

Hope College

## Hope College Digital Commons

---

Holland City News: 1877

Holland City News: 1872-1879

---

1-20-1877

### Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 49: January 20, 1877

Holland City News

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1877](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877)



Part of the [Archival Science Commons](#)

---

#### Recommended Citation

Holland City News, "Holland City News, Volume 5, Number 49: January 20, 1877" (1877). *Holland City News: 1877*. 3.

[https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn\\_1877/3](https://digitalcommons.hope.edu/hcn_1877/3)

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Holland City News: 1872-1879 at Hope College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Holland City News: 1877 by an authorized administrator of Hope College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact [digitalcommons@hope.edu](mailto:digitalcommons@hope.edu).



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 49.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 257.

## The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	1 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

## Rail Roads.

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

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	8.10 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. "

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 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

### Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRND RAPIDS.	TO GRND 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 8.03	Allegan. 8.45 6.45
6.11 9.41	Otsego. 8.16 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
P. 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. P. 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.
8.20 12.15	Muskegon	2.00 8.00
7.45 11.45	Ferrysburg	2.30 8.50
7.40 11.40	Grand Haven	2.40 9.00
6.50 11.11	Pigeon	3.13 9.50
6.45 10.35	Holland	3.55 11.15
5.17 10.15	Fillmore	4.12 11.45
4.00 9.25	Allegan	5.00 1.15

## 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., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Bolke & 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.

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

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BEEK'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.

FRIETSTRA, 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.

DUURSEMA 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.

AETNA HOUSE, P. ZALMAN, 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. 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.

FLEEMAN, 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 to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

### Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner of 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.

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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 Plugging 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, 8th street.

### Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at his residence, Overijssel, 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. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.

### Saddlery.

VAUPELL, 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.

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 20 @ 1 16
Butter, lb	16 @ 9 00
Clover seed, bushel	22 @ 15
Eggs, dozen	8 00 @ 7 50
Honey, lb	85 @ 80
Hay, ton	7 50 @ 8 00
Onions, bushel	85 @ 80
Potatoes, bushel	85 @ 80
Timothy Seed, bushel	85 @ 80
Wool, lb	85 @ 80

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 75
" beach, dry	2 50
" " green	2 25
Hemlock Bark	25 @ 25
Staves, white oak	20 @ 20
Staves, white oak	20 @ 20
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 50
Heading bolts, hard wood	3 75
Stave bolts, soft wood	3 75
Stave bolts, hard wood	3 30
Railroad ties	12 @ 12

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 30 @ 1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	50 @ 50
Oats, bushel	30 @ 30
Buckwheat, bushel	40 @ 40
Bran, ton	14 00 @ 14 00
Feed, ton	22 00 @ 22 00
" 100 lb	1 25 @ 1 25
Barley, 100 lb	1 15 @ 1 15
Middling, 100 lb	1 25 @ 1 25
Flour, 100 lb	2 50 @ 2 50
Pearl Barley, 100 lb	3 00 @ 4 00

### Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pork, " "	6 @ 12
Lard, " "	12 @ 12
Smoked Meat	12 @ 12
" Shoulders	8 @ 10
Tallow, per lb	7 @ 8
Turkeys, " "	8 @ 10
Chickens, dressed per lb	6 @ 8

## Special Notices.

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

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

P. SCHRAVENSANDE, R. S.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

J. S. BURNS, W. M.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

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

Call at L. T. Kanters for holiday goods, such as Albums, Toys, Wine Sets, Toilet Sets, and many more articles too numerous to mention. Prices from 1 cent to \$10.00. Be sure and come this week, before the best is picked out.

### L. T. KANTERS.

Just received Moody and Sankey Hymn Books, or Sacred Songs at

### L. T. KANTERS.

## Good News.

The finest Coffins and Caskets ever exhibited in this city for sale at reasonable prices at

### H. MEYER & CO.

## Cheap! Cheap!

A fine assortment of all kinds of furniture just received and all sold as low as the lowest at

### H. MEYER & CO.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For Scoury, Leprosy, and cutaneous diseases they are unrivalled. In places where these maladies are prevalent, the cures are marvellous, for the expulsion of pimples, blotches, &c., they are unparalleled, and as a cosmetic the Ointment stands unequalled. Sold everywhere. 25 cents per box or pot.

## Education and Politics at the South.

All through this crisis in the republic's life, this depressing menace of a sectional quarrel and of a national disgrace, thousands of good citizens of both parties are thinking almost hopelessly of what must be the future of the long probation of negro suffrage. The negro is ignorant,—when will he be educated? This is one of the most gloomy aspects, as it is one of the fundamental elements, of the southern problem. The North forced negro suffrage upon the South in the sincere conviction that nothing else would secure the freedmen genuine civil liberty, and in the honest hope that education would make of them citizens capable of self government.

But that hope of necessity was long deferred in its realization. It is still the only refuge of many who sympathize deeply with the miseries which carpet-baggers has entailed upon the southern states. It therefore becomes an interesting question. What is the relation of popular education at the South to the present issue in politics there?

Let us premise a little review of the facts in regard to the relative illiteracy of states. On Gen. Walker's map of illiteracy, we find that over a large part of Vermont the number of persons who cannot read and write, over 10 years of age, is less than 5 per cent; in Massachusetts, the proportions is between 5 and 11 per cent. In Louisiana, the proportion is nowhere less than 40, over a portion of the state from 40 to 60, but along the river there is a broad black belt where the night of ignorance deepens to over 60 per cent. It is the most ignorant section of the United States. This was in 1870. There were then 12,000 white men of voting age and 76,000 colored men of voting age who could not write, being considerably more than half the whole registered vote. According to the "Kellogg census" of 1875, out of a total population of 850,000, there were 150,000 whites and 384,000 negroes, who could not read and write. The report signed by Messrs. Hoar, Frye and Wheeler in 1875 dwells with emphasis on this fact, and concludes that the general condition had "not improved since 1870." These gentlemen justly further say: "With these elements, a great part of the political history of Louisiana for the past ten years might have been predicted by the most ordinary intelligence."

The magnitude of the evil being thus apparent, how is it to be remedied? Northern men who have become indifferent whether Hayes or Tilden be elected, will yet ask themselves with anxiety, what is to become of free government in the South, under these conditions? Is Gov. Kellogg and the carpet-bag salvation? Or is democracy and the peril of bulldozing the only hope? Let us take the testimony on that point. At the meeting of the Peabody-fund trustees, last August, Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, who succeeded Horace Mann as the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, and who was taken from the presidency of Brown university to administer Mr. Peabody's bequest, reported as follows:

The amount expended for schools in the South, last year, was \$90,150. West Virginia and Tennessee received larger amounts than any other states, from the fact that they made more effort to foster and promote a public-school system. The amounts paid to South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana are proportionally small, because of the failure of those states to foster public education. Texas is making good progress in school work, and will probably receive increased assistance from the Peabody fund, the ensuing year. There will be over \$100,000 after paying all expenses for distribution in the ensuing year. There will be over one million children attending schools in part supported by the Peabody fund.

It will be noticed that the states which are fostering education most heartily are the democratic states of West Virginia, Tennessee and Texas, all the other democratic southern states also deserving some aid, but that the three republican, carpet-bag and bull-dozing states of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana report comparative "failure to foster public education." It is well to remember that the democratic state superintendent of education for Louisiana who was elected in November was the state agent of the Peabody fund, while the man whom the republican board counted in was a negro and an ignorant man. Mr. Nordhoff, who explored the political condition of the South thoroughly, not many months ago, says that the school officers of the parishes in Louisiana hold their positions on a purely political tenure and for purely political purposes. Worse than this, it is a common allegation that they have stolen and squandered the funds appropriated to school purposes. This charge comes to the surface constantly in all the investigations in the state. Negroes who voted the democratic ticket in some cases testify that they did so because the republican officials have taken for themselves the money with which their children were to have been educated.

According to the Kellogg census of 1875 the pupils then in school numbered 66,000, against 51,000 in 1870, but this increase is slight compared with that in other southern states. We have no knowledge of the relative amounts of money appropriated

in two years. In 1872, there were in Georgia less than 7,000 colored children in the public schools. The carpet-bag government then lost control of the state, and the number of colored pupils rose to 19,700 in 1873, 42,374 in 1874, and 50,356 in 1875. The white children in school in the last-named year amounted to 105,000, the proportion in population of the school age being 145,800 white to 116,800 black children. Of the whites 72 per cent and of the black 43 per cent are therefore in school, and the disposition of the state to carry on the work till all the children are provided for is earnestly avowed.

As to the status in South Carolina and Florida, we have no special information beyond the statement of Dr. Sears. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the educational interest follows the general course of public affairs, prospering in those states where the intelligent and conservative property-owning class are governing in tranquillity, and for their own best interests not allowing a large voting population to grow up in ignorance,—and faring ill in those states where alien governments are endeavoring to maintain themselves in power by fostering distrust between the races. It seems strange to place the educational hopes of the black race in the hands of the old planters and the former masters, but yet we see just this element in Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Virginia providing schools for the children of their former slaves. It is perhaps too soon to say that southern sentiment is yet beyond the need of missionary effort on this question, but, on the other hand, it is clear that it is not too soon to abandon the policy of carpet-bag government, sustained by bayonet authority. Whatever else happens to the schools of the negroes, we cannot establish them by force of arms and political fraud.—Spring-field Republican.

## Our Civil-Service System.

Occasions sometimes arise which must shake the confidence of the most trustful congressman in the perfect working of the civil-service system. Here, for instance, is the robbery of \$11,000 from the treasury by one of the gentlemen contributed to the service by the Hon. Charles B. Farwell, of Illinois, a Mr. F. S. Winslow, of Chicago. Mr. Winslow, it seems, had been president of a bank in Chicago, and after what might be called an unsuccessful business career, at the end of which the bank paid 50 cents on the dollar of its liabilities, and Mr. Winslow 10 cents on the dollar of his, the closing transactions of the same being somewhat clouded, and probably crooked, he fell back upon the government by way of his member of congress, the Hon. Mr. Farwell. And the government—what a good grandmotherly government it is to be sure—gave him a place. That is, it didn't give him a place; that isn't the way in which the best civil service on the planet is administered; it gave the Hon. Mr. Farwell a place to fill on the government pay-rolls, and Mr. Farwell put his unfortunate friend, Mr. Winslow, in it. The government—good, trustful, and confiding government that it



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

LUCILLE WESTERN, the well-known actress, died in Brooklyn, a few days ago, of congestion of the lungs.

A PORTION of the roof of the Grand Central depot, New York, was crushed by the weight of snow, and fell with a terrific crash, the other day. Fortunately there were no passengers in the depot at the time, and no loss of life attended the accident.

At a meeting of the International Society, in New York, the other day, resolutions were adopted applauding the Molly Maguire, of Pennsylvania, and protesting against their execution on the ground that they were convicted by hired witnesses. It seems to be pretty thoroughly settled that James Gordon Bennett has left the country temporarily. He sailed from New York for Liverpool in the steamer Richmond.

### THE WEST.

A DIABOLICAL attempt to wreck a passenger train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad was recently discovered and frustrated by detectives. A point near Ames, Iowa, where there is a long, steep grade, was selected for the perpetration of the deed. A detective from Chicago wormed himself into the confidence of the scoundrels, and pretended to be eager for a hand in the job. They were to throw the train from the track, scuttle the cars with kerosene and set them on fire, and use chloroform upon the passengers where they could do so to advantage. They also intended to murder the express messenger and rob the express car. They were on the ground prepared to carry out their plans when a body of men, who had been instructed by the detective, surprised and captured the whole outfit, and the passenger train passed on without the passengers being aware of the danger that had threatened them. Chicago papers record the demise of Mark Sheridan, a well-known and prominent resident of that city. He had held various local offices, and was the recognized leader of the Celtic element in politics. Miles Ogle, with several aliases, one of the most skillful counterfeiters in the West, was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago. Many well-executed plates were found in his possession.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., is said to be infested with the worst gang of thieves and thugs who have visited that city for several years, the recent assembling of the Legislature and the large number of visitors which has been drawn there being the immediate attraction.

THE new bridge across the creek at Ashabula, Ohio, the scene of the recent railroad disaster, has been completed, and trains are again running over the chasm. The annual statistics of Minneapolis, Minn., show \$1,000,000 worth of buildings put up during 1876, and 5,400,000 bushels of wheat ground into flour.

THE libel suit of the Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., against McKee, Fishback & Houser, proprietors of the old St. Louis Democrat, was brought to a close last week, at St. Louis, by defendants confessing judgment in the sum of \$50,000, and agreeing to pay all costs of suit, including attorneys' fees of plaintiff. The original damage asked was \$50,000. The libel consisted of a charge that Robinson was engaged in a plot during the rebellion to introduce yellow fever infected clothing into the North. Farmers of the great State of Minnesota have taken hold of the tree-planting business in earnest. Over ten millions of cuttings were set out during the past year, most of which are doing well. The young trees consist largely of cottonwoods and white willows, but there is also a liberal sprinkling of maple, larch, white oak, etc.

BOB BURDETTE, the funny man of the Burlington Hawk-Eye, has made his debut on the lecture platform, and is pronounced a success. Several bills have been introduced in the Illinois Legislature having for their object to make silver a legal tender in the payment of all debts. A bill has also been introduced to make wolf scalps a legal tender at a valuation to be fixed by law. The Chicago Tribune gives currency to a report that the Michigan Southern Railway is not disposed to make a settlement with those injured at Ashabula, and with those who lost their baggage by the burning of the cars. The widows and children or other relatives of the dead are also, it is said, to be denied any compensation. The company, it is said, claim that the accident was "an act of God," and, inasmuch as the railroad officials could not control the action of the frost on the bridge, they ought not to be held liable.

THE project of tunneling the Detroit river is being warmly agitated by the people of Detroit. At a meeting of the citizens, a few days ago, a committee was created to invite plans, and to see whether it would be possible to raise the necessary funds for the work.

A DAVENPORT grain merchant, who has been investigating the matter, finds that two-thirds of the corn crop of Iowa is still in the hands of the farmers. The loss of property at Cincinnati by the recent break-up of ice in the Ohio river is estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000, which falls principally upon the coal dealers. About 80 loaded and 150 empty barges were sunk or carried away from the landings.

### THE SOUTH.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9, was one of the most exciting days witnessed in New Orleans for some years. Early on the morning of that day the partisans of Gen. Nicholls, the Democratic claimant to the Governorship of Louisiana, assembled in large numbers in Lafayette square, armed and equipped. From thence they made raids upon and captured the courts and police stations. In fact, they were in possession of the whole city before evening, the Packard Government and Legislature meantime taking refuge in the State House. Gen. Nicholls issued a proclamation, as Governor of Louisiana, urging the people to retire peacefully to their homes, and abstain from all excesses whatever. At Washington the matter was made the subject of a special Cabinet session, which resulted in a determination to take no action which could be construed as an attempt to settle the political status of either side to the contest further than to direct Gen. Augur, the commander at New Orleans, to prevent bloodshed. Instructions to this effect were accordingly telegraphed to Gen. Augur by the Secretary of War.

In the Packard Legislature, at New Orleans, on the 10th inst., a resolution was introduced by ex-Gov. Warmoth, a member of the lower house, looking to a compromise between the contending forces of the rival Governors. It proposed the appointment of a committee of eight, to confer with a similar committee of the Nicholls Government, to devise measures for a peaceful and lawful settlement of the contest for the possession of the State Government. The

resolution went over under the rules. Still another revision of the South Carolina election returns has been had. This third count, which, it seems, was made by gentlemen representing both political parties, results in finding that a majority of votes were cast for the Democratic candidates for Governor, State Treasurer and Attorney General, all the other Republican candidates for State officers receiving a majority of the votes cast.

THE situation in New Orleans on the 13th inst. remained unchanged. Gov. Packard stated to a press correspondent that it was difficult for his Government, which depended in a large degree upon the colored people, to make a successful fight against the whites without the aid of Federal troops. All eyes, it is stated, were turned to Washington, watching events there. Packard had assigned Gen. A. E. Badger to the command of the State militia, vice Longstreet, and he was busily organizing his forces. The Nicholls militia had taken possession of the Recorder of Mortgages and Register of Conveyances. It was asserted that Pinchback had spirited away the four absent Republican Senators, and thus broken a quorum. They were on Lake Pontchartrain fishing, and would not return except to secure Pinchback's election to the United States Senate. Both Governors were besieged by applicants for office. Gen. Augur told a newspaper reporter that he thought the middle would be peaceably settled, and reiterated his determination not to interfere, except in case of riot and bloodshed, or in the event of any attempt being made to interfere with either of the two Legislatures. Pinchback's friends claimed that he was master of the Senatorial situation, and were jubilant. Packard said he intended to retake the Supreme Court building, but would proceed under the forms of law, and avoid a conflict.

SOME idea of the severity of the late "cold snap" in the South may be gathered from the fact that the Mississippi river was gorged with ice at a point as far south as Ozark Island, nearly 100 miles below Helena, Ark. Only once before in the memory of that venerable chronicler, "the oldest inhabitant," has such a thing occurred, and that was in the exceptionally cold winter of 1838.

THE secession of P. B. S. Pinchback and three other State Senators from the Republican Legislature, and the alliance of their fortunes with the Nicholls Government, produced something of a sensation in New Orleans. Pinchback made a personal explanation, in which, according to the Associated Press report, "he said that the action of himself and these Senators was decided upon after mature deliberation. They intended to stand the hazard of the die. They had come there as Republicans because they believed in the interests of the State above party. He denounced the Republican party of Louisiana in unmeasured terms, and said Hayes, if inaugurated, could not afford to soil his administration with this blight upon the propriety of the people. He accused ex-Gov. Kellogg of securing his election as Senator by corrupt means."

On the 15th inst. the President telegraphed to Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding the troops at New Orleans, as follows: "It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of right of government in the State of Louisiana—at least not until the Congressional committee now there have made their report. But it is not proper to sit quietly by and see the State Government gradually taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The Supreme Court set up by Mr. Nicholls can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board, existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of the votes, and in declaring the result of the late election, has given certificates of election to the Legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each House holding such certificates met and declared Mr. Packard Governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either, it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this to Packard and Nicholls." Packard, on the same day, published a proclamation characterizing the Nicholls government as "a lawless and treasonable conspiracy," and commanding its immediate dispersal.

### POLITICAL.

THE Tennessee Legislature has chosen ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris United States Senator from that State for six years, from the 4th of March. He succeeds Mr. Cooper. J. B. Ennis has been elected to the short Senatorial term from Louisiana by the Nicholls Legislature.

THE Republican Legislature of Louisiana has chosen ex-Gov. Kellogg United States Senator from Louisiana for six years from the 4th of March. The Republicans of New Hampshire met in State Convention last week, and nominated Benjamin F. Prescott for Governor. Resolutions were adopted declaring that Hayes is the legally-elected President, and that he ought to be inaugurated.

THE dead-lock in the New Jersey Legislature has been broken. After several days' balloting a compromise was effected, resulting in an equal division of the offices, the Democrats securing the Speakership.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR CHANDLER in response to a summons, appeared before the House committee on the privileges, power and Duties of Congress in counting the electoral vote, on Saturday, Jan. 13, and in response to the interrogatory as to whether he had sent any dispatches to Florida since the November election in relation to money, replied that he had not. Being asked whether he had sent a dispatch to Florida stating that troops would probably be sent there to keep the peace, he answered he probably had. He was then asked whether he had sent it upon his own motion or upon some one's else, and he declined to answer this question, basing his refusal on the ground that he was a Cabinet officer. The committee decided that he must answer, and gave him until Wednesday, the 17th inst., to comply.

HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER visited Washington last week, and, after spending a few days, returned home, where he will remain until the questions connected with the electoral count are decided. He says that both Gov. Hayes and himself are confident of their election.

THE Democratic members of the Delaware Legislature met in caucus, the other day, and unanimously nominated Mr. Sansbury for reelection to the United States Senate.

### WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of \$10,000,000 fifty-two bonds of 1865, May and November. Principal and accrued interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 10th of April next, and the interest on bonds will cease that day. Following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds, \$100, Nov. 17,001 to 21,350, inclusive; \$500, Nov. 22,101 to 26,700, inclusive; \$1,000, Nov. 33,301 to 62,400, inclusive. Total, \$7,000,000. Registered bonds—\$50, Nov. 201 to 300, inclusive; \$100, Nov. 3,451 to 4,500, inclusive; \$500, Nov. 2,751 to 3,250, inclusive; \$1,000, Nov. 10,001 to 12,000, inclusive; \$5,000, Nov. 4,151 to 4,750, inclusive; \$10,000, Nov. 5,151 to 8,200,

inclusive. Total, \$3,000,000. The Secretary of War, on the 10th inst., telegraphed the following order to Gen. Augur, at New Orleans: "It is reported that the State House in New Orleans is surrounded by a mob. If this is so, notify all persons to disperse, and compel a compliance with your order. It is the determination of the President to see that the Legislature is not molested. When he has full knowledge of all the facts in the premises, he will decide which should be recognized."

EXOS KUNROS, the New York banker, appeared before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, the other day, and purged himself of contempt by giving the name of Conrad N. Jordan, the cashier of the Third National Bank, of New York, as the customer who obtained a draft for \$3,000 on Oregon. The House Committee on Pacific Railroads have unanimously agreed upon a report recommending the passage of the so-called "Compromise" Texas Pacific Railroad bill. The House committee on the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote have finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:

First—That the power to count electoral votes is not conferred by the constitution upon the President of the Senate.

Second—That this power is conferred by the constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote, the House of Representatives is at least co-ordinate and equal with the Senate, and

Fourth—That in counting the electoral votes no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote—Representatives Knott, Tucker, Marsh and Sparks, Democrats, in the affirmative, and Representatives Seelye, Burdard of Illinois, and McDill, Republicans, in the negative.

A NEPHEW of Senator Morton, named Hart, committed suicide last week, by shooting himself. He was a clerk in the Treasury Department. The President has appointed Stewart L. Woodford United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The investigation of the charges against W. J. Murtagh, lately bounced from the Presidency of the Washington Police Board, has caused something of a sensation. Some time ago the Republican newspaper, of which he is editor, began a war on the police and detectives, charging them with blackmailing gamblers. The detectives retorted with a story that while the naval investigation was going on last winter Murtagh, in behalf of Robeson, endeavored to have them inveigle Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the committee making the investigation, into a bawdy house and then arrest him, with a view to have something to hold over Whitthorne's head, and modify his conduct of the investigation. The Chief of Police testifies that Murtagh, as President of the Police Board, instructed him to have such a plot carried out.

"In the event that Senator Ferry should resign the Presidency," telegraphs the Washington correspondent of a Western journal. "It is said that some of the leading Senators are seriously considering the plan of electing some person not a Senator as Vice President pro tempore. The authorities have been examined, and the best lawyers in the Senate are said to be in accord that there is nothing to prevent the Senate from electing to that office a person who is not a Senator." The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill has been completed and reported to the House. It provides for a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the salaries of nearly all the civil officers throughout the country, and also for reducing the clerical force to about the number proposed by the House last year. D. M. Frost, the alleged ineligible elector from Missouri, testified last week before the Committee on Privileges and Elections that he was chosen elector and received the certificate. Did not attend the Electoral College, however, and his place was filled. Produced a pardon removing his political disabilities, issued by President Johnson Oct. 23, 1865, and his examination terminated. The President has pardoned ex-District Attorney Fisher, convicted a few days ago of abstracting official papers from the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

### GENERAL.

A RUSSIAN fleet of five war vessels put into Charleston, S. C., last week, for coal and provisions. One of the vessels is commanded by the Grand Duke Alexis. The fleet will shortly anchor in New York harbor, when the Grand Duke will visit Washington and other cities. The steamers Seminole, from New York to Boston, and Montgomery, plying between Havana and New York, collided about thirty miles off Cape May, N. J., last week. The Montgomery was cut down by the collision and sunk in six minutes, carrying down with her the four passengers and nine of her crew, who were drowned. The balance of the crew, numbering 19, were saved.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times, who was an eye-witness of the hostile meeting between Frederick May and James Gordon Bennett, at Maryland, Md., gives the following particulars of the affair: "A mistake in the bearings caused the contest to take place in Maryland, though the intention was to have it in Delaware. Bennett left New York Sunday evening, accompanied by S. H. Robbins, Dr. Charles Phelps, Louis Lorillard, Carroll Livingstone, and a servant. Lorillard and Livingstone stopped at the Continental at Philadelphia. The others went on to Wilmington. Here tickets were bought for Easton, Pa., but the party left the train at Maryland and started across the country on foot in the direction of the Delaware State line, as they supposed. They were joined at Maryland by May and his second, Dr. Frederick May, of Baltimore, who drove up in a sleigh from the direction of Wilmington. They walked south on the railroad track about a mile, and then turned to the left and crossed over a small hill into a glade which separates the Choptank river from the road. Here a spot was selected, the ground measured, and the combatants placed in position face to face at twenty paces. The seconds loaded the pistols, gave them to the principals, and after the usual preliminaries, ordered 'Fire.' There was a single report, and, when the smoke cleared away, both men were standing unhurt. Two more shots were exchanged with like result. Then the seconds interfered, an amicable settlement was effected, and the parties left immediately for the North."

HON. WILLIAM A. WHEELER paid a visit to Columbus, Ohio, last week, and was in consultation with Gov. Hayes. The two visited the General Assembly, and Gov. Hayes personally introduced Mr. Wheeler to the members. The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for a statement of their condition on the 22d of December last.

THE sad news has reached Gloucester, Mass., that ten schooners of the fishing fleet from that port are missing, and have doubtless been lost. It is probable that the crews of eight of them have perished.

THE true story of the Bennett-May duel has at last been given to the public by Mr. Leonard Jerome, of New York, an eye-witness of the affair. It agrees with the first reports, save that one shot only was fired, instead of three. As soon as the shot was fired Mr. Ben-

nett declared his honor satisfied, and made apologies, moreover, to Mr. May for his past conduct. Of course Mr. May could do nothing but accept, and the parties quietly vacated the spot.

THE shipping in the upper Ohio river has been the scene of one of the most disastrous calamities ever inflicted by the elements in that region. The immense field of ice, averaging fifteen inches in depth, that had covered the river for weeks above and below Pittsburgh, gave way on the morning of the 14th inst. The ice, piled into immense berges, swept down the river, mangle and destroying all within its path. Steamboats, barges, and every species of craft were as playthings for the raging torrent of ice and water. For hundreds of miles they were swept from their moorings one after another, and, twirling in the vortex, were cracked like egg shells, and sunk out of sight. The stream, all along the route, was dotted here and there with the wrecks of boats and barges that had represented thousands of dollars. It is said that the grinding roar of the ice could be heard for miles along the country side, and thousands of people flooded in alarm to the banks of the river to ascertain the cause of the unearthly din. The number of lost river crafts it is estimated will reach into the thousands, and the loss is figured at between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has reduced its tolls on messages between the East and the West to the lowest rates of the competing company. Recent rates: At Pekin, Ill., Reisinger's distillery—loss, \$60,000; at Edenburg, Pa., \$100,000; at Scranton, Pa., \$100,000; at St. Catherine's, Ontario, \$120,000.

THE East and West railway lines have made another advance in freight rates, to the great disgust of shippers. The United States Supreme Court has decided that land grant railroads are not bound to transport troops and property of the United States free of charge by reason of that fact; that they are only to allow the Government the free use of their tracks in return for grants; and that they are each entitled to compensation for all such transportation they have performed, except the carrying of the mails, subject to a fair deduction for the use of their several roads.

### FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople says it is rumored there that a Russian army in Turkistan, 40,000 strong, has been destroyed by an uprising of the inhabitants.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram of the 12th says: "Explanations were exchanged in the conference which further demonstrated the existence of differences between the European powers and the Porte. The Turks persisted in rejecting the proposals of the powers, especially those for subjecting the appointment of Governors of the provinces to the approval of the powers, and for an international commission. The Europeans remained united throughout the discussion. Samoa wants a commercial treaty with the United States."

A BROWNVILLE (Tex.) dispatch says that Revuelta has surrendered. Matamoros to Cortina, representing Diaz. The failures in Canada in 1876 were 1,728, with liabilities amounting to \$25,007,991. In number and amount they were much less than in 1875.

A DISPATCH from Constantinople of the 15th inst. says: "At yesterday's sitting of the conference the Marquis of Salisbury, in the name of his European colleagues, communicated to the representatives of the Porte the last proposals of the Powers, whose demands were reduced and softened. After making his communication, Lord Salisbury announced that if the Porte did not agree to the proposals now made, he had instructions to quit Constantinople."

### The Alabama Indemnity.

THE London Times contains a long article upon the settlement of the Alabama claims, with which upon the whole it professes to be satisfied. It will be remembered that the arbitrators originally awarded the United States \$15,500,000, as a settlement of these claims, and that the commissioners to make the awards have distributed about \$10,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$5,500,000, upon which there is no individual claim that is allowable. At first it would appear that there is a discrepancy, and that Great Britain had paid \$5,500,000 more than is necessary to satisfy the claims. The Times, however, points out to its readers the very natural distinction that, while the arbitrators considered the responsibility of Great Britain with reference to all the cruises which had committed depredations and the direct destruction of property occasioned by them, the commissioners have had to decide how far individuals were damaged, and to admit claims only so far as they could be substantiated. After the lapse of years, it has been difficult sometimes to trace the various persons interested in the ownership of vessels. Where the vessel was fully insured, the owners received their compensation and the underwriters also received theirs, as they insured at war risks—in fact, insured themselves for high premiums against the very losses which occurred. Thus, although the commissioners may not succeed in distributing the whole of the award, it was just for the arbitrators to award the amount they did, since in a certain manner the whole people of the United States were losers.—Chicago Tribune.

### Paucity of Silver Change.

FROM every part of the country, and especially the South, a scarcity of silver change is reported. In some of the Eastern cities the premium on change is 1 per cent., and even that is insufficient to attract an adequate supply. A contemporary says "there is some reason to believe that the people of the Southern States are responsible to some extent for the prevailing scarcity." A Southern paper states that silver is fast disappearing from circulation in that part of the country. Banks in the Southern cities have paid it out liberally, but still it does not appear in general use. The Nashville banks have paid out large quantities, and yet the change in that vicinity consists almost exclusively of fractionals. The explanation offered is that people hoard it as soon as they get it, so as to have a little stock of currency of a kind that cannot be repudiated. It may be assumed that much, if not all, of this hoarding is done by negroes. They, more than the whites, have a fancy for stowing away coin in old stockings.

### Vanderbilt's Religion and Charity.

THE late Commodore Vanderbilt always evinced great reverence for the Bible. He spoke of Christ as "our Savior," and, although never a member of any church, he frequently attended religious services. His favorite hymn was, "There is Rest for the Weary." He was easily affected by solemn and pathetic passages in a hymn or sermon, and on such an occasion never minced matters, but wiped the tears away with his hand, like an old Captain on the hurricane deck with salt in his eyes. Profanity was a habit with him, acquired in the days when oaths were an essential element in the steamboat business. As an instance of this, he was telling a story about his mother—and he always liked to talk about her—and said that he was surprised her one day, when he was the proud owner of his first steamboat, by taking her on board and showing her a magnificent feast which had been spread in the cabin. The Commodore's words were: "Mother said, 'Cornell, where the d—l did you get that dinner?'" The astonished listener broke in: "Why, your mother didn't say any such thing," but the Commodore again placed the oath in his mother's mouth, and only noticed the interpellation after his attention had been directly called to it.

At one time the first Mrs. Vanderbilt's pastor endeavored to influence her husband's character to deeds of benevolence. Mr. Vanderbilt manifested some impatience, and finally handed his visitor a free ticket by a steamer to the West Indies. And that was the end of it. A subscription paper always inflamed his ire. He gave eight acres of land to the old Moravian Church on Staten island, where his parents had worshipped. He also made a free gift of the Mercer Street Church, worth \$50,000, to Dr. Charles F. Deems, on whom he settled the property for life. The principal acts of munificence which have marked his long career were the gift of the steamship Vanderbilt to the Government during the war, and the million which he added to the endowment fund of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn. One of the conditions upon which this gift was made was that Bishop McTear, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, should become President of the Board of Trustees. A plot of seventy-five acres was bought, the corner-stone was laid in the spring of 1874, and on Oct. 4, 1875, the institution was opened. It now has over 300 students. Tuition is free in all departments to those who are preparing for the ministry. This is the veteran financier's greatest monument.—New York Tribune.

### American Beef in England.

THE importation of fresh meat from America, writes the Liverpool correspondent of the London Daily News, is rapidly becoming an important branch of trade, and it is expected that in a short time, when the arrangements of the various steamship lines between New York and Liverpool are completed, the shipments to the English markets will be so extensive as to cause a very sensible and welcome fall in the prices. Experience shows that the quality of American beef is in no way inferior to that of beef of home growth, and, as regards price, it can be sold at a profit to the importers at rates varying from 2d. to 3d. per pound (retail) below those charged for ordinary butchers' meat. With such advantages on its side as excellence of quality and cheapness of price, the American beef is fast making its way; at present the weekly supply which reaches Liverpool is about 600 tons. The greater portion of this is at once dispatched to London, where it is taken by the West-end clubs and other leading institutions. The remainder is sent to Birmingham—where the result has been a decrease of 2d. per pound in English beef—Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and other towns.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEVER—Choice Graded Steers.....	9 00	@ 11 50
Hogs.....	6 50	@ 7 00
COTTON—No. 2.....	13	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—Superior Western.....	5 40	@ 5 80
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1 38	@ 1 40
CORN—Western Mixed.....	57	@ 63
OATS—Western Mixed.....	41	@ 48
RYE—Western.....	83	@ 85
PORK—New Mess.....		@ 18 25
LARD—Steam.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEVER—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Native.....	4 50	@ 5 00
Cows and Heifers.....	2 50	@ 3 80
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 75	@ 4 15
Medium to Fair.....	4 25	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live.....	5 25	@ 7 00
RYE—Fancy White Winter.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 28	@ 1 27 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	48 1/2	@ 49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	70	@ 72
RYE—No. 2.....	70	@ 72
BARLEY—No. 2.....	65	@ 66
BUTTER—Creamery.....	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh.....	25	@ 26
PORK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 17 50
LARD.....	10 1/2	@ 11 1/2
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 34	@ 1 34 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	1 25	@ 1 30
OATS—No. 2.....	40	@ 44
RYE.....	34	@ 35
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74	@ 75
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 49	@ 1 50
CORN—Western Mixed.....	39	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	38	@ 39 1/2
RYE.....	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 17 50
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
HOGS.....	5 00	@ 5 50
CATTLE.....	3 25	@ 5 50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT.....	1 40	@ 1 50
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS.....	34	@ 39
RYE.....	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess.....	17 25	@ 17 50
LARD.....	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 46	@ 1 47
Amber.....	1 44	@ 1 45
CORN.....	44	@ 45
OATS—No. 2.....	34	@ 35
DETROIT.		
WHEAT—Medium.....	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White.....	1 28	@ 1 30
CORN—No. 2.....	49	@ 50
OATS—Mixed.....	40	@ 40 1/2
RYE.....	70	@ 75
PORK—Mess.....	17 50	@ 18 50
EAST LEBERTY, PA.		
HOGS—Yorkers.....	6 00	@ 6 50
Philadelphia.....	7 25	@ 7 50
CATTLE—Best.....	6 75	@ 7 15
Medium.....	4 50	@ 5 00
SHEEP.....	5 50	@ 6 25



# THE PRESIDENTIAL DISPUTE—DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Consideration was resumed of resolutions submitted by Mr. Wallace in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and Mr. Sherman spoke at length in regard to Louisiana, claiming that the evidence before the Returning Board in that State justified the board in throwing out the returns from certain polling-places, on account of the violence and intimidation which prevailed. Mr. Sherman said the electors of Louisiana had met and recorded their vote for Gov. Hayes for President and Mr. Wheeler for Vice President. Their vote was duly authenticated and delivered to the President of the Senate, and was entitled to credit. He argued that Hayes and Wheeler were legally entitled to the vote of Louisiana for President and Vice President. If Gov. Hayes had been returned as elected wrongfully he could gain no honor from such a high office as that of President. It was known that Gov. Hayes had not struggled for office, neither had he purchased it, yet if it had been conferred upon him in pursuance of the constitution he would exercise his power. He was not to be tricked out of office. He (Mr. Sherman) would accept any plan for a fair and honest count of the votes, and felt sure Gov. Hayes rightfully received the vote of that State. The law was perfectly clear that if these returning officers felt there had been intimidation sufficient to deter men from voting as they desired, to they were in duty bound to throw out the vote of the precincts where such intimidation was practiced. Crimes had been committed all over the State, but no one punished. The very moment this system of intimidation extended to other parts of the country, and poisoned elections in the Northern and Western States our Government would be at an end, because law-abiding men and property-holders would rather submit to a despotic government than have our elections controlled by the worst men in society. It was because such men controlled the election in Louisiana that he argued that the inauguration of Mr. Tilden would be the greatest misfortune which could befall the country.

Mr. Boggs said he had just heard the most painful and humiliating effort ever made upon the floor of the Senate of the United States. He was amazed at the speech of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman), a speech that was incomprehensible. If the facts related by the Senator from Ohio were true; if the social condition of Louisiana was as represented by him, then the country had retrograded back to the darkest ages of barbarism. If the people of Louisiana were murderers and assassins, it was not only a disgrace to the people of that State, but a disgrace to the whole nation. The testimony quoted by the Senator from Ohio consisted of affidavits taken in New Orleans long after election. They were affidavits made by villains and perjurers. He (Boggs) would not reply to the speech of Mr. Sherman to-day, because the testimony taken by the Democratic committee had just been printed, and he had not had time to examine it; but at some future time he would ask permission of the Senate to express his views. Most of the crimes in Louisiana could be explained. Many of them were brought about by the fact that a large number of colored people, recently emancipated from bondage, were not in condition to enjoy the privileges given them by the constitution. Packard, Kellogg, and such men, who had no interest in the State, were responsible for the bad condition of things in Louisiana to-day. The white people of that State were as peaceable and law-abiding as the people of any other State. If it be true that the Democratic party elected Tilden by the means detailed by the Senator from Ohio, of course he should not be inaugurated, but he was fairly and honestly elected. The effort made here was to wrench from the people of Louisiana the free vote which they gave for Tilden.

Mr. Boutwell inquired whether the Senator from Missouri (Boggs) denied the fact that crime existed as set forth by the Senator from Ohio, or whether he admitted the fact and claimed that the crimes were committed for other than political reasons.

Mr. Boggs replied that he would be able to give a more intelligent answer after he examined all the testimony. The crimes in many cases were committed by colored men themselves.

Mr. Boutwell said it was some relief to think that these crimes proceeded from political causes, because he should dislike to believe they existed as the normal condition of society. If that was the case there was little to be hoped for. Instead of being alarmed at the statement of the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) as to the crimes committed in Louisiana, he felt to some extent relieved, because a year ago there was a more alarming condition of affairs in Mississippi, and the fact that it was not so bad in Louisiana showed that there might be some improvement.

Mr. Boggs said he believed that the testimony taken in Mississippi a year ago, like that just taken in Louisiana, was greatly exaggerated. The worst men were brought forward as witnesses. All these stories were founded on falsehoods.

Mr. Boutwell said if the Senator had read the testimony of Capt. Wm. A. Montgomery taken by the committee in Mississippi he would have seen that he was mistaken entirely in the character of the witnesses. If the Indians upon the frontier had perpetrated such crimes upon the settlers as were perpetrated upon the blacks and Republicans in Mississippi the whole country would have rallied to their relief. It would be one of the marvels of history if the people of the North, who had sacrificed hundreds of thousands of lives and expended millions of treasure for the perpetuity of the Union and the freedom of the slaves, quietly looked on in the nineteenth century while all these acts of violence were being perpetrated in the South.

Mr. Boggs said it would be one of the marvels of history that in a free country an effort was made by a party, and for party purposes, to blacken and disgrace one-half of the people of the country. The Democrats in Mississippi and elsewhere were the peers of the Senator from Massachusetts. The people of the South had been compelled to take the law in their own hands to relieve themselves of the miserable governments sent there by the Senator from Massachusetts and his friends. The administration of Gov. Ames in Mississippi was a disgrace to the country. In Mississippi now there was peace and prosperity, and the black men, many of whom were worthy of respect, were treated with as much or more respect than black men were in Massachusetts. White men in the South had been forced to resort to violence, as the people of San Francisco had been some years ago. It was not lawful, but it was the great American law, the right of self-defense.

Mr. Boutwell said the Senator now admitted the fact that there was violence in the South. Mr. Sherman said the Senator from Missouri (Boggs) had admitted that violence existed—a principle which, if carried out, would soon destroy the Union. The Democrats, by their platform, had promised that the colored people should have the right to enjoy the elective franchise. Mr. Sherman again referred to the scenes of violence in the South, and said they would not be attempted in the North. The people of New York City, when flogged by millions by Tweed and his associates, did not resort to violence.

Mr. Boggs said the whites in the Southern States had the right to rebel against a State Government forced upon them by the Federal Government and sustained by Federal bayonets. When a minority governed the majority,

and did so at the point of the bayonet, the people had the right to rebel.

## Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—SENATE.—Mr. Wallace's resolution in regard to the counting of the electoral vote by Congress was called up, and Mr. Sherman made a long speech upon Louisiana affairs, claiming that the evidence before the Returning Board justified the throwing out of votes and giving the State to Hayes. The question was further discussed by Messrs. Boggs and Boutwell. By unanimous vote, and without debate, the House bill to abolish the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and to transfer its duties to Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was passed. A resolution ordering the arrest of Enas Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, of New York, and the recent witness in the Oregon electoral investigation, passed without discussion.

HOUSE.—Prof. Seelye introduced a bill for the abolishment of all import duties on books. Speaker Randall reported William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to the House as amenable to proceedings for contempt, for not delivering to the Louisiana Investigating Committee certain telegrams relating to the Louisiana election. A resolution requiring the arrest of Mr. Orton was adopted. Extracts from the proceedings of the New Orleans Investigating Committee in the case of members of the Louisiana Returning Board were submitted, and the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was introduced by Mr. Watterson to regulate the commerce among States. Mr. White (Ky.) asked leave to offer a resolution relating to the peaceable settlement of the Presidential question, and declaring that any attempt to prejudice and excite the public mind in advance of the decision by the authority provided by the constitution is unwarranted, unpatriotic, and full of danger, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to peacefully and faithfully abide by the results reached in accordance with the constitution. Objected to.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—SENATE.—Several bills of no public importance were introduced. Mr. Edmunds presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress. Ordered printed. The report shows that the number of bound books in the library is 311,097, and of pamphlets 500,000. Mr. Wright introduced a bill extending for two years the act establishing a Board of Southern Claims Commissioners. Referred.

HOUSE.—The bill authorizing a bridge across the Ohio between Cincinnati and Covington without a pivot draw was rejected—yeas, 74; nays, 133. Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the formation of a mixed commission to inquire and report as to the future naval policy of the United States. Made the special order for the 23d of this month. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.—SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of E. H. Rollins, Senator-elect from New Hampshire. Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a resolution discharging Enas Runyon, of the firm of Martin & Runyon, bankers and brokers, New York, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, he having testified before the committee. Agreed to. Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill to establish certain post routes, and said the committee had considered the disagreement of the two Houses in regard to the mode of service, and directed him to report in favor of the Senate insisting upon its amendment, and moved that a committee of conference be appointed. Agreed to, and Messrs. Hamlin, Packard and Maxey were appointed on the committee. The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Holman's amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill decreasing the salaries of Ministers and Consuls was defeated—yeas, 100. All the amendments to the bill were voted down, and the bill was passed. The Military Appropriation bill taken up and passed without amendment. Appropriation of \$263,161, a reduction of \$12,019 from the estimates, and a reduction of \$24,904 below the bill of last session. Consent was given for the printing of the testimony taken by the committee on the election in Florida. The joint resolution for the appointment of an international Silver Commission was considered.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.—SENATE.—Mr. Frelinghuysen presented a petition of persons representing the financial, commercial, manufacturing and business interests of Newark, N. J., asking that in counting the electoral vote all considerations be laid aside, and that pure, unselfish patriotism guide the action of Congress. The petition was read, and, after a brief speech by Mr. Frelinghuysen, referred to the special committee of seven Senators appointed to consider the Presidential difficulties. Mr. Booth called up a resolution submitted by him on the 8th inst. in regard to the counting of the electoral vote, and spoke at length in its support. Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of Government bonds advanced to the Pacific railroad companies. Referred. Mr. Chaffee introduced a bill to abolish the use of stoves for heating passenger railroad cars. Referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported in the case of Barnes, the recalcitrant manager of the New Orleans Western Union Telegraph office, that the House has the right to compel the production of telegrams by officers of telegraph companies. Mr. Barnes was brought before the House, and declared that he is not now in charge of the New Orleans office, but should be again placed in charge of that office, and should telegrams demanded by there, he would willingly produce them. Mr. Knott then offered a resolution declaring that the response of witness was not sufficient, and remanding him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms until he shall have produced telegrams or—yeas, 181; nays, 72. Mr. Knott from the Committee to ascertain the privileges of the House in counting of the electoral vote, made a report from that committee recommending the adoption of the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the constitution of the United States does not confer on the President of the Senate power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Second, That the only power which the constitution confers on the President of the Senate in regard to the electoral votes for President and Vice President is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral clerks, to keep the same safe, and to open all certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. Third, That the constitution does confer on the Senate and House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as electoral votes. Fourth, That in the execution of the power in respect to the counting of the electoral votes the House has at least equal power with the Senate. Fifth, That, in the counting of the electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of the House of Representatives. Sixth, That the committee have leave to sit again, and report hereafter further matter for the consideration of the House." The report, together with the minority report, submitted by Mr. Burdard, of Illinois, was ordered printed. Mr. Knott gave notice that he would call up the resolutions for action on Wednesday. Mr. Knott also asked that two additional members be appointed on the committee to ascertain the rights and privileges of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Field and Lawrence as such additional members.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.—SENATE.—A resolution was passed to print 65,000 extra copies of the testimony taken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the late election in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the casting of the electoral vote. Mr. Conkling presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking that measures be adopted for convening an international money congress to discuss the relative value of gold and silver. Referred. Mr. Jones, from the special committee appointed at the last session to inquire into changes which have taken place in the relative value of gold and silver, the cause thereof, and, said the questions were broad in their scope, and should any legislation be had upon the report of the committee, it should not be until after the committee had fully investigated the subject. He submitted a concurrent resolution extending the time for the committee to submit its report from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15. Agreed to. The Senate paid a high compliment to the integrity of Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, in voting unanimously against the adoption of a resolution, proposed by Mr. Windom, calling for the investigation by a committee composed of three Democrats, of certain charges of bribery preferred

against him by one Chapman, a disappointed applicant for the office of Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

HOUSE.—William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was before the bar of the House, attended by counsel (Lowrey), to answer the charge of being in contempt of the House in not appearing before the Louisiana Investigating Committee and producing certain telegrams. Mr. Orton's answer pleaded illness as an excuse for his non-attendance. The answer and the whole matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Orton was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Cushman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the propriety of revoking any concessions and privileges held by the Western Union Telegraph Company under the acts of Congress, in consequence of the contumacy of the company. The motion was defeated—yeas, 121; nays, 85—not the necessary two-thirds. Mr. Hatch moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the relief of tobacco-growers. It provides that tobacco-growers shall have the right to sell their tobacco free from any tax, fine or other restriction. Defeated—yeas, 102; nays, 99—not two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Canfield moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for more than one regiment of infantry, one company of cavalry, and one battery of artillery to be stationed at the capital of the United States; and that no portion of that force shall be allowed within half a mile of the Capitol during the sessions of Congress. Defeated—yeas, 90; nays, 97—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

Letter from Our Regular Correspondent.

LANSING, Jan. 13, 1876. The oft-repeated saying, that "large bodies move slowly," has not thus far been verified by the experience of the Michigan Legislature. The organization has been perfected and the work of the session entered upon with a vigor and earnestness which promises the dispatch of a large amount of business in the shortest possible time.

The announcement of committees seems to have been very satisfactory to most, if not all, members, while, in the House, Speaker Rich is winning many compliments for his thoughtful and judicious selections.

There are very many young men in the House, and their claims to consideration have not been disregarded. The five youngest members are placed at the heads of important committees, and we are confident none of them will disappoint the expectations of their friends.

The Committee on State University have been empowered and instructed to make a thorough investigation into the financial affairs of that institution, with a view to ascertain who is to blame for the recent defalcation in the accounts of the laboratory. The committee to whom this work is intrusted are well fitted for the arduous task, and we have no hesitancy in saying that they will go to the bottom of the affair. Railroads are offering the "pipe of peace" to the legislators, in the shape of little cards, which are good for a large amount of free riding, unless revoked. Of course members in voting will have the fear of God and their constituents in mind rather than the fear of revocation on the little cards in question.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus placed in nomination, to receive the votes of Democratic members when the vote for United States Senator is taken, Hon. Chas. S. May, formerly of Kalamazoo, but now of Detroit. Mr. May has once been Lieutenant Governor of the State, and has been prominently identified with Michigan politics for many years past.

Thursday last, within half an hour's time, there were presented by members of the House about forty petitions, numerously signed, praying for a reduction of the fire tax in kerosene or petroleum oils. The general desire of the petitioners seems to be to reduce the standard to 120 degrees flash test. The standard is now 150 degrees. Bills have already been introduced to make the desired change. Thursday, a bill was introduced to restore the system of county superintendents of schools. The county superintendency system was abolished as a measure of economy, yet the present law providing for township superintendents is quite as expensive and in many counties more so. If the county superintendency law is restored it should be with some important modifications.

To relieve the tedium of legislative labor Lansing affords a very meager supply of entertainments, about the only thing thus far presented being a second-class operatic concert and a walking match. To partially make up for this lack of amusement the House, yesterday, indulged in a first-class filibuster over the question whether or not tobacco smoke should be allowed to vitiate the pure (?) air of the old Representative Hall. The anti-tobaccoists at length cornered their less numerous opponents and brought them to a square vote. As a result, the lovers of good Havana will have to seek some quiet nook which the Sergeant-at-Arms does not invade, and waste the perfumes which have been enjoyed (?) second-handed by less luxurious honorables.

The old State House at Lansing will, of course, by the time another Legislature convenes, be superseded by the elegant new structure now building. There are some things in the old house which are worthy of preservation as relics. For instance, the canopy over the Speaker's chair is an ancient production. It was first used in the old State House at Richmond, Va., and we have no doubt but that beneath its shadow has often sat the author of those immortal words: "Give me liberty or give me death," etc. From the "Old Dominion" this piece of massive and not (in its day) inelegant furniture was brought to Columbus, Ohio; from thence it found its way to Detroit, while the "City of the Straits" was the seat of government for the Commonwealth of Michigan. Finally, when the present building was erected at Lansing, like the ark of the covenant, the old canopy found a home, where its scarlet and purple drapery has been honored with judicious care, and the golden eagle stretches his mended wings as proudly as he was wont to do in freedom's infancy. Beside this old canopy there are several life-size portraits of early Governors of Michigan. These will probably be set in new frames, and honored with places in the new Capitol.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with the action of the Building Commissioners in using tin instead of copper for the outer covering for the roof of the new Capitol. The Commissioners explain that the Legislature, at its session two years ago, limited them to so low a price for material that they were unable to procure copper, and they further state that the tin roof is backed by a substantial covering of corrugated iron, overlaid with stone cement, making it both water and fire proof. Of course if the tin shall be found unsatisfactory it can be removed at a comparatively small expense, and something more durable substituted. The work of the Building Commissioners thus far seems to have been managed with prudence and strict economy. Michigan will have, at a cost of about \$1,500,000, a Capitol building equal, if not superior, to those of some of her sister states, erected at nearly if not quite double the expense.

## Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—SENATE.—The Senate met after three days' adjournment. No important business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Met pursuant to adjournment, but as no business was on the docket, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—SENATE.—The Senate held a short session. Several petitions, resolutions, etc., were introduced, but of a local tendency.

of which the following are the Chairmen: Finance, Andrus; Claims and Public Accounts, McElroy; State Affairs, Read; Judiciary, P. K. Perin; Federal Relations, Baxter; Education, Newcomb; State Public Schools, Chamberlain; Public Health, Osborne; Banks and Incorporations, Esdell; Military, Taylor; Public Lands, Waterbury; Railroads, Baxter.

HOUSE.—An uneventful session was held devoted mainly to private and local matters. N. A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph, was nominated for Speaker pro tem.

THURSDAY, JAN. 11.—SENATE.—In the Senate bills were introduced to revise the law for the incorporation of mining companies; for the appointment of a commissioner of mineral statistics, and to provide for abstracts of land sold for taxes.

HOUSE.—N. A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph, was elected Speaker pro tem. over John D. Norton, of Pontiac, by a party vote of 69 to 26. Bills were introduced to define the powers of Notaries Public, and to establish a house of correction in the Saginaw valley; also, a large number of petitions to reduce the fire tax of kerosene; also, a concurrent resolution instructing the committee on the State University to investigate and report upon the defalcation in the university laboratory.

FRIDAY, JAN. 12.—SENATE.—The day was spent in giving notice of bills to be introduced and in routine business of little public importance. The bill appropriating \$30,000 to the State House of Correction at Ionia passed. A concurrent resolution to investigate the laboratory defalcation at Ann Arbor was laid on. The reappointments of William Humphrey to be Warden of the State Prison; S. H. Rowe, Insurance Commissioner, and Mrs. Harriet A. Tenney, State Librarian, were approved; also the appointment of about 1,000 notaries public.

HOUSE.—Little of public interest was transacted. The bill appropriating \$20,000 to the State House of Correction at Ionia passed. Also a concurrent resolution to investigate the laboratory defalcation at Ann Arbor. Adjourned until Monday evening.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.—SENATE.—The Senate was in session but a few minutes, and little or no business was transacted.

HOUSE.—The House was not in session.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate did not meet.

HOUSE.—The House was in session but a few minutes, and transacted no business.

## Minnesota Tree-Planting.

The State Forestry Association awarded some 300 premiums for tree-planting last year. The awards include \$800 in silver and copper medals, struck by dies and machinery manufactured here, subscriptions to newspapers, and for one family in each prairie county along its line a free pass for this year from the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company. Faribault is the banner county, 1,804,776 trees being planted in that county during the year. The Delano premium of \$50 was awarded to George F. Pixley, of Martin county, who planted 79,200 trees, of which 52,755 are reported in healthy growth. The Hon. George L. Becker planted 60,000 on his farm in Stevens county. Returns received, being from fifty counties, show over 1,500,000 trees planted in the State on Arbor day, May 1, and over 10,000,000 during the season. One man alone set out 15,411 cuttings on Arbor day, of which over 13,000 survive. One lad of 14 years planted Arbor day 7,500 cuttings, and another of 11 years 5,280, of which last 2,937 are now growing healthily. Most of the trees planted are cottonwood and white willow, but large plantations have been started of maples, larch, white oak, walnut, etc.—St. Paul Pioneer.

## Rumored Massacre of a Russian Army.

The Russian forces occupying the regions recently conquered in Central Asia are so remote from bases of supplies and reinforcements that they must be in constant danger from natives. Their position is not unlike that of the soldiers stationed in Sitting Bull's country, exposed to surprise and massacre whenever the aborigines may gather a superior force. The fact lends plausibility to the report which comes from Constantinople to the effect that a large Russian army in Turkestan had suffered the fate of Custer, being overpowered and exterminated in an uprising of the natives. The latter, like our Sioux, are born warriors, and hate the invaders of their country with immeasurable intensity. But if the story is confirmed, the victorious natives will not long enjoy their victory in peace. Russia never relinquishes conquered territory, and means will be speedily found to regain the lost ground and inflict terrible punishment upon the rebels.

## How to Woo the Drowsy God.

Thousands of persons suffer from wakefulness who in other respects enjoy good health. Dr. Cooke lays down the theory that in numerous cases of sleeplessness it is only necessary to breathe very slowly and quietly for a few minutes to secure refreshing sleep. Taking note of Dr. Cooke's idea, the Medical Examiner says: "Certainly, when the mind is uncontrollably active, and so preventing sleep, we have ascertained from patients whose observation was worth trusting that the breathing was quick and short, and they have found they became more disposed to sleep by breathing slowly. This supports Dr. Cooke's practice, but at other times his plan quite failed. It is certainly worth anyone's while who is occasionally sleepless to give it a trial. In doing so they should breathe very quietly, rather deeply and at long intervals, but not long enough to cause the least feeling of uneasiness."

## Protecting French Physicians.

A proposition of some importance to American medical men and surgeons of all sorts is now before the French Senate. Its object is to prohibit all foreign physicians, surgeons, dentists and apothecaries from practicing in France unless they go through the curriculum prescribed by the examining boards in the French schools, the said course taking, we believe, about six years to complete. This is a new form of "protection," and it particularly concerns American dentists, who have long been regarded as the best in the world, and not a few of whom have earned in France and on the continent both fame and fortune.

## All Sorts.

About half of Boston's \$500,000,000 of property is said to be mortgaged.

There are 1,622 newspapers and periodical publications in the German empire.

The newest article made of iron is a "cast-iron grandmother," not a term of reproach, but a machine for darning hose.

BROTHER MOODY severely condemns "the idea of allowing the prettiest girl to be kissed for 25 cents, and of having our daughters sell cigars to young men."

A NEW American opera has been produced at Brussels, and we are told it was enthusiastically received. The author is Mrs. Corinne Young, and the opera is based on the story of Evangeline.

THE Chinese are the most silent of all the races of mankind, and account for their taciturnity on the ground that they never mind anybody's business but their own.

FLORIDA has a young lady named Neuralgia Dimple. Her mother found it on a medicine bottle, and was captivated with it, which reminds one of what a gaudy name Vermifuge Johnson would be for a boy.

A CINCINNATI physician sued another man simply for calling him, on a postal card, "A liar, a quack, a thief, a murderer, a rascal, a ruffian, a villain, a forger, a perjurer, an ignoramus, a pretender, and a general beat."

BUTTER made from suet is used in the Massachusetts State Workhouse, and in similar institutions throughout New England. It is said, too, that the article is largely bought by keepers of fashionable hotels for cooking purposes.

THE first stone of a grand national museum for Amsterdam, in which the collections, hitherto dispersed, of the Trippenhuis, the Van der Hoof Museum, and the Stadhaus are to be united, was laid in that city a few weeks ago.

EX-SERGEON GENERAL FRANKS, of the British army in India, writes warmly in favor of cold tea as superior to any alcoholic or malt beverage when sustained physical vigor is requisite, overlooking entirely the about equally strong claims of medicated dish-water.

RUSSIAN war vessels in the Caspian are hereafter to use petroleum instead of coal. Experiments with the new fuel have proved so satisfactory that within a few weeks the furnaces of seven vessels will have been altered to suit the material.

Nor far from Salzburg, Austria, is a great mountain which consists of nothing but beautiful marble. The stone-masons cut out blocks and columns of it, take them to the great city, and build palaces of them, while the chips are used to make playing marbles for the young folks.

STOR smoking. It is stated as a fact that a cigar contains acetic, formic, butyric, valeric, propionic, prussic and carbolic acids, cresotes, ammonia, sulphuretted hydrogen, pyridine, viridine, picoline, nicotine, rubidine, cabbageine, and several other things which are not healthy.

THE fur trade of Petersburg, Va., has lately grown into great proportions, and forms one of the most important branches of business. Beavers, foxes, muskrats, minks, coons, and rabbits furnish the largest quantity of pelts, and it is surprising to know how many of these animals are killed in the vicinity.

WHO says that the fires of patriotism are smoldering? A patriot in Rutland, Vt., did his whole duty on election day. He not only voted, but he traded horses nine times during the day, and at nightfall had the same horse with which he started at dawn. He also had \$45 in cash, a watch worth \$25, a double-barreled shot-gun, and four bushels of potatoes.

A FARMER measured the water consumed daily by a lot of cattle one hot summer. As it had to be pumped for them, the quantity used was easily ascertained. The result of his observations was that thirty-six head of cattle consumed daily about 900 gallons of water. According to this estimate the supply of water amounted to about twenty-five gallons per head.

LONDON is, at present, unusually afflicted with small-pox. The three hospitals at Hampstead, Homerton, and Stockwell, devoted to this disease are full, and contain in the aggregate 6,000 patients. In the fever hospital at Honeston, accommodating 300, has been devoted to the sick with small-pox, and others in Fulham and Deptford are now being built for the purpose.

THE city of Munich has hitherto had a bad reputation as regards healthiness, and its death rate has been exceptionally high. The Town Council have now resolved that if that state of things continue it shall, at all events, not be their fault, and improvements of every kind are being planned with this view. A new central slaughter-house is the first of these which has been accomplished.

DR. HARRY SPRY, of the East India Company, speaking of the graceful carriage of Hindoo girls, believes that the exercise of carrying small vessels of water on the head without using the hands to balance might be introduced advantageously into boarding-schools and private families, and that it would entirely supersede the present machinery of dumb-bells, callisthenics, skipping-ropes, etc.

A RUSSIAN officer has just invented an ingenious projectile which will attract attention. The sczaroch, as it is called, is an elongated shell, the head of which is completely spherical. When fired the sczaroch leaves the gun like an ordinary shell, but when it bursts the cylindrical part alone flies into pieces, the spherical head continuing its flight toward the infantry, usually massed beyond the artillery.



# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The presidential dispute makes no particular progress. But there is a still increasing feeling, amounting now to conviction, that the president of the Senate will not assume and will not be allowed to assume the counting of the electoral votes.

The majority of both the House and Senate committees on the subject will agree as to this. There is also an increasing party for reference of the dispute to the supreme court, and Senator Booth of California has espoused this idea and represented it in a bill and speech. Petitions on the basis of the Philadelphia and New York memorials are coming into Congress from the leading cities both West and East, and are received and treated with great respect by the prominent men of both parties. The Boston republicans are slow, however, to see their duty in this direction, and partly through cowardice and partly through despair and partly through willingness to have Hayes made president by wrongful means, provided they have no direct share in the performance, they refuse to sign even the simple and unpartisan appeal of the Philadelphia memorial. The congressional committees have got back from Florida, but not yet made their report; there were rumors that some of the republicans upon it would agree with the democrats that Tilden had fairly carried the state, but this is now positively denied. The committees in Louisiana are still at work taking testimony, and each view of the case finds abundant numerical witnesses, but the later testimony seems on the whole to strengthen most the democratic view. There is no longer dispute that, if Hayes is president, he will make up with the southern democratic leaders and turn his back on the carpet-bag crowd; but it was reported, last week, with a good deal of emphasis, that he has surrendered his disposition, if not his purpose, to put his administration into the hands of such men as Bristow, Schurz and Curtis, that instead he will stand by Morton, Chandler and Cameron, and dispose of the former by giving them foreign missions, and these assurances are accompanied with the tokens of a new purpose at Washington to count him in any way.

Just as we go to press the latest dispatches indicate that the conference committees have come to an understanding and will report to their respective houses an equitable plan upon which to proceed to count the electoral vote.

## BLACK LAKE HARBOR.

We have before us a copy of the Annual Report upon the improvement of the harbors on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, made by Lt. Col. S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A., covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, for which copy Capt. S. C. Mower, U. S. Asst. Eng., will please accept our thanks.

The following extracts relative to Black Lake harbor, we deem of sufficient importance to lay them before our readers: During the year (ending June 30, 1876,) the north pier has been extended 100 feet and the south pier 50 feet. The depth of water is about the same as last year.

It is proposed to use the funds available in extending the south pier, renewing old work which has become entirely useless, and in overhauling and refilling of revetment, as well as dredging the channel.

## MONEY STATEMENT.

Amount available July 1, 1875.	\$31,494.08
Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.	17,212.38
Amount available July 1, 1876.	4,281.65
Amount appropriated by act approved August 14, 1876.	15,000.00
Total.	\$19,281.65

Under contract with Thomas L. Rosser & Co., which provided for the building and sinking of three cribs, two in extension of the north pier and one in extension of the south pier, work was commenced in September, 1875, and the first crib was placed early in October. The second crib was placed on the 16th of October, and in threatening weather. The contractor had an insufficient quantity of stone in the crib when it was left, and in the course of a heavy blow, which followed immediately, the crib moved from its bed and went aground in the channel. It was secured, and resunk. The third crib was sunk and accreted November 6. The alignment was not good, except in the case of the first crib. During the winter and spring blows, the alignment became changed for the better, but the outer end of the south pier-head crib settled to 4 feet below the water.

Considerable quantities of stone have been washed away from the outer cribs of both piers.

The contractors continued their work early in April and completed the same June 3. The depth of water remains about the same as last year.

Under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, together with the funds on hand from last year's appropriation, (\$19,281.65,) it is proposed to build and sink one crib 50 feet by 24 feet by 22½ feet; to renew 200 feet of revet-

ment of south side, the old work being entirely useless as a revetment; overhaul and refill 652 linear feet of the north revetment and 136 linear feet of south revetment, and dredge the channel, all at an estimated cost of \$16,933.80.

The action of the seas inside between the piers having rendered this repair-work eminently necessary, the amount estimated for this harbor should be increased.

For the year ending June 30, 1878, the sum of \$20,000 can be expended to advantage.

The low and uncertain state of the water at this harbor makes it difficult to charter even an ordinary-sized vessel for freighting stone for harbor improvements, and vessels of fair tonnage which would otherwise seek trade at this port are deterred from doing so by reason of the danger arising from shoal water.

## APPROPRIATIONS.

Since the U. S. Government began the improvement of this harbor in 1860-7, we find that appropriations have been made as follows:

1866	\$35,915.00
1867	51,000.00
1870	10,000.00
1871	10,000.00
1872	10,000.00
1873	13,000.00
1874	15,000.00
1875	15,000.00

Total. \$179,915.00  
NEW WORK CONSTRUCTED FROM AUGUST, 1867, TO JUNE 30, 1876.

Crib-work.	Feet.	Feet.
North side of channel and extension.	598	1,095
South side of channel and extension.	698	930
Total.	1,296	2,015

Dredging in connection with this work, 135,915 cubic yards.

## REPAIRS, &c.

1869-70.—South-pier repairs and enrockment: Materials and labor, \$7,900; brush-filling for pile revetment, \$2,000; total, \$9,900.

1872-73.—Stopping spaces between cribs, replacing and overhauling filling: Labor and materials, \$378.85; dredging in channel, 16,866 cubic yards, \$5,059.80; total, \$5,438.65.

1874.—Refilling cribs and overhauling and refilling revetments: Labor and materials, \$726.25; total repairs and dredging, \$16,064.90; add superintendence and contingencies, \$11,340.05; total, \$27,404.96.

The number of vessels cleared from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876 is 308; tonnage 36,203; men 1,922.

[We shall continue this article in our next issue.—Ed.]

THE aged Senator Christiancy did not bring his young wife to Washington this winter, and this is what happened to him. On the cars \$300 and the check for his baggage were stolen from his pocket. On arriving in Washington he learned that the check had enabled the thieves to steal his trunk, containing his wardrobe and all the funds he had brought with him. He drew a month's pay as a Senator in advance, and that night burglars took it and his watch.

## 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 Belladonna Plaster* which seldom fails to give relief. J. O. Doesburg, No. 70, Eighth Street and Wm. Van Putten, River Street, Holland, Mich. Elsewhere by dealers generally. "HACKMETACK" a new and delightful Perfume sold by the above dealers.

## A Card to the Public.

For many years we have made two medicines suited to the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could not be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeiters of our medicines have sprung up, dangerously in their close imitation of our Trade Mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of *Holloway's Ointment* the fac-simile of the signature of our agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit is felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing the most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be our unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each box of Pills or pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,  
HOLLOWAY & Co.

## 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.

BENJAMIN WICK.  
HOLLAND, Aug. 28, 1876. 29-1y

## New Advertisements.

### Walsh's Cough Candy.

The best COUGH CANDY in use—For sale in New York for the past 30 years, but new in this State. For Sale by the pound or ounce.  
PLEASANT TO TAKE. TRY IT.  
N. B.—Dealers supplied at wholesale rates at the  
City Drug Store.  
48-6mo

## THE CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.  
Washington St., - - 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 Katte, 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. 1876, duly assigned by William Katte 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. 1876, 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 or 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 of 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.

## 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. Forest, 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. CLORTINGH.  
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 impure goods, and the result is that nine out 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.

37-1f

J. W. Bosman,  
Merchant Tailor,

Ready Made

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

MOVED INTO HIS

NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VANLANDEGEND & 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. 23 RIVER STREET,

Holland. - - - Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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 benefits, 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. 44-6m.  
(P. O. Box 76.)

The opportunity for Great Bargains is still open at the Cheap Store of  
E. J. HARRINGTON.  
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

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. 3-1f

## 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, YOUTHS, 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. SPRIETSMAN & SON

HOLLAND, February 28, 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. 18, 1876.



## Hottings.

THE Common Council had no session this week.

It's snow joke keeping your sidewalks clean these times.

OUR former townsman, H. Barendregt, is in town on a visit.

WE are having too much snow for easy work in the woods—it is hard on horses and men.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN are going to move into their own building recently vacated by Field & Westover.

WHILE visiting Grand Haven, don't fail to stop at the Andres House, and see how well they can treat you.

C. BLOM, JR., has moved his business into the old store of Kruijenga, on Eighth street, in the First ward.

PRAYER meetings are held every evening at the 3d Reformed Church, and more than ordinary interest is manifested.

THE Holland City Cornet Band has been ousted out of their old quarters, and have rented the rooms over Howard & McBride's office.

ANOTHER lot of cigars, all new brands, are received at Pensink's. If a lover of the weed can't suit himself now, he must be hard to please.

L. T. KANTERS has the Moody and Sankey hymn books for sale, and if anybody wants to get one we advise them to make haste, for they will soon be sold.

MR. Dewell, known as "Cheap John," is back again and has opened an auction store in the building recently vacated by J. W. Bosman. Now lookout for some lively competition.

MILLIONS of swallows went south from California as usual last fall, and have just returned in mid-winter, which is very unusual. Did the political atmosphere down there disagree with them?

ON Saturday last a suit was instituted on complaint of Henry Baum, against F. Klooster, for selling liquors to minors on Christmas Day. The defendant plead guilty and was fined \$25 and costs.

THE railroad authorities were compelled to get out their snow plows this week and open the roads for the trains. From all around the country we hear of trains having been delayed several hours on account of the snow.

ON Sunday last Rev. C. Vorst was installed as pastor of the True Dutch Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, Mich., by Rev. W. C. Wust, of Lodi, N. J. There was a large congregation present, and a great deal of interest manifested.

IN England they are getting nearer to the root of that dreadful disease, drunkenness. At a recent temperance meeting in his diocese, the Bishop of Ely said that he attributed drunkenness in poor men not to a desire for liquor, but to the comfort of the public house and the discomfort of their homes.

A section-hand named Thos. Billmeyer, on the Michigan Lake Shore railroad, while driving a hand-car from Allegan, Mich., to Dunningville, on Christmas night, froze his hands so severely that the fingers of each hand had to be amputated on yesterday—some at the first and others at the second joint. He is now a county charge.

ON Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock two burglars succeeded to break into the wholesale liquor store of L. Rosenfield, on Washington street, Grand Haven, Mich., and carried off a keg of liquor, one box of cigars, two cases of tobacco and a couple of meerschaum pipes. Pursuit was given and shots were exchanged, and one of them is supposed to be wounded, as blood was found along his tracks.

A MAN, whose name we could not learn, residing in Salem, got seriously injured the other day, about four or five miles southeast from here. While hauling a load of logs up a hill the logs commenced to slip, and the chain with which the logs were fastened slipped loose, the hook of which, in its rapid travil, caught the unfortunate man in the lower part of the abdomen, in such a way, as to endanger his life.

A DISPATCH from Galveston, Texas, of Jan. 16, says:—"Gen. Diaz failed to effect a compromise with Iglesias. He attacked the forces of Iglesias on Guano Justo, commanded by Gen. Antillon, on the 3rd inst., and Antillon was defeated and surrendered his whole army and all his material of war to Gen. Ignacio Martinez. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life. Gen. Quiroga, according to promise, supported Lerdo until Nov. 30. He then surrendered over 5,000 men and a large amount of war material to Gen. Trevins and retired to his rancho. Under the pretext that he was fomenting trouble, he was arrested, tried, and condemned, and, according to a telegram, he was shot on the 12th inst."

SHOVELING snow is a good, steady employment.

PROF. Gee is enjoying a good demand for his musical abilities.

WE understand that extensive improvements are contemplated to be made in the Plugger Mills.

LOGS, grain, stovebolts and wood of every description keep coming into town. The more, the merrier.

WORK is still progressing on the Hope College printing office, and the building will soon be made available.

THE associated press furnished no reports of the political mass meetings held in various states on Monday.

ICE cutting is still in progress, and judging from appearances a pretty heavy crop is being harvested for the next warm season.

THE benefit dance given to the "Old Band" on Friday night last was a failure, from a combination of circumstances. It is contemplated to try it again.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 18, 1877: A. F. Darrah, Henry Strong or Edward Cross. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE singing school of the village of Drenthe came on an excursion to this city on Thursday last, consisting of five sleighs full of young folks. Their appearance was neat and orderly.

THE evening school of H. Doesburg, Esq., is growing more popular. Young men engaged during the day can receive tuition from him in the evening in almost any branch of study desired.

WE notice the name of Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte first on the list of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature, and also as a member of the committee on Military affairs.

WE give considerable space this week to an extract of the report of the U. S. Engineers about our harbor, and will conclude the article in our next issue. It is an important record for anyone who takes an interest in Black Lake harbor.

A EUROPEAN war seems imminent from the tone of the latest cable dispatches. The Powers have made their last offer in the interests of peace, with but very little hope of the Sultan's exception. Perhaps in our next issue we will be able to give the result of the Conference.

THE *Saugatuck Commercial* says: "About the middle of last November Capt. R. C. Brittain laid the keel for a new propeller, to be placed upon the Saugatuck and Chicago route. The dimensions of the vessel are as follows: Length of keel, 100 feet; over all, 112 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet."

THE University of Oxford sent an expert to examine the collection of Hebrew manuscripts collected from Karaite synagogues in Egypt and Mesopotamia for the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg; and he reports that the manuscripts are of the greatest value, and contain older texts of the Hebrew Bible than any heretofore known.

SNOW drifts in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, are 25 feet deep, and the cold is intense. Many cattle were buried. An old farmer and his two daughters were digging their way out under the snow to the road with tin pans and a fire shovel when relieved by neighbors. Their provisions and wood were nearly gone and they would soon have perished.

THE tobacco crop in many sections of North Carolina pays better than cotton or the cereals. For instance, there are at least 20 farmers in Granville county who average from \$600 to \$1,200 to the hand. One gentleman living four miles from Oxford, planted 10 acres in tobacco for three consecutive years, and his receipts for the same were \$12,000—an average of \$4,000 a year, or \$400 to the acre.

WEATHER items from the sunny South: In Texas snow has fallen to the depth of from six to eighteen inches, crushing in roofs and freezing numbers of horses and cattle to death. A negro froze to death in Houston and one in Dallas. In Louisiana trains have been snow-bound and a negro froze to death at Shreveport. In Mississippi members of the legislature were snow-bound, and for two days no quorum could be had. Persons have crossed the river on the ice at Vicksburg for the first time in the history of that section. In Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia the snow and cold are unprecedented in depth. In Georgia and South Carolina sleet has been very destructive to trees and telegraph lines. The Mississippi river has gorged with ice as far north as Ozark island, nearly 100 miles below Helena.

WE have a lot of Winter Goods left, such as Woolen Blankets, Worsteds, Overcoats, and a great many other things that must be sold. For a bargain call at P. & A. STEKETEE.

GREAT question of the snow-flakes—whither are we drifting.

GRAPES, it has been discovered in California, are equal to corn for fattening hogs.

IT is estimated that not less than 10,000 - 000 trees have been set out in Minnesota during the past year.

MOODY and Sankey closed their labors in Chicago on Wednesday last. They are now going to labor in Boston.

A CHILD sat down on a hot stove hearth in Pittsburgh, and was permanently branded with the words "Base Burner."

THE Iowa Supreme Court decides that a woman in that State may hold any office except those of Judge and member of the Legislature.

L. T. Kanters has not got twenty-four different brands of cigars, but he has a 5 cent and a 10 cent cigar that cannot be beat. Go and try them!

TELEGRAPH poles are being placed for a line from Red Cloud agency to Hat creek, in the Black Hills, Dakota, and the wires will probably be stretched early in the spring.

W. B. SCOTT, of color, editor of *Maryville Republican*, the only democratic paper edited by a colored man in the United States, has been appointed porter of the Tennessee senate.

A LITTLE boy was much exercised for fear he would not know his father when he got to Heaven, but his mother eased his mind by saying, "All you will have to do is to look for an angel with a red nose."

A PARTY of Mexican raiders swooped down on the village of Piedras Pintas, 15 miles from San Diego, Tex., one day last week, in search of booty. A cow-boy had warned the citizens, and three "greasers" were left dead on the field.

THE extradition treaty with the United States has been ratified by the Spanish government, and it now waits the action of the senate to go into effect. It will work a serious abridgment of the area of freedom for the thieves of both countries.

"THE English and Americans," says the *Spectator*, "are great peoples, with a genius for mechanical inventions, but they cannot build a theatre so that spectators can get out of it, or a railway train so that it can be patrolled from the outside, or a street so that it shall be at once silent and safe for horses."

JIM BENNETT is described in New York as a fellow of infinite nerve. Recorder Hackett relates that some years ago Bennett allowed him to shoot, at seven paces, a three-cent piece, inserted in a cork and placed on the top of his head. Again Bennett invited him to shoot, at the same distance, the ashes from a cigar in his mouth. In neither case did he so much as wince. But it isn't physical nerve in which the young man is lacking; it's moral courage.

A NEGRO was found dead in Georgia, having fallen and broken his neck while stealing chickens from a high roost. He was a class leader in a church, and his pastor, in preaching the funeral sermon, was bothered by the question where the soul of the dead brother had gone. "His well-known piety," said the preacher, "indicates that he died a Christian; yet there are circumstances connected with his death that are perplexing. If, after he fell and before he struck the ground, he repented of his sins, there can be no question but that he is now in glory; but there was mighty little time for him to think about it."

AN Indianian went into a Chicago saloon, and asked for "a gin cocktail with some strength into it." The barkeeper made a mixture of alcohol, pepper sauce, absinthe, limes, and painkiller. "The Indianian drank it," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "and about a quart of tears came to his eyes, his mouth contracted to about the size of a safe key hole, and when he had sufficiently mastered his emotion to speak, he said, 'How much's that?' 'Fifteen cents,' responded the barkeeper. The customer put down a quarter and said, 'Keep the change—have something yourself;' then, wringing the barkeeper's hand, he added, 'That's the first good gin I've tasted since I left home—something like liquor; it's sort of quick in taking hold and slow in letting go. Come and see me, and I'll give you some corn whiskey that's better still—whiskey that's like swallowing a circular saw whole and pulling it up again.' The barkeeper, an hour later, asked the patrolman if he had heard of an man being found dead on the sidewalk, and when the officer said no, he danced a few jig steps, and cried, 'Hurrah! he's gone somewhere else to die!'"

A FULL line of Winter Dress Goods, from the cheapest to the finest, will be disposed of cheap at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Just as good cheese as ever was made, cheap at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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. Josiah & 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 Jewellery 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. 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 ears. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has 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 Chile 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, Blotches 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. Haydock, 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 venders 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, 50 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.

39-14

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, 1876. 2-4



## FROST WORK.

BY MRS. MARGARET E. BANGSTER.

A little one sought me this morning,  
Her blue eyes shining bright,  
While over her cheek the dimples  
Were playing in chattering light.

Come up to my room," she whispered;  
A curious thing is there!  
A painter has worked through the night hours  
In the cold and shivering air.

He has made a beautiful castle,  
Far up on a mountain high;  
And a forest of stately trees,  
With boughs that reach to the sky.

There are all on my window, mother,  
The strange and beautiful things,  
And the morning sun above them  
A rainbow beauty flings!

I went with the little prattler  
The mystical work to see;  
And glorious in the sunlight  
Was the delicate tracery.

For all night long the artist  
Had silently wrought away,  
And only put up his pencil  
At the coming in of day.

Softly and stealthily tolling,  
By the light of the stars,  
And the light that streams like a glory  
From the far-off crystal bars.

He had gone, as he came, in silence,  
But his work was left behind;  
Like the fancies that send their favors  
By night to the good and kind.

How often the silent worker  
In the busy mart of time  
Weaves a life of angel beauty,  
Then soars to another clime.

And when lip and brow have faded  
In the dust and gloom of death,  
Their memories come to the living,  
Evangel of love and faith.

Oh! teach me, beautiful frost work,  
Another lesson in life—  
The web that is woven by night-time  
At morning with gems may be rife.

## STARVED ON THE PLAINS.

The Memorable Donner-Reed Expedition of 1846—Snowbound in the Sierras—Forty Emigrants Dying of Hunger.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Probably no event of a similar character ever more stirred the feelings of the earlier settlers of the West, and particularly those living in Illinois, than did the tragic ending of the Reed and Donner expedition to California in 1846. The originators of this expedition were James F. Reed and George and Jacob Donner, kind and open-hearted men, yet of bold and energetic dispositions. They had come with their families into Illinois only a short time after its admittance into the Union, and finally settled in Sangamon county, not far from Springfield. In 1845 vague reports would occasionally reach that vicinity of the richness of soil and healthfulness of the climate of the far West, and especially of the land known as California, and these began to create a restless spirit among the settlers. Reed and the Donners called meetings of their neighbors, and induced many to join the proposed expedition, which finally left Springfield on the morning of April 14, 1846. The party numbered about forty persons, two-thirds of whom were women and children.

At Independence, Mo., the final preparations for crossing the plains were to be made. They were joined there by parties from Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Missouri, and Ohio, swelling the original number to nearly 100 persons. As all knew, it was necessary at that period for persons crossing the plains to travel in large bodies, as the Indians were very hostile. Again, it was never safe to set forth on such a journey until the grass was of sufficient growth to afford sustenance for the stock. Everything being in readiness, extra wagons filled with provisions, etc., the company departed from Independence early on the morning of May 11, 1846, upon their long and weary journey.

All went well until they arrived at a point a few miles above the mouth of the Big Blue river, the spot where Manhattan, Kan., now stands. The party continued its journey up the Platte river valley, passing Fort Laramie, and at last reached Fort Bridger without serious mishap. So far the trip had occupied the entire summer, and the month of September was well advanced.

At Fort Bridger the expedition tarried four days to rest man and beast. It was here that they met with an act of treachery which undoubtedly led to their horrible fate. A prominent guide of that period, one Hastings, had discovered a more direct route to California, known as Hastings' cut-off. It passed through Weber's canon to the south end of Salt Lake, about where Salt Lake City now stands, and was 300 or 400 miles shorter than the old route. But it was fraught with so many difficulties and dangers that it was safer to travel by the north-western trail. It was the intention of the Reed and Donner party to take the old route; but one Vasquez, who was in command of the fort, and who was in some manner connected with the Hastings cut-off, urged Reed and his party to take the new route, telling them that it was much safer, and that they would reach their destination many weeks earlier. Reed and his friends agreed upon the Hastings route, and started once more upon their journey.

Reaching the present site of Salt Lake City, the first great obstacle presented itself. There was no road at all, the country being one dense mass of forest and underbrush. There was no other course but to literally cut and hew their way through to the outlet of Salt Lake, now termed the river Jordan. This stupendous task was the indirect cause of several deaths in the party, and brought about much bad blood among its members, the malcontents charging Reed with the entire blame of the prevailing state of affairs, as he had been rather urgent in having the party take the Hastings route. The dissatisfied ones at last openly declared that Reed or they should leave the company, or bloodshed would follow. So it proved; in an altercation with Reed soon after, the ringleader of the grumblers, one Patrick Brown, who had come from Iowa, struck him fiercely over the head

with the butt end of a loaded ox gad, cutting him severely. He was about to repeat the blow when Reed's wife, who was a witness of the affair, sprang in between the two men, to prevent further trouble. In his madness Brown struck the woman to the ground with the whip handle. This made Reed almost insane, and in a moment he had cut his opponent in two with a butcher knife which he carried, then, drawing a brace of large revolvers, dared any of the dead men's friends to interfere. By strenuous efforts his friends prevented further butchery, and the affair for the time was ended. This tragedy cast a gloom over the entire party.

Two or three days' travel from the scene of the disturbance brought them to the springs where they were to provide water and grass for crossing what was known as Hastings desert, an alkaline region destitute of water or vegetation. The treacherous Vasquez had informed them that it was less than fifty miles wide, while it proved, in fact, more than eighty. It was understood that they must travel day and night, only stopping to feed and water the cattle. When about two-thirds of the way across the stock manifested signs of exhaustion, and the company directed Mr. Reed to go forward until he found water, and report. He did so, reaching it in about twenty miles, and was on his way back to camp when he met his teamsters, about 11 o'clock at night, driving the cattle, having left their wagons. Soon after leaving his teamsters one of their horses sank down in the road, and while they were endeavoring to raise it, the cattle—nine yoke of oxen—scented the water and made for it. They were never found; and there was Reed and his family, with all their supplies, out on a desert hundreds of miles from any human habitation, and the winter very nearly at hand. The other members of the expedition drove their teams much further, and some succeeded in reaching water. Reed not receiving any information, and their supply of water being nearly gone, Reed started with his family on foot, carrying the youngest child in his arms. In the course of the night the children became exhausted; but a cold hurricane commenced blowing, and they were forced to move on, although the sufferings of the children were intense. Near daylight, to their great joy, one of Jacob Donner's wagons was reached, which proved to contain the latter's family. Donner kindly conveyed the unfortunate family to where the others were camped, where they remained a week trying to find Reed's cattle; but the search was fruitless. He then divided his provisions, borrowed a yoke of oxen, and, leaving his seven wagons in the desert, moved on with the others.

Some days further on it was found that the provisions were running short. Reed proposed that, if two men would go forward to Capt. Sutter's in California, he would write him (Sutter) a letter, asking for provisions and animals to assist the party to its destination. None was eager to undertake a journey fraught with so many dangers, but finally two men consented to go. These two were Wm. McCutcheon, who had joined the train from Missouri, and a Mr. Stanton, of Chicago, a man of the most daring bravery and whose nobleness of character cost him his life. Their progress was slow, and week after week elapsed without any tidings from them. Affairs were now becoming very desperate in the camp; the food was well-nigh exhausted. The expedition was camped in the mountains, and it was impossible to proceed further at that season of the year on account of the heavy snows. Here the party would have to remain until spring. It was finally agreed that Reed should go forward to ascertain what had become of Stanton and McCutcheon, and hurry up supplies. So, leaving his wife and five children in care of friends, he started out on horseback. The Donner brothers were camped a mile or two in advance of the main body, and with them was a man by the name of Walter Herron, who, when Reed reached them, volunteered to go with him, which Reed agreed to. Having but one horse they rode in turns. In the course of a week their provisions gave out, and they traveled for days without food, except wild geese and other game, which they were obliged to devour raw. When crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains, Herron became so desperate as to propose the killing of the horse. Reed, knowing that they would never be able to cross the mountains alive without the aid of this animal, vowed he would put an end to his own life rather than perish of hunger and cold among the mountains. That afternoon Herron became delirious for want of food, and his case looked hopeless, when, to Reed's great joy, he found a handful of beans in the hollow of a log, and, although almost starved himself, gave them to his companion. The following day they came upon some abandoned wagons, which they ransacked, but failed to find any food. Taking the tar-bucket from one of the wagons, and scraping the tar from the bottom, Mr. Reed found a streak of rancid tallow, which he made known to Herron, who at once swallowed a large piece without giving it a smell. He swallowed a second piece and wanted more, which Reed refused to give him, having himself eaten some which made him deathly sick. Soon afterward they descended into Bear River valley, where they found a party of emigrants, who relieved their sufferings. They here found Stanton and the two Indians sent by Capt. Sutter to aid in carrying the provisions which he had kindly left Stanton have. Reed was so terribly emaciated that the others did not recognize him until they had conversed together for some minutes.

The next morning, Oct. 23, 1846, both parties continued their journeys. Mr. Reed went on to Capt. Sutter's, told his story of the terrible condition of the expedition, and Sutter, ever ready to ex-

tend a helping hand to the suffering, supplied him with an abundance of provisions and thirty horses and mules to convey the same to the emigrants. Reed here found McCutcheon, who had been prevented from joining Stanton on account of sickness. With the aid of two Indians, Reed and McCutcheon started to return to their friends. Weeks and weeks were spent in the attempt to re-cross the mountains, but every plan proved fruitless. The snow was so deep that men and horses sunk out of sight in it. To Reed, who had so many lives at stake, the failure was terrible.

Of the suffering of these who had been caught in the mountains no better description can be had than that furnished in a diary, the writer of which is unknown. It came into possession of Capt. George McKinstry, who was stationed at Fort Sacramento in 1847.

TRUCKEE'S LAKE, Nov. 20, 1846.

Came to this place the 31st of last month; went into the pass; the snow so deep we were unable to find the road, and turned back to the shanty on Truckee lake. Stanton came up one day after we arrived here. We again took our teams and wagons, and made another unsuccessful attempt to cross the mountains, as snow fell all the time. We now have killed most of our cattle having to remain here until next spring, and live on lean meat without bread or salt. It snowed during the space of eight days after our arrival, with little intermission, though now clear and pleasant, freezing at night; the snow nearly all gone from the valleys.

Nov. 29—Still snowing; now about three feet deep; wind west; killed my last oxen today; wood hard to get.

Nov. 30—Snowing fast, and seems likely to continue for days; no living thing, without wings, can get about.

Dec. 1—Still snowing; snow about six and a half feet deep; very difficult to get wood, and we are completely house up; our cattle are all killed but two or three, and these, with the horses and mules, all lost in the snow; no hopes of finding them alive.

Dec. 9—Commenced snowing about 11 o'clock; took in Spitzer yesterday, who is so weak that he cannot rise without help, caused by starvation; some have a scant supply of beef; Stanton trying to get some for himself and Indians; not likely to get much.

Dec. 14—Shows faster than any previous day; Stanton and Graves, with others, making preparation to cross the mountains on snow shoes; snow eight feet on a level.

Dec. 17—Pleasant; Wm. Murphy returned from the mountain party last night; Bayless Williams died night before last.

Dec. 21—Milton arrived from Donner's last night; sad news, Jacob Donner, Samuel Shoemaker, Rhinehardt, and Smith are dead; the most of them in a low condition; snowed all night, with a strong southwest wind.

Dec. 25—Began to snow yesterday; snowed all night, and snows yet; extremely hard to find wood; offered our prayers to God this (Christmas) morning; the prospect is appalling, but we trust in Him.

Jan. 1, 1847—We pray the God of Mercy to deliver us from our present calamity, if it be His holy will. Commenced snowing last night; provisions scant; dug up a hide from under the snow yesterday, but have not commenced on it yet.

Jan. 4—Fine morning; looks like spring; Mrs. Reed, Milton Elliott, and Eliza Williams started a short time ago with the hope of crossing the mountains; left the children here; it was hard for Mrs. Reed to part with them.

Jan. 6—Eliza Williams came back from the mountains yesterday evening, not able to proceed; the others kept ahead.

Jan. 8—Very cold this morning; Mrs. Reed came back not being able to find their way over the mountains; they have nothing but hides to live on.

Jan. 13—Snowing fast; snow higher than the shanty; it must be 13 feet deep; cannot get wood this morning; it is a dreadful sight for us to look upon.

Jan. 15—Clear day again; Mrs. Murphy blind, and Lathron not able to get wood; has but one ax between him and Kieselburg; it looks like another storm; expect to hear from Sutter's soon.

Jan. 17—Lathron became crazy last night; provisions scarce; hides our main subsistence; may the Almighty send us help.

Jan. 21—Fine morning; the women do not like hides, but must either eat them or die.

Jan. 28—Commenced snowing yesterday, and still continues; one of Stanton's Indians died three days ago; food growing scarcer; don't have fire enough to cook our hides.

Feb. 5—Snowed hard until 12 o'clock last night; many uneasy for fear we shall all perish with hunger; we have but little meat left, and three hides; Mrs. Reed has but one hide, and that is on the Graves horse; Milton lives there, and will likely keep that; two children died last night.

Feb. 8—Fine, clear morning; Spitzer died last night; we will bury him in the snow; Mrs. Eddy died on the night of the 7th.

Feb. 9—Mr. Pike's child died last night; Milton is at Murphy's, not able to get out of bed; Mrs. Eddy and child were buried to-day; wind southeast.

Feb. 10—Beautiful morning; thawing in the sun; Milton Elliott died last night at Murphy's shanty; Mrs. Reed went there to see after his effects; John Denton trying to borrow meat for the Graveses, but failed; they have nothing but hides; all are entirely out of meat, but we still have a little; our hides are nearly gone; God's help, spring will soon smile upon us.

Feb. 15—Morning cloudy until 9 o'clock, then cleared off warm. Mrs. Murphy refused to give Mrs. Reed any hides; put Sutter's pack hides on her shanty, and would not let her have them.

Feb. 19—Froze hard last night. Seven men arrived yesterday from California with provisions, but left the greater part on the way. Some of the men have gone to Donner's camp, and will start back on Monday.

Feb. 22—The Californians started this morning, accompanied by some of our party, who were in a very weak condition. Mrs. Kieselburg started with them, and left Kieselburg here unable to go. Buried Pike's child this morning in the snow; it died two days ago.

Feb. 23—Froze hard last night. To-day pleasant and thawing, and has the appearance of spring, all but the deep snow. Shot a dog to-day and dressed his flesh.

Feb. 25—To-day Mrs. Murphy says the wolves are about to dig up the dead bodies around her shanty, and the nights are too cold to watch them, but we can hear them howl.

Feb. 26—Hungry times in camp; plenty of hides, but the folks won't eat them; our little party eat them with tolerably good appetite, thanks be to the Almighty God. Mrs. Murphy said here yesterday that she thought she would commence on Milton and eat him. I don't think she has done so yet. It is distressing. The Donners told the California folks four days ago that they would commence on the dead people if they did not find their cattle, then ten or twelve feet under snow, and did not know the spot or anywhere near it; they have done it ere this.

Feb. 28—One solitary Indian passed by to-day; had a heavy pack on his back; gave me five or six roots resembling onions in shape; tasted like sweet potato, but full of tough little fibers.

Feb. 29—Ten men arrived this morning from Bear valley with provisions; we all leave in two or three days, and each our goods here; they say the snow will remain until June.

Thus ends the journal. Capt. McKinstry, who forwarded it to Spring-

field, as before stated, furnished the conclusion of the affair in his brief letter:

The above-mentioned man started for the valley with seventeen of the sufferers. They traveled fifteen miles and a severe snow-storm came on. They left fourteen of the emigrants, including the writer of the above journal and his family. Lieut. Woodworth was immediately sent to the assistance of the others, but before he reached them they had eaten three of their number, who had died from hunger and fatigue. Woodworth brought in the remainder. The rest of the unfortunate party reached Sutter's Fort in April, 1847.

The emigrants thus caught in the mountains died, one by one, until about forty of their number were literally starved to death, among them being the two Donner brothers and their wives, together with seven of their children. The camp where the Donners died is marked by a small body of water among the mountains, now known as Lake Donner, in the western part of the State of Nevada.

## Texas Frontier Life.

Six men start to go from Fort Griffin to San Antonio. Two of them own the wagon. The other four are passengers. A day's journey from Fort Concho the party encamp. Two of the passengers persuade the owners of the team to go out hunting with them, and they go, leaving the other two men in charge of the camp. The two passengers who went hunting come back without the owners of the wagon, and tell the camp-watchers that they have killed the owners in order to have the wagon to themselves. The two innocent men take their choice of being killed on the spot or keeping quiet and sharing the proceeds. They acquiesce in the latter alternative, and the four drive on to Concho. Here one of the innocent men interviews the Sheriff, and the two murderers, snuffing danger in the air, hastily gear up and rapidly drive off. The Sheriff summons a posse and follows in pursuit. The Sheriff's force overtakes the wagon at Kickapoo Springs, and captures one of the two murderers before he can use his arms. The other runs to a thicket of hackberry bushes, where he lies down flat on the ground and opens fire upon the Sheriff and his posse. The Sheriff and his men fire upon the hackberry grove from the open prairie, and fight the ruffian in this way from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. One of the Sheriff's party is shot, and he wildly turns upon the prisoner, shoots and kills him in his tracks, and then lies down and dies. The man in the hackberry grove finally ceases firing, and then the Sheriff and several wounded men move upon the thicket. They find the murderer pierced by several balls, and dead.

## Demand for American War Material.

The arms and ammunition industries in Birmingham, England, are reported dull—a circumstance explained by America's activity in this direction. Moreover, American machinery has been largely adopted on the continent; notably in Russia, where it is asserted that 3,000,000 rifles have been produced by machinery bought from the Colt Rifle Company five years ago by Gen. Gerloff, military attache at Washington, and an American arms company is reported to have sold 100,000 pistols to Russia in the past year. Gen. Gerloff at the same time perfected in America what is known now as the Russian cartridge. American firms have also been doing a very large arms trade with Turkey and Egypt, but there is stated to have lately been a lull in these transactions on account of a stoppage of remittances from Turkey; not because she hasn't paid, but because the makers have overdrawn their accounts with the Turks.

If you are to marry a delicate, pale and sickly lady, make her take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it vitalizes and purifies the blood, strengthens and invigorates, causes the rich blood to the cheek again. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

## Come Now and Let Us Reason Together.

Why do people so frequently say to Dr. Pierce, "I suppose your Golden Medical Discovery cures everything?" Because it has been the practice of knavish charlatans to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder that many have acquired prejudices against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his standard preparations as "curealls," does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have been developed as specifics for certain forms of disease for which he recommends them, after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a fact known to every well-informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility; an anti-periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague; and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will also vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise, the Golden Medical Discovery possesses both pectoral and alternative, or blood-cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First, those of the respiratory organs, as asthma, bronchial and lung affections, chronic coughs and asthma, and second, diseases of the blood and glandular system, in which affections all skillful physicians employ alternatives, as in cases of blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelling, tumors, abscesses and in torpor of the liver or "biliousness." While its use is, by its combination of properties, suggested in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine would its proprietor advise you to take it expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure many grave forms of disease.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an interesting lecture by Rev. Jno. S. C. Abbott, kept a continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing had better stay away from such places, or else take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment with them.

The importance of giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders to horses that have been out in the cold rain, stood in cold wind, or drank too much cold water, cannot be over-estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

THERE can be no mistake about it, "Matchless" plug tobacco takes the lead. Old-time-out chawers 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.

GOOD ADVICE.—If there is any of our readers who doubt the wonderful curative effects of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, let them write to any prominent person in Washington city, where it is manufactured, and they will learn that it will do even more than is claimed for it. Sold by all retail druggists, and at wholesale in all large cities. Price, \$1.00.

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

## SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, free from every librous contamination, and in this respect differs from every other known remedy. In one short year it has found its way from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and wherever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. The proprietors have been waited upon by gentlemen of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy gentleman of intelligence and refinement say "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may feel assured that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard medical specifics of the day.

"The benefit I derive from its daily use is to me incalculable."

HENRY WELLS, of WELLS, FARGO & CO.

"It has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering."

GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WALTHAM.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Injuring 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.

AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate but cure. Instant relief afforded in:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervousness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters that they do not hesitate to WARRANT it to possess greater, far greater, curative properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz. 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.

Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston.

## 1877 Music Books for 1877

## THE SALUTATION.

A CAPITAL BOOK FOR CHOIRS, SINGING CLASSES, AND Musical Conventions.

In this fine book will be found the newest and best sacred music by L. O. EMERSON. Good Singing School Course, with abundant excellent material for practice, including a number of Glee, also Tunes in all the Metres, and a large number of fine Anthems. Should be in the hands of every Choir member.

\$1.35, or \$12.00 per Doz.

## THE ENCORE,

By L. O. EMERSON, has the same Singing School Course as in the SALUTATION, but with a much larger number of Glee, rendering it a Glee Book. Also a fair number of Sacred Tunes.

75 Cts., or \$7.50 per Doz.

Either book mailed, post free, for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 BROADWAY, New York. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

## A GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS, to February 1st, dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including W. A. BERS, at lower prices for cash, or installments, than ever before offered in New York. WATERMAN'S GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS and ORGANS, and CHINA ORGANS are the BEST MADE, warranted for SIX YEARS. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Sheet Music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th Street, Union Square, N. Y.

## AGENTS

Find that the full History of the Wonderful career of

## MOODY & SANKEY

In Great Britain and America is a success everywhere. All want it—rich or poor. From 5 to 20 books a day's work. It is the only complete work published containing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Prayers—starting Talks in Chicago, Mr. Sankey's addresses, and everything of interest. Has 646 pages, steel portraits, and 12 engravings. Price, \$2.00. Address, W. A. YARKER & Co., 165 Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

## NEW WILCOX & GIBBS

## AUTOMATIC

Latest Invention, and producing most Marvelous Results. Only machine in the world with Automatic Tension and Indicator. Trade Mark in base of every machine.

## SILENT SEWING MACHINE

Send Postal Card for Illustrated Price List, &c. Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., (Cor. Bond St.) 658 Broadway, New York

\$10 to \$1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.







