quentin, numbering 1,158 in all, 199 are from China, 160 from Ireland, 611 are native Americans, and 184 from other foreign countries. The official report of the almshouse of San Francisco, for the year ending July 1, 1875, shows no Chinese inmates. Three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant churches of the State. According to the same witness, whose testimony was given to the committee of Congress, there are in addition to these church members 700 Chinamen in Christian associations or societies for learning Christian doctrine.

A CORRESPONDENT in Oregon, Mo., communicates some observations on weather phenomena, especially upon the influence of forests on rainfall: "When the earth has become dry, parched, and very warm, on occasions of thunderstorms, I have often," he writes, "noticed for hours, while it was thundering overhead, the mist, falling from the storm clouds, to roll back, after nearly reaching the earth, in the form of lighter vapor. I think this rain, or mist, in falling passed down to the stratum of very hot air on the earth's surface, and became a steam, large volumes of white vapor forming suddenly and rolling back and up. Now I am confident that, if the earth had been shaded by trees this rain would have fallen on the ground."

It has been shown by experiment that Prussian blue in oil is the most stable of pigment colors. Aniline colors, on the contrary, are the most fleeting; indeed, they are unsuitable for use by the painter. Photographs tinted with aniline colors soon lose their tints, and the colors are often seen fading while the pictures are yet exposed for sale.

At our request, Oragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage) a sample of Dobbin's Electric soap. Try it. Send at once.

A Magazine for Farmers.

Col. George E. Waring, of Ogden Farm, near Newpori, B. I., will soon begin the publication in SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY of a series of papers of special interest to those living in the country, in which will be considered the advantages offered to farmers from a concentration of their houses and farm-buildings into villages, especially as a relief from the dullness and isolation of remote farm-houses, as affording better education for children, and as making the farmer's life more attractive to the young. Another paper will treat of the work to be done by "Village Improvement Associations." Still another paper will give explicit instruction as to the means for giving a good sanitary condition to the village and to the country house. In the

PROFESSOR OF SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for 1877, other papers are announced that will be of especial interest to farmers. Among these, Mr. Charles Barnard's articles on various industries of Great Britain, including the history of some Experiments in Co-operation, a description of the British Workman's Home, and Clarence Cook's articles on Household and Home Decoration—all profusely and elegantly illustrated; a department called the World's Work; another entitled Home and Society, which will treat of domestic life, the care of children, etc.

GEN. McLELLAN'S TRAVELS, begun in the January SCRIBNER, with "A Winter on the Nile," will run on through the year. There will be three serial stories:

"NICHOLAS MINTURN," by that popular author, DR. HOLLAND (the Editor), author of "Bitter-Sweet," "Katharine," "Timothy Ransom's Letters," "Arthur Bonycastle," and the story of "Seventeen."

The scene of this latest novel is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man who has been always "tied to a woman's apron-strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the current of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose. Another serial, "His Inheritance," by Miss Trafton, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. Hodgson Burnett.

Saxe Holm, Tourgenieff, Boyesen, and McKay will contribute short stories. Saxe Holm's new story,

FARMER BASSETT'S ROMANCE, will be printed in two or three monthly parts. Tourgenieff's new story will appear simultaneously with its publication in Russia and France, and the magazine will also publish a critical paper on Tourgenieff, by Prof. Boyesen, accompanied by a portrait of the famous Russian patriot.

The Editorial Department will continue to employ the ablest pens both at home and abroad. There will be letters on literary matters from London, by Mr. Walford.

The Department of Brice & Brice will be filled with the choicest bits of American humor.

Scriner's Monthly is the only American magazine besides the Atlantic for the Boys and Girls, by the same publishers, that has found any considerable number of readers abroad. Scriner is issued simultaneously in London and in New York.

The Weekly Times (English) says: "It puts to shame all our monthlies."

To new subscribers who wish to get the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," we will send 15 numbers for \$4.00, beginning with the magnificent Midsummer Holiday Number (August, 1876), and ending with October, 1877, \$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number. Postage prepaid. Send 25 cents for a specimen number. Business and Co., 745 Broadway, N. Y.

"Down in the Mouth."

When there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, but no fever or fancy it is a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full description of Catarrh and its treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt, price, post-paid, \$1.50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THERE can be no mistake about it. "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old time smokers say it gives better satisfaction and is cheaper than fine cut. You cannot be imposed upon, as each plug has the words, "Matchless P. T. Co." on a wooden tag. Try it once and you will always chew it. Manufactured by the Pioneer Tobacco Company, New York.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price, one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

THERE is, probably, no way in which we can benefit our readers more than by recommending to them for general use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is adapted to almost all the purposes of a family medicine, and as a specific for coughs, colds, whooping cough, soreness of the chest, lame stomach, rheumatism, spitting of blood, and all lung difficulties, it has no equal that ever we saw or heard of.

The propriety of giving condition medicine to horses, cattle and sheep, was discussed, and admitted by many of the Agricultural Societies throughout the State last fall, and we believe that in every case but one they decided in favor of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. Good judgment.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Clark's food for animals, in another column. It is a matter of much interest to feeders and dairymen, and is highly recommended.

VEGETABLE Pulmonary Balsam, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler, Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

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Every Patron of the Times is presented, free of charge, with an Illustrated Year-book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper, which is \$3.00 a year; in clubs of 10 or more, \$1.50. Its use department, Homes for the People in the South and Far West, will be invaluable to all looking out for NEW PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

A NEW MAP OF THE NORTHWEST, embracing Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, handsomely colored, varnished, and hung on roller, worth \$2.00, will be presented free to every new subscriber for the TIMES who pre-pays \$2.00 for the paper one year. One New Map of the United States, just published by the Government, will be sent with the TIMES, Free for a Year, to any one who will pay for the Map alone. All will be sent by mail, postage paid.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Natural History, etc., by Wm. Smith, LL.D., of the University of London, price, \$3.50. This valuable book, and the WEEKLY TIMES for a year, will be sent for the price of the book alone.

EVERY CLUB AGENT is compensated for his services, either in cash, an extra paper, or some desirable premium.

IF any wide-awake, enterprising man or woman make a small advance by sending for our Premium List, offering special inducements to those who work for the Times. Send for the documents. They will be sent free.

Address: CINCINNATI TIMES CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

\$3.00 FOR \$1.00.

CHICAGO LEDGER

All the great weekly newspapers of the size and character of THE CHICAGO LEDGER charge \$3.00 per year, while THE LEDGER costs but \$1.00. The Ledger is the BEST Family Paper in the United States, ably edited, handsomely printed, containing every week choice completed stories, an installment of an interesting illustrated serial, and general reading for the young and old. Special care is taken to make its tone uniformly cheerful and moral. Send \$1, and 10 cents for postage, and your address to

THE LEDGER, Chicago, Illinois.

PENSIONS

This Out shows the form of the Sugar-Tough Guard. They hold from 8 to 10 grains each. Twenty are cents per box. Price of the seed, and one of Pansy Double Zinnia and Striped Petunia. Price-list of seeds free. Address: WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, O.

For promoting the growth of, and Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it Dark and Glossy.

The COCAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized COCOA-NUT OIL, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

LOSS OF HAIR.

MESSES. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, July 29. For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced using the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation. In three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared, the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

EAST MIDDLEBORO', MASS., June 9, 1866.

MESSES. BURNETT & CO.: When my daughter's hair came off she had been afflicted with neuralgia in her head for three years. She had used, during that time, many powerful applications. These, with the intense heat caused by the pains, burned her hair so badly that in October, 1861, it all came off, and for two years after her head was as smooth as her face.

Through the recommendation of a friend, she was induced to try your COCAINE, and the result was astonishing. She had not used half the contents of a bottle before her head was covered with a fine young hair. In four months the hair has grown several inches in length, very thick, soft and fine, and of a darker color than formerly.

With respect, WM. S. EDDY.

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors.

CATARRH

SORELY AFFLICTED.

J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen.—Prompted by a fellow-feeling for those afflicted with Catarrh, I wish to add my testimony in behalf of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been sorely afflicted with this fearful disease for four years, and have tried every known remedy without avail, until I bought a bottle of the above CURE from you, which gave me almost instant relief. It being as effective as well as so pleasant to use, I believe it to be all that is claimed for it, a Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Very truly yours, WM. AMETIVE.

DENVER, Sept. 28, 1875. With Jenson, Hill & Co.

GREATLY AFFLICTED.

MESSES. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen.—I take pleasure in recommending SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above CURE. About a year afterwards I was again taken with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Dill.

TRIED EVERYTHING.

MESSES. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver, Col.: Gentlemen.—I have used SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I have tried almost everything, but this is the only thing that has given me relief, therefore take pleasure in recommending its use to all afflicted with Catarrh of any kind, and offer this as my testimony to its benefits.

Very truly yours, W. S. DECKER.

DENVER, Oct. 1, 1875.

Each package contains Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, \$1.00 per package. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

MESSES. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen.—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a summer cold, and strain, and in which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas before the application of your valuable plaster I was scarcely able to do anything, I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. FRANCES HARRISMAN.

ORLAND, MO., April 2, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in treating Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.35 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE, THE Foe of Pain to Man and Beast, Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 40 YEARS, AND NO MORE IT WILL CURE NO AGING NO PAIN, NO RHEUMATISM, NO BRUISES, NO SCALDS, NO BURNS, NO FROST-BITS, NO HUMAN BODIES, OR THE BODY OF AN ANIMAL, THAT DOES NOT YIELD TO ITS MAGIC TOUCH. A bottle, costing 25c, 50c or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a human being, and has been a life and a happiness many a valuable horse.

Send FOR INFORMATION, and a sample bottle, to

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 327 & 329 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 500 MEN OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO LEARN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MACHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHARACTER AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AGENT. FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago, 327 & 329 BROADWAY, New York, or New Orleans, La.

Chicago Business Directory.

AUCTION AND SALE ROOMS OF HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

WESTON & CO'S, 198 and 199 E. Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m.

AUCTION MART FOR THE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS AND VEHICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE.

NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1 to 9 Monroe.

AWNINGS, TENTS, TWINES AND CORDAGE. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 322 to 328 South Water.

DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD. J. MANZ, 22 LaSalle, cor. Washington.

ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER, STENCILS AND STOCK. L. BOOHE, 311 E. Randolph.

ENGRAVER, SEALS, PRESSES, STEEL AND BRASS STAMPS, STENCIL TOOLS AND STOCK. O. H. HANSON, 28 South Clark.

ENGRAVERS ON WOOD, Etc. SEARS BROS. & CO., S.W. cor. Clark and Washington.

FLOWERS AND STRAW GOODS—SPECIALTY. DAILY, HENROTIN & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS. ALBERT DICKINSON, 117 and 119 Kinzie.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—WHOLESALE. EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 65 and 67 Lake.

HEAVY HARDWARE—WHOLESALE. KIMBARK BROS. & CO., 20 to 24 Michigan-av.

HOTELS. WOOD'S HOTEL, 118 & 119 Fifth-av. Knock Wood, prop., late proprietor of Wood's Hotel, State-st.

WILSON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE CHAIR FOR INVALIDS, IRON FOLDING BEDSTEPS, ETC. M. KLEIN, 207 South Dearborn. Send for circular.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE

What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural Color, by the effect of Restoring the Hair to promote Bald Heads. It Removes Dandruff, Humors and all Eruptions from the Scalp. It prevents itching and Sores. It restores the Hair to its natural color, and falling Hair, restores and gives the Hair its natural growth. It restores the Hair to its natural growth, and falling Hair, restores and gives the Hair its natural growth.

It was originally introduced 20 years ago by Prof. O. J. Wood, but the recent changes of ingredients in this article is making a demand for it all parts of the United States, Canada and foreign countries.

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO CONSUMERS!

The great industrial improvement introduced in this article has induced us to take the agency and advertise its virtues to the world. Its effects as a Restorative are what has been long sought for and wanted for many years, but has been long sought for and wanted for many years, but has been long sought for and wanted for many years.

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Agents' Guide on trial times. 10c. James P. Scott, Chicago.

ADDRESS Business College and Telegraph Institute, Kalamazoo, Mich., for Journal and Penmanship.

\$20 a Day. HOW TO MAKE IT. Something new and valuable. COO. TORRE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLITT & CO., Portland, Maine.

REVOLVER. 1 Shot \$2.00, 10 Shots \$11. Cut. Free. WARRICK'S GUN WORKS, Chicago, Ill.

\$25 a Day to Agents. Sample free. 32-page Catalogue. L. FLETCHER, 111 Du St. N. Y.

\$10 a Day. Employment for all. Chrono & Novelty Catalogue free. Falcon. 119 Nassau St. N. Y.

\$12 a Day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. THUR & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

PORTRAITS, etc., drawn by machinery. Apparatus by mail. Agents wanted. Southworth Mfg Co., Phila., Pa.

\$5 OUTFIT FREE. Best chance yet. Write at once to F. NASON, 111 Nassau Street, New York.

AGENTS wanted, on salary or commission. New boat. Address J. B. MABERT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. BRIDSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE BEST THING OUT—Millions in 1!—Young men, look to your interests. Address, with stamp, R. M. SEATON WORTH, Covington, Ind.

THE PATRON'S ALMANAC for 1877 tells all about the Grange, its history, origin, etc., besides being very interesting to farmers. Price 10 cents, by mail. S. H. WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co., Pa.

\$3 WATCHES. A Great Selection. Complete Watch and Gold. Applying the Simple Draft Gold. Address: A. COULTER & CO., Chicago.

PENSIONS No matter how slightly disabled. Invaluable. Oversee now paid. Advice and circular free. T. MONROE, Atty., 707 Sanson St., Phila., Pa.

FARM 300 cultivated; \$200 cash, bal. on time. Receipt worth \$10 for \$50. Sample evergreen 10 acres, \$200 broom-corn seed 100. J. Salmon, Corning, N. Y.

\$984 Made by one Agent in 37 days. 13 new articles. Samples free. Address, C. M. LINTINGTON, Chicago.

\$350 A Month—Agents wanted. \$5 best-selling article in the world. One sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

[Official.]

Common Council.

THURSDAY, December 28, 1876.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment and was called to order by the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Cropley, Breyman, Dykema, Schmid and the Clerk.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

The Mayor stated verbally that E. Van der Veen had asked for a permit to use River street for building purposes.—Granted.

ACCOUNT.

The following bills were presented for payment:

H. D. Post	\$ 3 25
H. D. Post	9 25
D. DeVries	5 71
J. & C. Dykema	5 30
Preston Scott	1 25
Cappon & Bertch	125 00
J. Klootwijk	6 37
Isaac Fairbanks	2 00
L. Hieffe	1 50
J. Van Heinen	1 25
L. Van Putten	1 25

—Referred to Com. on Claims and Accounts.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges reported as follows:

To the Hon. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Holland:

GENTS:—Your Committee on Streets, Roads and Bridges respectfully report that the following persons have finished their jobs as contracted, through your Committee (for paying their taxes) and recommend that they be paid as follows:

G. W. Bloemendaal	\$14 74
W. Rosenboom	9 98
J. Bronkhorst	12 20
L. Boersma	12 00
C. Plk	11 00
J. Van den Hill	6 00
G. Kerkfoort	10 00
J. Van Mourik	9 85
Joh. Te Vree	13 00
J. Van Lente	9 25
A. Roos	8 63
L. Hieffe	6 88
J. Stroop	5 50
B. Homkes	6 50
A. Boezel	9 00
H. Van Os	13 85
C. Rot	11 00
D. Boeve	3 00

—Report adopted and amounts ordered paid.

The Com. on Claims and Accounts reported recommending the payment of the following bills:

George Nauta sawing wood	\$ 94
P. Schravendaal rent and clerk of Election	9 00
P. & E. Winters repairing engines	8 88
N. Kenyon 1-5 cord of stone	1 40
J. Ailing 1-6 cord of stone	1 17
J. Schone teaming	27 70
P. Boot	31 47
J. De Spelder	23 15
A. Klavenga labor	3 25
T. Keppel lime and lath	3 02
D. Van Brugge blacksmithing	4 25
J. De Spelder teaming	1 00
Wm. Cropley Reg'n and Election	4 00
H. Vaupell leather	2 75
J. Quartel bal on job	15 50

—Adopted and bills ordered paid.

Also that Bill of H. Meyer & Co., be returned for explanation.

Also the bill of D. Te Roller be not paid.—Adopted.

(Ald. Matraux appeared and took his seat.)

The Committee on fire Department reported verbally as follows:

That they have inspected Fire Engine No. 1 and find it in good order; that some repairs might be made though not at this time; and that in case of fire the city can rely upon its efficiency; also that the fires are well kept in the engine room.

They have also examined engine No. 2, and find it in excellent condition.

And further they recommend the payment of the Firemen's salaries as per statement referred to them, with the exception of one name, marked on the list.—Adopted.

REPORT OF CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor Van Landegend notified the Council that the insurance on the town house had expired and recommended it reinsured.—The Com. on Public Buildings and Grounds insuracted to re-insure the town house.

Justice Post reported having collected fines to the amount of \$12.50 for the violation of city ordinances, accompanied with the receipt of the treasurer.—Accepted and filed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to deliver the orders issued by him to the persons to whom they belong in the City limits.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That an order be issued to D. Sluiter for 3rd quarter's salary for ringing bell, provided the same has not been done.—Carried.

By Ald. Kanter,
Resolved, That the old hose shall be divided between the two Engine Companies and that said hose be repaired under the direction of the Chief Engineer of fire department and that whenever the engines shall come out for trial the said old hose shall be used.—Carried.

By Ald. Dykema,
Resolved, That we proceed to an informal ballot for the office of City Attorney.—Carried by Yeas and Nays as follows: Yeas Kanter, Matraux, Breyman, Dykema and Cropley—5; Nays, Schmid—1.

Three ballots were had, resulting as follows: G. Van Schelven, 3, James Ten Eyck, 3.

Council adjourned.

JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.

A LOVE-SICK student went out a few nights since to serenade his charming Araminta. This was before the recent snow-fall. The evening was balmy and pleasant and so spring-like that very naturally the student's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of love. He found the house, planted himself under the window, touched his light guitar, and poured forth his soul in song. A light suddenly appears, and his heart is filled with joy. The window is raised and a fair form is indistinctly seen. Oh! what bliss! A voice unmistakably that of her big brother comes down like a falling star. "Move on, young man! We don't want to buy any fish."

NEW Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

The undersigned have opened a Meat Market in Sluiter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store, where they will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of fresh and salted meats

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,
and every thing else belonging to there line of business. By promptness and fair dealing we will endeavor to establish ourselves and invoke the well wishes of the community at large.

Come and Give us a Trial.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.
J. VAN DEN BERG,
PETER BRAAM.

Drs. ANNIS B ROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 86, Eighth Street,
Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,
and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash.

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.
T. E. ANNIS, M. D.
A. BROEK, M. D.

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Has removed his business to
79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the lowest possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

Simple, Durable, Cheap!
Will last a Life-Time!

BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Will knit 20,000 Stitches in a Minute!



A Family Knitting Machine!

Now attracting universal attention by its astonishing performance and its great practical value for every day family use. It knits every possible variety of plain or fancy work.

With almost Magical speed,
and gives perfect shape and finish to all garments. It will knit a pair of socks in fifteen minutes! Every machine **WARRANTED** perfect, and to do just what is represented. A complete instruction book accompanies each machine.

No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30.
No. 3 " " " 72 & 100 " \$40.

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no agent), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO.
5.18-1y Sole Manufacturers, Battleboro, Vt.

PEOPLE'S Dry-Goods Store.

No. 18 Monroe Street

S. D. JACKSON, Proprietor.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

This house is just opening a full line of

Dry-Goods,

And are without exception the cheapest lot ever offered for sale in the West.

One trial will satisfy the most Skeptical.

Also a Full Line of Notions.

5-34

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 SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

45-

BOOTS & SHOES

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,
Gents,
Youth and
Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

No. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,
Chamois Skins,
Counter, Cloth,
Hair and
Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—
Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. JACOB KUIITE. 46 2-8

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, 1875.

BOTTOM PRICES

I am now prepared to take
Photographs, Tin-Types,
Copies, large and small at

BOTTOM PRICES

2w B. P. HIGGINS

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

F. Bragman & Son.

41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box. 4586.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.

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

105 17 N. KENYON.

Farm for Sale.

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

M. D. HOWARD.

42-1f

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions, etc

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

ROBERT S. HILL, CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

The Proprietor announces to the Public that no pains will be spared by him to make this House FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

The Rooms are spacious and well furnished with new and elegant furniture.

Office on First Floor.

For the convenience of Commercial Agents a large and well lighted sample room has been fitted up on the ground floor. Livery connected with the Hotel.

J. W. MINDERHOUT, Prop'r.

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.

BOOTS & SHOES!

I have on hand a large stock of

Boots and Shoes

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer at greatly reduced prices.

J. O. Bakker

Will be on hand to wait on his friends and customers and

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberries; Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing.

No money required down Inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods,

Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and Cloaking, Fall and Winter Shawls,

and all kinds of Gloves.

A full supply of fall and winter hats all of the latest styles.

Elegant Dress Goods, Fine Cloaking and Shawls we make a specialty.

Beautiful Furs, and Fur Cloak trimming, and a large variety of Ornamental Feathers.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH