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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 50.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 258.

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 "	6 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.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	4.00 " "

* Daily except Monday.
† Mixed trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m. Sundays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS TO GRAND RAPIDS.	Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	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	
5.45	8.26	Allegan.	8.45	5.45	
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.	White Pigeon.	5.50	3.05	
A. M.	P. M.	Chicago.	10.40	8.50	
A. M.	P. M.	Toledo.	11.55	8.30	
A. M.	P. M.	Cleveland.	7.40	8.40	
P. M.	A. M.	Buffalo.	12.10	7.55	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	Going South.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. 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	
5.45	10.35	Holland	3.55	11.15	
5.17	10.15	Pittsford	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. Bolks & Bros.

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

Druggists and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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 Sluiter'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. ZALAMAN, Proprietor. First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and from the Trains. Eighth street.

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers & Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

VOIRST, 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 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.

DEWING, 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 Plumber Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician, Office at his residence, Overisel, 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. Hazeld's Boot and Shoe Store, Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D. R. Meenge's 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 @	16
Butter, lb.	15 @	9 00
Clover seed, bushel	15 @	22
Eggs, dozen	8 00 @	7 50
Honey, lb.	15 @	85
Hay, ton	15 @	65
Onions, bushel	15 @	30
Potatoes, bushel	15 @	30
Timothy Seed, bushel	15 @	30
Wool, lb.	15 @	30

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00	
" " green	2 75	
" " beech, dry	2 50	
" " green	2 25	
Hemlock Bark	25 @	25
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00	
Staves, Tierce	12 00	
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 50	
Heading bolts, hardwood	3 75	
Stave bolts, softwood	3 75	
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 75	
Railroad ties	12 @	

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 30 @	1 30
Corn, shelled bushel	50 @	50
Oats, bushel	30 @	30
Buckwheat, bushel	14 00	
Feed, ton	22 00	
" 100 lb.	1 25	
Barley, 100 lb.	1 15	
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25	
Flour, 100 lb.	3 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
" Ham	10 @	12
" Shoulders	8 @	10
Tallow, per lb.	7 @	8
Turkey, "	8 @	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	6 @	8

Special Notices.

L. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. J. KRAMER, N. G.

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, Feb. 21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y. J. S. BURNS, W. M.

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

46-4w H. MEYER & CO.

Cheap! Cheap!

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

46-4w H. MEYER & CO.

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.

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.

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.

BENARD WICK.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—The most powerful existing medicine for the cure of female complaints. Fifty years experience, uncontestedly prove these remedies unrivalled for the disorders incidental to the softer sex. No family should be without them. They may be taken by young and old, as they will restore health when every other means prove unsuccessful. 25 cents per box or pot.

Groen Van Prinsterer.

This distinguished statesman and historian of Holland, who died in May last, is thus commemorated by the *Christian World*:

"Groen van Prinsterer is even more deserving of immortality as a sincere, devoted and consistent Christian, than because of his eminent services as an able and patriotic statesman, and a historian of singular grasp and accuracy. The attentive reader of Motley's 'Dutch Republic' and 'United Netherlands,' and of Prescott's 'Philip the Second,' cannot but have become familiar with Groen van Prinsterer's name; for his magnificent 'Archives de la maison d'Orange-Nassau,' of which thirteen volumes have appeared, is the great treasury of the early history of Holland. But it was not as well known, in this country at least, that the great Dutch historian's heart was even more deeply enlisted in the advancement of religion than in the pursuit of knowledge. Possessed of an ample fortune, Groen van Prinsterer lived in a manner becoming his station; but the mansion in which he and his wife, who sympathized in all his pursuits, lived almost as scholarly recluses, was a centre of strong and healthy Evangelical influence throughout the community, and the source of a constant stream of benevolence. As a statesman, his course was in some respects unique. At the early age of twenty-six, and but four years after the completion of his legal studies, he became private Secretary of King William I. His position was a delicate one for his convictions were opposed to those of the monarch, and he did not hesitate to make them known. 'A curious and interesting spectacle!' writes Rev. Cohen Stuart in a recently published biographical sketch. 'A young man distinguished by the royal favor, private secretary of an almost absolute monarch, employing his leisure hours, in the very palace of his sovereign, in editing an opposition sheet—*les Idées Neerlandaises*—in no wise hiding his convictions from his master, who, on his side, whilst retaining his own ideas, knew how to esteem his servant so much the more for his uprightness, as he felt that one can lean only on what presents resistance—all this forms a scene rarely met with in court life.'

"After the revolution of 1830, Groen van Prinsterer, on his return from his travels, was appointed by the King 'Councillor Extraordinary of State' and 'Archivist of the Royal House,' in which capacity he executed his great historical works. He was also frequently a member of the States General, where he distinguished himself as an orator, and was the leader of a party known by the name of 'Christian and Historical,' or 'Anti-revolutionary.' 'His political course,' writes the *Chretien Belge*, 'is a forcible assertion of the inviolable rights of God and His sovereignty over man. *** Not statesmen, but Christian, was his motto. He never sought to obtain success by intrigue. Few men have realized in their life, and especially in their political life, as he did, that beautiful and noble maxim: '*Fais ce que dois, adieu que pourra* (Do what thou oughtest, let what will happen)' His wise councils and pious liberality will be much missed by our Dutch brethren."

For the *Holland City News*.

CAMP SUPPLY, I. T., Jan. 17, 1877.

MR. EDITOR—It would perhaps interest some of your readers to read the description of a military post on the plains. Before doing so, it would be well first to state what is meant by the term "fort" as applied to places on the frontier occupied by troops.

The ordinary acceptance of the word post, is a brick or stone structure, or perhaps of earthwork, built for the purpose of defence. Now so far as concerns brick or stone, or even earthwork, the term is sadly out of place as applied to places where troops are stationed on the plains. True, in some cases the buildings at a military post are so arranged relatively, as to afford a means of defence in case of an attack, yet this is very seldom the case. Let us take say, what is called in military terms, a six-company post, perhaps known as Fort A, or R, generally named after some distinguished officer or public man; it consists of six long buildings, one for each company, called barracks. These buildings contain rooms used as dormitories, kitchens, dining-rooms and offices. In rear of the company barracks you will find smaller buildings occupied by the married soldiers, whose wives are laundresses for the company; of these there are four to a company. Posts being generally built in the shape of a rectangle, the company barracks will occupy two of

the sides. Next on one of the remaining sides of the figure, we generally find the quarters for the commissioned officers. For a six-company post, there would be a set for the commanding officer, one for the post surgeon, one for the quartermaster, and one for each of the company officers; making twenty-one sets of quarters, so called; not necessarily all separate buildings. The one remaining side of the rectangle is occupied by the adjutant's office, guard house and library; the post hospital, generally the best building at a post, is by itself and a little outside of the rectangle. The space enclosed is called the parade and on this all military exercises take place. Then we have the quartermaster's corral for public animals, the quartermaster and commissary storehouse for grain and subsistence stores, and the cavalry stables, outside of the rectangle. Let us not forget that indispensable building, the trader's store, suttler as he is used to be called, trader sounds better since the war. Here you can generally find everything you ask for or something like it, from a mowing machine to a fishhook, and in the attached barroom, rye and bourbon, both out of the same barrel. In the latter the soldier deposits most of his money every pay-day.

The manner of constructing the buildings at a post away from the railroad, is generally this. The plan of the building is marked out on the ground, partitions and all, then a trench is dug, three feet deep and eighteen inches wide; in this, logs are set up on end say fifteen or eighteen feet long, the dirt is tamped in around them, a plate nailed along them on top and the building is ready for the roof, shingles if you have them, dirt if you haven't. Afterwards these logs are clinked with small pieces of wood, and the whole filled in with clay, then canvass is neatly nailed on the inside and you have a much warmer house than one of boards. In Arizona and New Mexico the buildings at posts are mostly of adobe, or sunburnt brick, warm in winter and cool in summer. Buildings of this kind will not stand well in countries where frequent rains occur. Besides the buildings mentioned at a post, there are generally one or two ice houses, a bakery, an ordinance magazine, a butcher shop, a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, a saddlery, etc. In fact a well appointed post is complete in itself, as far as regards its ordinary wants.

Now as regards any place of refuge in case of sudden attack for the non

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

CHICAGO elevators contain 8,511,921 bushels of wheat; 1,685,838 bushels of corn; 641,080 bushels of oats; 216,661 bushels of rye, and 1,103,608 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,160,998 bushels, against 4,217,321 bushels at this period last year. Five Sioux chiefs, bearing a flag of truce, were recently pounced upon by Crow scouts and murdered, within a few hundred yards of Tongue river cantonment. Gen. Miles was indignant beyond measure at the bloody tragedy. The Michigan Legislature has re-elected Mr. Ferry to the United States Senate.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLISS has commenced suit in the District Court of New York for \$150,000 against ex-Gov. Tilden, for alleged non-payment of income tax.

THE WEST.

A BOLD attempt was made at Chicago, the other day, to rob the express car on the Chicago and Alton railroad. Three thieves boarded the car as the train was pulling out of the depot and compelled the messenger to give up the key of the safe. The robbers, as the result shown were not experts, for in a very bungling manner they proceeded to unlock the safe. Having accomplished this, they made a hurried search through its contents. The treasure account was light, not exceeding \$25,000, of which \$19,000 was for the Paymaster of the Alton road at Bloomington. In the rapid scramble for wealth, the thieves snatched what was most prominent in sight, and in trying to fill their arms, dropped several packages. Among them was one containing \$19,000 which was found on the platform. Another of \$3,000 was picked up on the floor, after the robbers took their departure. All they succeeded in getting away with was the Springfield bag, which contained valuables to the extent of \$197 and a lot of drafts for collection. The robbers escaped. Three exceedingly well executed \$1,000 counterfeit notes have been discovered in circulation in St. Louis. Franklin Moore, one of the oldest and most prominent merchants of Detroit, is dead.

The funeral services of the unidentified victims of the Ashtabula disaster occurred in that place last week. Nineteen bodies were buried in one grave. The clergy of Ashtabula, assisted by two Episcopal ministers from Cleveland, held joint services with the Masonic order at the grave. Three bodies still remain in the vault in the hope that their friends may be able to identify them by pieces of clothing changing to them.

The long drought in California has been succeeded by copious rains, and there are cheerful reports of the crop prospects from all parts of the State. Chicago papers announce the failure of W. B. Keen, Cooke & Co., one of the oldest book firms in the city. Charles Collins, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, committed suicide at Cleveland, a few days ago. More or less blame for the Ashtabula disaster had been placed at his hands, and it is supposed that the weight of censure which he felt sure the public laid upon him led him to commit the tragic deed.

A REPORT reaches Sioux City that a train coming out of the Black Hills was recently captured by Crazy Horse's band of Indians, and that twenty men who were with the train were massacred.

THE SOUTH.

Mrs. MINNIE BLAZEN, of Dayton, Ky., arose from her bed the other night, and, without arousing her husband, dressed herself, took her ten-day old infant, and, proceeding to the river, threw herself and babe into the stream and was drowned. Temporary insanity.

HON. GEORGE WELLS, for the past fifty years President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Annapolis, Md., is a defaulter in the sum of \$65,000.

The lower house of the Florida Legislature has passed an act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors for President and Vice President. Three men were killed and several dangerously wounded, near Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago, by the explosion of a boiler in a shingle factory.

POLITICAL.

MESSRS. BLAINE, of Maine, Ferry, of Michigan, and Windom, of Minnesota, have been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislatures of their respective States. In Arkansas, ex-Gov. Augustus H. Garland has been chosen to succeed Mr. Clayton in the Senate.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have nominated Daniel Marcy for Governor. The Republicans of the First and Second New Hampshire Districts have nominated Gilman Marston and James Briggs for Congress.

ALVIN SANDERS has been elected by the Nebraska Legislature to succeed Mr. Hitchcock in the United States Senate.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 73d ballot, elected James G. Bailey to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Andrew Johnson. The Legislature of Massachusetts has chosen George F. Hoar as the successor of Mr. Boutwell in the Senate from that State.

It is said that the method of selecting the Supreme Court wing of the Presidential tribunal appears to have been one of the most difficult problems to solve satisfactorily with which the joint committees found themselves confronted. It was known or supposed, says a Washington correspondent, that Justices Clifford and Field had supported Tilden and Hendricks at the last election. It was also known and believed that the other Justices, with the exception of Davis, had supported Hayes and Wheeler. The position of Justice Davis, so far as political bias was concerned, was the subject of much discussion and doubt. The Republicans generally regarded him as a Democrat, and the Democrats considered him an independent Republican with Democratic proclivities. If the five senior Justices were taken the commission would consist of Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field. It was claimed that, while this should be regarded as eminently fair, it did not suit the Republicans, who believe that what chances of bias there were were against them. Finally the geographical idea was suggested; and further, that it would hardly be fair to take Justices in the States in which the candidates resided. The Chief Justice and Justices Swayne reside in Ohio, and Justice Hunt in New York. It was then proposed that Justices Clifford and Swayne be taken, and that these should choose two others, and that the four thus chosen should select the fifth. This did not suit all around, and the proposition ended that Justice Clifford, who is the senior Justice, and who resides in Maine,

should be taken as one, Justice Strong, who resides in Philadelphia, and Justice Miller, who lives in Iowa, and Justice Field, of California, as the three others, and these four should name the fifth member of the tribunal. This proposition was at last accepted, and it is regarded probable that the fifth member to be chosen will be Justice Swayne or Davis.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. ANDERSON and ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, arrived in Washington the other day, and were immediately arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. An officer of the House left the same day for New Orleans to bring Kenner and Cassanave, the remaining members of the board, to the bar of the House.

CHARLES FISHER, who was recently convicted of purloining papers from the office of the District Attorney, in the District of Columbia, and subsequently pardoned and conveyed by his friends to the lunatic asylum, has made his escape from that institution.

THE breaking up of the ice in the Potomac, last week, did considerable damage. Several schooners and tugs were sunk and the wharves at Washington sustained serious injury.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the President has expressed his intention of signing the bill providing for counting the electoral vote, in case it passes both houses of Congress.

THE Washington Chronicle has suspended publication. The State Department has received notice that the German Government has determined to abolish what are called the honorary Consulates in the United States, and to establish and maintain no consulates henceforth except those to which a fixed salary is attached. Beverly Nash (colored) a Hayes elector in South Carolina at the recent election, testified before the Senate South Carolina Investigating Committee, the other day, that he was offered \$40,000 by one Childs, a banker of Columbia, to cast his vote for Tilden in the electoral college. Childs denies the story, and says Nash manufactured it out of whole cloth.

GENERAL.

THE revival labors of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have been brought to a close in Chicago, and the evangelists go thence to Boston, where a tabernacle has been provided for them. Records of the work performed in Chicago show that 1,338 converts professed religion directly under the ministrations of the evangelists, while the total accessions to the various churches in the city since the revival began number no less than 2,385.

THE United States navy mourns the loss of its oldest officer, Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, who died a few days ago at Washington. Admiral Smith entered the navy sixty-seven years ago, and made his last cruise at sea in 1845.

THE President has given his reasons for not upholding the Packard Government and dispersing the Nicholls Government in Louisiana. He referred to his experience in the prompt recognition of the Kellogg Government three years ago, and to the fact that he was not sustained by the Republican Senate or the Republican party at large, and said that this experience had suggested to him the propriety of proceeding with greater deliberation and caution in the present instance.

RECENT commercial failures: Michigan Salt and Lumber Company, Saginaw, Mich.; Keystone Barial Case Company, Sterling, Ill.; liabilities, \$300,000; L. J. Bigger, packer, Kansas City, Mo., \$500,000; J. B. Cays & Co., Montreal, boots and shoes, \$80,000; Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren, Me., woolsens, \$150,000. A serious war has broken out in Pennsylvania between the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union Telegraph Companies, and the employees of the latter corporation have been amusing themselves by cutting down the poles and destroying the wires of the Atlantic and Pacific.

FOREIGN.

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."

LATE advices from Mexico are to the effect that the army of Iglesias has been defeated and captured by Diaz' forces. Iglesias has asked to be allowed to retire to private life.

SUCH relics of the American Arctic expedition as the late English Arctic expedition, under Capt. Nares, was able to find and transport, were collected together and taken to England. These curiosities have now been forwarded by the British Government to the Government of the United States. Howes, the defuncting City Treasurer of Covington, Ky., has been arrested in London, Canada. A Berlin dispatch says negotiations have been reopened with France, and there is a probability that Germany will participate in the Paris Exhibition in 1878. A telegram from Calcutta, India, says the cost of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay is £5,500,000.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Ottoman Empire, at Constantinople, on the 18th of January, the proposals of the conference were unanimously rejected amid shouts of "Death before dishonor!" There is no opening for counter proposals, or for a renewal of the negotiations in any form; the conference has announced its ultimatum, and the Porte will have none of it. Turkey has decided to defy all Europe, and it remains to be seen what all Europe, more particularly Russia, proposes to do about it.

THE feeling in London seems to be that Turkey must paddle her own canoe henceforth, without relying upon England. The Times thinks the peace may be maintained, notwithstanding the failure of the conference. Cuban advices state that two important engagements have recently been fought on the island, the patriots coming off victorious in both affairs. The rinderpest has again broken out in Europe.

A BERLIN dispatch says Russia is beginning to represent to the powers that, the demands of the conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia.

AFTER the formal dissolution of the conference at Constantinople, the Russian representative, Gen. Ignatieff, publicly declared that if Turkey should disregard the armistice or take any action hostile to Montenegro and Serbia, or if the Christian inhabitants of Turkey should be subjected to any hardships, Europe would treat such proceedings as provocations, and would consider what course ought to be adopted. Travel on the railway between Shanghai and Wouung, China, is stopped by native mobs, the rails obstructed and the workmen assaulted. The Chinese dislike to all material improvements is the cause of the disturbance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Debate in the House on the Resolution Ordering the Arrest of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the Committee on Elections in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee.

The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-named gentlemen.

Mr. Frye, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said when that report was agreed to in the committee there was no Republican member of the committee present. For his part he regarded the doctrine enunciated in it as a monstrous one. Under it there was no sovereignty anywhere in the country that was not subject to be called before a committee of the House and compelled to produce its original records. He held, on the contrary, that Congress had no more to do with the Returning Board of Louisiana than he as an individual had. It seemed that nothing was sacred from the Democratic investigating committees. Even to-day the committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from the National Republican Committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money, collections, etc. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting in of everything, letters, telegrams, etc., for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them that would indicate fraud in Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed the Republicans had carried these three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for R. B. Hayes unless the Democrats of those States and of the United States should steal by fraud the votes of those States. He hoped that the galleries would not help the Democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell—I do not think the gentleman has the right to charge the Democratic party with stealing when his Republican committee is robbing the poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign.

Mr. Frye—I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question that he wanted to interject a little demagogical stump speech that would meet the applause of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell—Do you deny that it is so? You were on the Republican National Committee and you know that the poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the campaign.

Mr. Frye—There is a committee of members of the House—intelligent members of the House—which is investigating that very subject. The committee will find out and answer the gentleman shortly.

Mr. Luttrell attempted to make another remark, but was informed by the Speaker that the gentleman from Maine was entitled to the floor.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Luttrell, "he bulldozed them."

Mr. Frye declared that the Republican Committee had never assessed, demanded, or asked contributions from such people as Mr. Luttrell had described. On the contrary, it had sent out a very polite request to the gentlemen who were commissioned by the President and confirmed by the Senate to help to run the campaign.

Mr. Luttrell—Was it not understood that every one who declined to pay an assessment should be discharged?

Mr. Frye—It was not so understood and there never was a man asked twice for a contribution.

Mr. Luttrell—Because if he refused he was discharged.

Mr. Frye—And there never was a suggestion that anybody should be punished for refusing to make a contribution, and there never was any contribution whatever to the Republican National Committee from the department clerks.

Mr. Cox, of New York, said that he would not follow the argument of the gentleman from Maine, which had been sufficiently answered by the badinage of the gentleman from California and by the ironical cheers of the galleries. The point before the House was simply whether the authority of the House should be disregarded by the Returning Board of Louisiana.

Mr. Kasson argued against the resolution because it would establish a precedent that a committee of the House could summon the Governor of a State to bring before it the papers of his office, and could bring that high official before the bar of the House, degrading him by asking him to stand at the bar and answer for contempt.

Mr. Hooker said that he would not follow the example of the gentleman from Maine (Frye) in seeking to avoid and evade the plain, simple proposition submitted by the report of the Judiciary Committee by stating with the emphasis which that gentleman did that he believed that for a series of years a great body of citizens of Louisiana had determined to deny the right of suffrage to a certain class which was entitled to it. What was there that surrounded the Returning Board of Louisiana with a sanctity which prevented it from giving to the committee of the House information as to whether there had been an honest vote in that State? Should it be said that the Returning Board had power to cast out votes from this or that parish and that there was no power which could investigate whether it had legally done so?

Mr. Garfield argued that the provisions of the constitution in regard to the Presidential election were imperative, and left no time or authority for a contest, and he challenged the naming of any statesman who had ever claimed that Congress had the power (within the five limitations mentioned by him) to go inside of a State to look at the vote. If the votes of one State were examined, the votes of all States might be, and thus an election of President might be at any time rendered impossible. He appealed to the Democratic side of the House to pause before it committed this act of assault and destruction on whatever there was of sovereignty in the thirty-eight States of the Union.

Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, asked Mr. Garfield why it was that partisan committees had been sent to three Southern States by President Grant.

Mr. Garfield—if the galleries will stop their chatter I will answer. The gentlemen who went to Louisiana at the request of the President went there only as invited witnesses, and on our arrival we were asked by a Democratic committee to join them in helping to secure a count of all the votes actually cast. We answered that we were not there to secure anything, but least of all were we there to direct any body in Louisiana to violate the laws of that State. That was their business, not ours.

wanted the question determined on principles higher than party principles. He held that the States had not the sole power to appoint electors. They had power to appoint them under certain restrictions, and it necessarily followed that it devolved on Congress to ascertain whether that power had been executed in accordance with law. The constitution placed certain limits on the States, not on Congress, as the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) maintained.

Mr. Lawrence proceeded to argue against the resolution, and in the course of the discussion he was met with suggestions about the interference with the State authorities in the Oregon case. In response to these suggestions Mr. Garfield expressed his hope that if there was no right to inquire into that fraud without violating the constitution of Oregon, Mr. Tilden would be counted in.

The previous question was then seconded, and the resolution went over.

Regular Proceedings.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—Senate.—Mr. Patterson presented a petition of D. H. Chamberlain and others, of South Carolina, setting forth that many of the statements of Wade Hampton and others, recently presented in the Senate, are untrue. Read and ordered printed. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill, known as Bland's Silver bill, without recommendation, and asked that it be placed upon the calendar. He also gave notice that he would, when it was taken up, offer a substitute from himself personally, and not originating in the committee. The substitute was ordered printed. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for information in regard to the revolt in the Turkish provinces. Mr. Patterson submitted a resolution recognizing D. H. Chamberlain as the lawful Governor of South Carolina. Referred. Mr. Withers called up a message of the President in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on election day, and yielded the floor to his colleague, Mr. Johnston, who spoke at length on the subject. Mr. Withers also addressed the Senate upon the subject, and at the conclusion of his remarks submitted the following, which was agreed to: "Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to examine whether the construction of the laws touching the elective franchise, promulgated by the Attorney General in general orders No. 96, of date Sept. 7, 1876, be correct, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

House.—The Senate joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to attend the international convention to inquire into the relative value of gold and silver was laid on the table. Yeas, 125; nays, 104. Mr. Lynde, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report relative to the refusal of Wells, Anderson, Cassanave, and Kenner, members of the Louisiana Returning Board, to produce before the committee on election in Louisiana certain papers demanded by said committee. The report concludes with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody and bring before the bar of the House the above-named gentlemen. A long and lively political discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Frye, Luttrell, Cox, Kasson, Garfield, Wood, Lawrence, and others, at the conclusion of which the previous question was seconded and the resolution went over. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from E. W. Barnes, the recant witness, declaring that the answer which he made when last before the bar of the House was made in good faith, and that he was entirely willing to produce the messages demanded if it were in his power, and that he would make every effort to obtain said messages, and asking that he be permitted to make the attempt, promising that if he was unable to do so he would again place himself in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The communication was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Hutton, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution permitting Wm. Orton, now in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to proceed under his charge to New York for the purpose of consulting his physician, and providing that he should return to Washington on Friday. Adopted.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.—Senate.—Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, stated that the money appropriated to carry on the investigations now being made by that committee had been expended. A bill appropriating \$25,000 additional to defray the expenses of the committee had passed the Senate but was delayed in the House of Representatives. Mr. Morton replied to the remarks of Messrs. Johnston and Withers, of Virginia, made yesterday, in regard to the occupation of Petersburg by the military on the day of the election for President. He defended the action of the President, and argued that under the law the President had the right to send troops to any polls in any State for the purpose of keeping the peace. The debate was further continued by Messrs. Johnston, Sherman and Withers, after which the subject was laid aside.

House.—The House passed a resolution permitting Barnes, the contumacious witness, to return to New Orleans, in charge of a Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, to see whether he can procure the telegraphic dispatches called for by Mr. Morrison's committee. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Stone, of Missouri, to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma; by Mr. Elder, extending the time of the payment for public lands in cases where the crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers; also, establishing a land district in the Black Hills. Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill. Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and duties of the House to report what number of electoral votes is necessary under the constitution to elect a President. Referred. A discussion took place upon the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee in relation to the refusal of members of the Louisiana Returning Board to produce certain papers before the Louisiana special committee. At the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken and the resolution for the arrest of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board and their production before the bar of the House to answer for contempt was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 188; nays, 81.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.—Senate.—Mr. Edmunds, from the special committee appointed to devise means for counting the electoral vote, submitted a report in writing, accompanied by a bill. The report, he was happy to say, was signed by all the members of both committees, with one exception. The committee was of the opinion that the measures they recommended was not what could be called a compromise, but it was a measure of justice and aid of constitutional Government. No one would have the right to say that anybody's views had been surrendered in any respect. Mr. Jones, of Florida, presented the petition of the four Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, claiming to have been legally elected, and asking that the electoral vote cast by them for President and Vice President be counted instead of that cast by the electors on the other side.

House.—Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee on counting the electoral votes, made a concurrent report of the two committees of the House and Senate, which report having been read it was, on motion of Mr. Payne, recommitted and ordered printed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.—Senate.—Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of his State declaring that the certificates of electors from the various States are constitutional evidence of votes cast for President and Vice President, and must be counted. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed. Louisiana was the theme of another long and lively debate in the Senate, which Messrs. Boggy, of Missouri, and Sherman, of Ohio, were the chief participants. The former, in the course of his remarks, bitterly assailed the present State Government of Louisiana, and was loudly cheered by the galleries, whereupon, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the gentlemen's gallery was cleared of spectators.

House.—Mr. Hunter, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution discharging William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Adopted without division. J. Madison Wells and Thomas C. Anderson were brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt of the privileges of the House. Having answered to the question propounded by the Speaker, that they would prefer to postpone their further answer until the remaining members of the Louisiana Returning Board shall arrive in Washington, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. This was a day for the female suffragists in the House. A presentation of twenty-five petitions were presented by members from as many different States in behalf of a sixteenth amendment

to the constitution guaranteeing that the franchise shall not be denied in any State on account of sex.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.—Senate.—On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill reported by the special committee in regard to the count of the electoral vote was taken up. Mr. Edmunds proceeded to address the Senate at length, in advocacy of the measure. The following are some of the points made by him in favor of the bill: The purpose of the commission is to decide what is the electoral vote of a State. The election of the Congressional part of the commission by a viva voce vote renders it impossible. The commission is large enough to prevent the possibility of corrupting influences. The judges named are chosen according to geographical locality. To guard against any casting the vote makes partisanship impossible. The commission is not to decide a policy or determine a future. It is to pass on the irrevocable past. The commission is to discover what the paper, if any, which speaks the constitutional views of a State, and how many and what persons were elected electors. The plan, he claimed, holds the scale of justice in absolute equality and gives nothing to either party. The commission is to determine whether the electoral vote was cast according to law. Mr. Edmunds neither affirmed nor denied that the commission had power to go behind the returns. He only said that, if Congress had the right to do this, the commission had, as would have, and that was one of the questions submitted to it. Mr. Edmunds affirmed that the constitutionality of the bill was without a doubt. He maintained the President of the Senate has not the right to count the votes. He insisted that by no legal interpretation could it be held that the opening of the vote implied the right to count. Nor was the Vice President a Judge. If that theory is admitted, the monstrous proposition must be conceded that the Vice President can try and determine the case and finally declare himself President of the United States. He argued that the constitution had not framed that there is but one provision in it which executes itself. That related to the capture of slave property. Every other provision is only executed by Congressional regulations. The President is Commander-in-Chief, but every act is regulated by law. The functions of the Judiciary are prescribed by the constitution, yet their procedure is entirely controlled by law. The constitution, which was adapted to all times, was framed so that Congressional legislation could adapt it to the varied emergencies of different generations. He denied the fact emphatically that the precedents show that the President of the Senate has counted the votes. On the contrary, Mr. Edmunds affirmed that, as an arithmetical proposition, he had never even counted one vote. The tellers were always appointed, and that from John Langdon to Schuyler Colfax the two houses decided to the presiding officer of the Senate the course he should pursue.

House.—The House, in committee of the whole, devoted the day to debate, the speeches taking a wide political range.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.—Senate.—Mr. Morton addressed the Senate in opposition to the compromise bill in regard to counting the electoral vote. He bitterly assailed the measure, characterizing it as "the product of the Mississippi plan," declaring that "the shadow of intimidation had been seen in the Senate chamber." He believed Gov. Hayes had been elected under the forms of law, and that should be counted in there would no revolution. He urged in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral votes. The President of the Senate did count the vote for seventy-two years; tellers were mere facilities for making calculations and keeping accounts. They counted what the President handed them down to count, and handing them down the certificates to count was the declaration of the vote. It continued from 1789 to 1867. Whether the electors were eligible was a matter left with the States under the injunctions of the constitution. The handing down of the certificate by the President of the Senate was a declaration of the vote contained in it. Very few Republicans respect the bill. It will be taken by Republicans, if taken at all, as a dose of castor oil. Senator Edmunds burned his ships behind him when he denied the power of the President of the Senate to count the votes in the absence of legislation. He thus seemed to make it a necessity to accept this bill. Mr. Morton's chief objection to the bill was that it gave the commission power to go behind the returns, and ascertain alone what electors were duly appointed, which he held to be unconstitutional, and regarded, besides, as a change of the existing status in favor of the Democrats. Mr. Frelinghuysen followed Mr. Morton in a written speech in favor of the bill. He argued in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, and denied that it gave the commission power to go back on the papers submitted to see how returning boards performed their duties. After Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat nobody rose to speak. Mr. Edmunds wanted to push the bill to a third reading, as no amendments were offered. Mr. Sherman pleaded for delay. Mr. Mitchell moved to adjourn, and it was voted down. Mr. Edmunds explained the necessity of a prompt decision for or against the bill. Mr. Sherman wanted the members of the committee to give their views upon it. Mr. Thurman explained that they had done so in their report, and its opponents should now make themselves heard. Mr. Cameron made a brief speech against the bill, denouncing it as a Democratic affair, gotten up by three or four Republicans to gratify their political opponents. Mr. Edmunds finally consented to let the bill go over.

House.—Mr. Frye introduced a bill for the trial of contested elections for the offices of President and Vice President. It provides that an election may be contested by any eligible person who has received the vote for President, and that the court for the trial of such contested election shall consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and six Judges of the Circuit or District Courts, to be selected by the Chief Justice. Bills were also introduced by Mr. Canfield to regulate the disposition of troops in the District of Columbia, and by Mr. Sawyer to reform the civil service.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BREVEES	9 75	@ 12 25
HOGS	6 50	@ 7 00
COTTON	13 1/4	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—Superfine Western	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago	1 45	@ 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed	60	@ 63
OATS—Western Mixed	40	@ 47
RYE—Western	84	@ 85
PORK—New Mess	17 50	@ 17 75
LARD—Steam	11	@ 11 1/4

CHICAGO.

BREVEES—Choice Graded Steers	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Heifers	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Calves	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers	4 00	@ 4 25
Medium to Fair	4 00	@ 4 60
HOGS—Live	6 30	@ 6 60
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter	7 00	@ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	@ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	1 30	@ 1 30 1/2
No. 3 Spring	1 16	@ 1 17
CORN—No. 2	43 1/2	@ 43 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35 1/2	@ 35 1/2
RYE—No. 2	72	@ 72 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2	33	@ 35
BUTTER—Creamery	33	@ 35
EGGS—Fresh	26	@ 28
PORK—Mess	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD—Mess	10 1/4	@ 11

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	1 39	@ 1 40
No. 2	1 33	@ 1 34
CORN—No. 2	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 34 1/2
RYE	71	@ 74
BARLEY—No. 2	81	@ 82

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	1 54	@ 1 54 1/2
CORN—Western Mixed	40	@ 40 1/2
OATS—No. 2	34	@ 34 1/2
RYE	73	@ 75
PORK—Mess	16 50	@ 17 00
LARD	10 1/4	@ 10 3/4
HOGS	6 00	@ 6 50
CATTLE	4 00	@ 5 50

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	1 45	@ 1 50
CORN	44	@ 45
OATS	33	@ 38
RYE	82	@ 83
PORK—Mess	17 00	@ 17 75
LARD	10 1/4	@ 10 3/4

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Extra	1 53	@ 1 53 1/2
Amber	1 48	@ 1 49
CORN	45 1/2	@ 45 1/2
OATS—No. 2	35	@ 36

DETROIT.

FLOUR—Medium	6 25	@ 6 50
WHEAT—White	1 44	@ 1 48 1/2
CORN—No. 2	48	@ 48 1/2
OATS	33	@ 44 1/2
RYE	70	@ 75
PORK—Mess	17 25	@ 17 50

HOGS—York 6 00 | @ 6 55 || Philadelphia | 6 00 | @ 7 10 |
| CATTLE—But | 4 00 | @ 4 50 |
| Sheep | 4 00 | @ 4 50 |

COUNTING THE VOTES.

The Joint Electoral Committee's Report to Congress—Text of the Bill Agreed Upon.

The following is the report of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed under the several resolutions of those bodies to prepare and report such a message as may be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes and the best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the due declaration of the result. The committees say that they have considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage. The report continues as follows:

We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the different problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country and with the formation and interpretation of the constitution, that diversity of views and opinions touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of affairs chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed.

It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with a few of the principal theories upon the subject. The constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted upon a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the constitution are constitutional votes of the States, and not other, and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided. All the rest is mere clerical work of summing up numbers, which being done, the constitution itself declares the consequences. This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining for the purpose and in aid of counting what are the constitutional votes of the respective States, and whatever jurisdiction exists for such purpose the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof. The committee therefore think that the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument.

The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject of consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations. In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is a characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be whether one citizen or another shall be Chief Magistrate for a period prescribed upon the just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be a possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws, but in either case to resist the act of the Executive, the courts, or the Legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up anarchy in place of government. We think, then, that to provide clear and lawful means of performing a great and necessary function of the Government in a time of much public dispute is of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and the judiciary are represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias, and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission in order to obtain an uneven number is left to an agency the further removed from prejudice of any existing obtainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticisms than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can as-ail it unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes, and dangerous results that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon the fixed and regular course of law that insures peace and the order of society, whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes. The unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before election has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it; inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will, perhaps, look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes, but it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty in such a case to let no bias or party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal, and peaceful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and happiness. It does far more. It tends to bring republican institutions into discredit and to create doubts of the success of our form of government and of the perpetuity of the republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism, and of justice unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And in this connection we cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore—almost unanimously agree upon the plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We

accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

Geo. F. EDMUNDS,
F. T. FLEMING,
ROBERT COVINGTON,
A. C. STEWART,
T. F. BAYARD,
M. W. RANSOM,
Senate Committee.
H. B. PAYNE,
E. P. HUNTON,
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
WM. M. SPRINGER,
Geo. W. McCURDY,
Geo. F. HOAR,
Geo. WILLARD,
House Committee.

Senator Morton is the only member of the committee who did not sign the report.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.
The following is the full text of the bill agreed upon by the joint committee:
A BILL to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock, post meridian, on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with "A." and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted, as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons (if any) elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the journals of the two houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from any State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in like manner submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision, and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be excepted to except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. When the two houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

Sec. 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be the return from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice President in each State, unless they shall be duplicates of the same return, all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two houses when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows: During the session of such house on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each house shall, by viva voce vote, appoint five of its members, who, with five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section. On Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth districts, shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the Associate Justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission, and the person longest in commission of the said Justices shall be President of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe to the following oath: "I, _____, do solemnly swear, or affirm, as the case may be, that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeable to the constitution and laws, so help me God," which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate. When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either house to dissolve the same or to withdraw any of its members, but if any such Senator or member shall die, or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by viva voce vote to fill the places so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and shall become a member of said commission; and in like manner, if any of the said Justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the others of said Justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another Justice of said court a member of said commission, and in such appointments regard shall be had to impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe to the oath hereinbefore subscribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned. All the certificates and papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened in alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section 1 of this act, and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as the certificates and papers from such States, they shall be so opened, and, excepting the duplicates of the same returning, they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing and shall state clearly and concisely and without argument the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to the said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and now many and what persons were duly appointed

electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the constitution and now-existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration, which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof, and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the journal of each house, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five Members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise, in which case such concurrent order shall govern; no votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from one State shall have been finally disposed of.

Sec. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer to either House except on a motion to withdraw, and he shall have power to preserve order.

Sec. 4. That when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of the said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once, but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate.

Sec. 5. That at such joint meeting of the two houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, for the Speaker, immediately on his left; the Senators in the body of the hall, upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for other officers of the two houses, in front of the Clerk's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of the electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared, and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise, under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and while the question is being considered by said commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the constitution and laws to question, by proceedings in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President of the United States, if any such right exists.

Sec. 7. That said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Letter from Our Regular Correspondent.]

LANSING, Jan. 22, 1877.

The law-makers have now been in session for over two weeks, and, the unassuming ardor of some of the new and ambitious members having "cooled down" by an occasional snub, there is somewhat less of pretentious speech-making and more of sensible work.

Some sparring has occasionally been incited by the introduction of a resolution grating upon the sense of economy and reform which seems to be possessed in a large degree by certain members.

The election of United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ferry was accomplished without any special excitement, all the Republican members in attendance voting for Mr. Ferry, and the Democrats for their nominee, Hon. C. S. May. This has been the only question since the organization was perfected upon which there has been a strict party vote; though upon the introduction of a resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the State Trespass Agent, the lines were more closely drawn than on the consideration of any other public measure.

Thursday there was ordered (in response to a petition of the Supervisors of Ionia county) an investigation in relation to the purchase of clothing and other supplies for the Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo. As will be generally conceded, this institution has been ably and carefully managed in most respects, and there is good reason to hope the investigation may result in complete exoneration of the Board of Control, so far as regards the purchase of supplies, although we all know how much more difficult is the management of and the expenditures than of mere individual purchases. I have seldom seen a more apt illustration of this than in the purchase of clothing for the State Prison. The contract for a plain coarse cassimere was let to the lowest bidder, at \$1.00 per yard, and I venture to say, an equally good article could have been procured by private contract at from 60 to 75 cents per yard at the highest. In many cases purchases by the State authorities are made at a disadvantage for lack of competition or bids, and the authorities having the purchases in charge being confined to the one system are obliged to take up with the best bids offered them.

A bill creating the office of Commissioner of Mines and Mining has passed the Senate. It asks for an annual appropriation of \$1,500 for the salary of such official and to defray incidental expenses in connection with the office.

The joint committee on State University have already entered upon their labors, and will proceed to investigate that institution, with a view to make its crooked ways straight, and shed light upon the dark spots which have clouded the history of the laboratory department. They will sit during the sessions of the Legislature, and are empowered to call for persons and papers, also to employ a clerk and a stenographic reporter.

Numerous are the municipal corporations which seek to be amended or made over. It is said that Kalamazoo, which has acquired a wide reputation as the "Big Village"—being the largest village in the United States—is ambitious for city honors, and will make application for articles of incorporation in accordance with that ambition.

Some of the old "staggers" have commenced their annual program of speech-making, and, as each half hour's speech costs the State about \$100, it is reasonable to presume that a good deal of this light wind work is a very dear kind of "gas." If the staple article furnished to the citizens of Lansing is manufactured and charged for on the same plan, we don't wonder that they complain of the quality and price of their lighting material.

The Richings-Bernard Opera Company presented the "Bohemian Girl" at the Lansing Opera House, Tuesday evening, to a moderate audience. The leading parts were well executed, but the support was rather inferior. A member from the "rural" districts was present and says "if that's what they call opera he prefers to go to the Methodist class meetings for his singing, as the tunes are more familiar, and he can appreciate the subjects far better."

The House of Representatives has been

styled the "Board of Supervisors" by the npper thirty-two (Senate), who look upon the "boys" below about the same that Senators in our college classes do upon the Freshmen. A large portion of the farmer-members of the House have acted in the capacity of Supervisors in their various counties; one of them having, as he informs me, served for twelve successive years in that capacity. These men may not be quite so pretentious, but, from what I see and hear of them, they are quite as efficient lawmakers as any of the honorable gentlemen who pride themselves upon the extent of their judicial lore.

A bill has been introduced in the House and reported favorably by the committee, lowering the standard of inspection on kerosene oils. If the bill passes the State papers can again set aside a department devoted to kerosene explosions. Prof. Kedzie claims that the high-test oil is not only safer, but cheaper, and that, unless adulterated, will give fully as brilliant a light as the more explosive article. He is very much opposed to the reduction of the test.

A few days since, Mr. Moore, of St. Clair, introduced a bill to prohibit marriage between persons as nearly related as first cousins. This wouldn't look at all suspicious were it not for the fact that Mr. Moore, who is a young man, states that he knows a particular case where a lady wishes to marry her cousin, and he (Moore) doesn't want her to. Isn't that a new way of "outing out" another fellow, Mr. Moore?

During his last term of office Gov. Bagley pardoned forty-two convicts from the State prison and sixteen from the House of Correction. The reasons for these pardons was made the subject of a special message to the Legislature one day this week. The message was not read, but merely spread upon the journal for future reference.

The House proceeds slowly in its work, only one bill having yet been passed—but this is better than a hasty legislation—a thing which we have reason to hope the present Legislature will not perpetrate to any great extent.

Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—SENATE.—Nothing of importance was done. Some minor bills were passed and others introduced. The Democratic Senators had a caucus and nominated Hon. William Adair, of Detroit, for President pro tem.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were introduced, but no business of a general character was transacted. A resolution was passed in the morning appointing a committee of five to look into the case of D. J. Evans, trespass agent. After dinner the resolution was reconsidered and laid on the table.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The election for United States Senator came off in the afternoon. The vote stood: In the Senate, Thomas W. Ferry, 23; Charles S. May, 9. In the House, Ferry, 71; May, 23.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.—SENATE.—The Senate passed the concurrent resolution of the House authorizing and directing the Committee on University of both Senate and House to proceed to a thorough and exhaustive investigation of an admitted delinquency of the funds of the State University, and of all matters connected therewith. Senate bill No. 8, entitled a bill to amend section 1 of act No. 82 of the session laws of 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of mutual fire insurance companies, and defining their powers and duties," and to repeal chapter 97 of the compiled laws of 1871, and also act No. 94 of the laws of 1871, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Shoemaker, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Insurance. Senate bill No. 9, being a bill to facilitate the organization of co-operative and mutual benefit associations within this State, was read a third time and passed, and ordered to take immediate effect. Senate bill No. 6, entitled "A bill to facilitate the collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, and other negotiable instruments," was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.—Nothing important except the resolution to investigate D. J. Evans, which was taken up, and, after a debate, was postponed.

JOINT SESSION.—At noon the two houses met in joint convention for the election of United States Senator, the Republicans voting solid for Mr. Ferry, the Democrats solid for Judge May.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.—SENATE.—The Senate passed three bills during the day—for the publication in pamphlet form of the poor laws, regulating conveyance and canceling of mortgages, and defining the powers of officers selling real estate under decree of the court of equity.

HOUSE.—During the morning this body got into a discussion, while in committee of the whole, about married women and children. In the afternoon session the resolution to investigate the Trespass Agent was discussed and passed. The speaker also laid before the House a letter from said agent, courting and demanding a committee of investigation.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.—SENATE.—The Senate held a brief session, and transacted little business. A bill was introduced allowing Kalamazoo College to own stock to the amount of \$1,000,000, instead of \$160,000. A number of resolutions were under consideration, but not finally disposed of. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Martin, Dowling, Harrington, Stephenson, and J. C. Sawyer were appointed a committee to investigate the alleged charges against Trespass Agent Judge D. G. Evans. The House passed a bill to amend section 28 of chapter 172 of the compiled laws of 1871, being compiler's section 4,333, relative to guardians and wards, as follows: Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact that the marriage of any female who is under guardianship as a minor shall terminate such guardianship as to the guardian's custody of the person of his ward, but such guardian shall continue the management of all the estate of his ward until she shall arrive at the age of 21 years, unless he shall be sooner discharged by the Judge of Probate; and the guardian of any minor, spendthrift, insane, or any other person may be discharged by the Judge of Probate when it shall appear to him, on application of the ward or otherwise, that such guardianship is no longer necessary. To take immediate effect.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—The Speaker pro tem. was again in the chair. Some twenty-four members were absent with leave. The session was exceedingly brief. Mr. Baker (Democrat), of Detroit, introduced a concurrent resolution asking Senators and members in Congress from Michigan to favor the bill reported by the joint committee in Congress in regard to the electoral count.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.—SENATE.—The session of the Senate was very brief. The resolution in favor of the electoral count compromise was taken up and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order by the Speaker pro tem. No quorum present. There were absent a number without leave. The Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched after the absentees, who brought before the bar of the House Messrs. Sackeydor, Sheritz, Brown, Miller and Reed, who rendered their excuse for being absent and took their seats. A motion prevailed to expunge from the journal all proceedings under the call except that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall report all absentees. A number of bills were acted upon in committee of the whole. Bills were presented to promote the early completion of a railroad from the city of Alpena southwesterly to some point intercrossing the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad; also to promote the early construction of a railroad through the Menominee over the range. Mr. Fletcher introduced a joint resolution relative to fisheries in waters within the jurisdiction in parts of different States and the British provinces, as follows: Whereas, under the existing provisions of law and treaty there is no adequate means of preventing or punishing the wrongful destruction of fish in the waters partly within the jurisdiction of the several States and the British provinces of North America, by reason of which great injury is done to an important branch of industry, commerce and food supply of the United States; therefore, be it Enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all proper efforts, to the end of preserving and protecting such fisheries, and the interests of citizens of the United States in the same.

GOVERNORS' MESSAGES.

Finances of the States—Executive Recommendations, Etc.

The aspect of State Government, judging from the tenor of Governors' messages—some two dozen of which are before us—is exceedingly bright. The Western States have almost universally paid up their State debts, or made them permanent and called them school funds.

Indiana.—Indiana has no debt worth speaking of, and gets along with a revenue for State purposes of about \$1,250,000. The commonwealth needs a new State House.

Michigan.—The State Government of Michigan is run for about \$2,000,000 a year. The taxable property is returned at \$680,000,000. Gov. Bagley is anxious that the \$5,000,000 expended for schools shall be made more practically effective in behalf of productive industry. The State has a new and beautiful capitol building in course of erection.

Minnesota.—Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, reports that 1,350,000 forest trees were planted in that State on the last "arbor day," and from seven to ten million trees during the year, and expresses regret that a change of management in the St. Paul and Pacific railroad has suspended the tree-planting on that road. He warns the agricultural interest of the State to diversify their industry, and not place so much dependence on wheat. He also appeals to the Legislature to pay the dishonored railroad bonds of the State.

Arkansas.—Gov. Garland reports the debt of Arkansas at \$17,630,962. He recommends the inauguration of an immigration bureau, the aiding of the public schools and the adoption of a system of railroad taxation.

West Virginia.—Gov. Jacobs makes some excellent suggestions for further economy in conducting the affairs of the State. The receipts from all sources, including balances on hand, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1876, were \$890,454.18, against \$829,791.58 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1875, an increase of \$60,662.60. Disbursements for the former period were \$882,891.48, against \$878,151.97 for the latter, an increase of \$108,719.51. Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1874, \$282,865.12; same date 1876, \$207,562.65.

Rhode Island.—The finances of "Little Rhody," according to the message of Gov. Lippett, are in a healthy condition. The estimated receipts during the fiscal year are \$555,000; payments, \$350,000; estimated balance on April 1, \$301,877; amount actually in the treasury Jan. 7, 1877, \$236,442.83. The bonded debt of the State amounts to \$2,182,754.10.

Wisconsin.—Gov. Lindington's message shows the entire treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending September, 1876, \$1,976,074; disbursements during the same period, \$1,660,207; balance, \$315,866 against last year's balance of \$278,000. Of the trust funds there is in the school fund, \$2,620,798; university fund, \$222,735; normal school, \$968,917; agricultural, \$238,479; total State debt, \$2,252,057.

Mississippi.—Gov. Powers, in his message, congratulates the Legislature and people upon the flattering financial condition of the State. The total indebtedness of the State, proper, is \$1,100,605.22.

Kansas.—Gov. Anthony refers to the rapid rapid growth and development of the State. Nearly 15,000,000 bushels of wheat and over 20,000,000 bushels of corn were produced last year. There are 3,900 school-houses in the State, built at a cost of \$2,500,000, and a permanent school fund of \$230,060.

Tennessee.—Gov. Porter recommends a compromise of the State debt, and the appointment of a committee to meet the creditors of the State in New York city, with a view to arranging a basis of compromise. The way is thus clearly open to an honorable adjustment, when overtures of this kind come from the creditors themselves, without the State being subjected to the imputation of looking to a final repudiation of her obligations.

Massachusetts.—Gov. Rice says the net reduction of the State debt during the year has been \$330,000, and that unless the debt is increased by special legislative grants, a State tax of \$1,400,000 will be sufficient to meet all expenses. He advises that extraordinary expenses be delayed on account of the large falling off in real and personal property.

Maine.—Gov. Connor, of Maine, says in his message that the State debt amounts to \$5,129,107, after deducting the sinking fund of \$791,393.81; the substitution of imprisonment for life for the death penalty has not been followed by any increase of crime; the deposits in the sixty savings banks of the State amounted on the 6th of November last to \$27,818,764.70; four savings banks have become insolvent in the last year and three have suspended.

Pennsylvania.—Gov. Hartranft recommends a law for regulating savings banks, and preventing them from becoming banks of discount. The public debt of the State is now \$13,924,039.77. The Governor speaks approvingly of the schools and of industrial art. He advises the better organization of a State system for the suppression of lawlessness, and an examination of the laws relating to the safety of theaters and public buildings.

Ohio.—From Gov. Hayes' summary of the financial condition of Ohio it appears that while the indebtedness of the State has been reduced by nearly \$1,500,000 during the past year, the indebtedness of the cities and incorporated villages has been increased by more than \$10,000,000. Gov. Hayes thinks that the adoption of what may be called the cash system in local affairs will be followed by reduced debts and wholesome reforms. The two most important recommendations contained in the message relate to the elective franchise. It is suggested that amendments to the election laws of the State be adopted providing for the registration of all voters, and that the constitution be so amended that in Presidential years the State and national elections will be held upon the same day.

Illinois.—From Gov. Beveridge's message we gather the following details of the condition of the State debt of Illinois: Bonded debt, Dec. 1, 1874, \$1,790,792; paid up to December, 1876, \$250,371; unpaid, \$1,480,601. Of this debt, \$35,000 is payable after 1876, \$1,163,164 after 1877, and the remainder after 1879; \$22,000 are due on bonds due but not presented. There has been no tax levied for several years to pay either interest or principal, the money for that purpose being obtained from the Illinois Central railroad fund. The State is thus practically free of debt, as it has been for some years. The Governor estimates that the revenue for State purposes for 1877 and 1878 will be \$1,500,000 each year. This does not include the \$1,000,000 annually levied for school purposes.

New York.—In his farewell message, Gov. Tilden, referring to the aims of his administration, said: "The standard of official conduct has been elevated, and with it the ideas, motives, and influences which surround official life as with an atmosphere. The public suspicion of Legislative venality is disappearing, and the lobbies are disbanded. The chief executive and administrative trusts of the State have been committed to gentlemen who are eminent not only for personal probity, but for capacity and high ideals of official duty. A genuine reform in civil service has thus been realized."

BLACK LAKE HARBOR.

(Continued.)

HISTORY OF THE WORK.

Lieut. Mackenzie, in his report, November, 1866, says:

"Black Lake is situated on the east shore of Lake Michigan, about 23 miles south of Grand Haven. The direction of the lake is nearly east and west; it is between 5½ and six miles in length, and varies in width from 800 feet to 1½ mile, with a deep channel from its mouth to the settlement of Holland at its head."

By comparing maps prepared in 1849, in 1856, Lieutenant Mackenzie found several important changes, viz:

"The old channel which left Black Lake at its northwestern corner, and thence run in a northwesterly direction to Lake Michigan, through high sand-hills, has been entirely closed, and there remains no trace of the point at which it formerly left the lake. Sand-hills of considerable height cross its course, and it is only by means of pools of water which still remain that it can be traced. This change was effected by the harbor commissioners of Holland, who cut a drain at the north line proposed by Colonel Graham, and caused the lake to wash out a channel. This it accomplished in a short time, and a sufficient depth of water for large vessels was obtained, but all the sand was deposited outside and a bar formed, which still remains. As the current diminished in velocity the channel commenced to fill, and the depth of water was reduced to 5½ feet."

This, then, might be taken as the original depth of water at the entrance prior to the undertaking of work of improvements. At that time brush-piers confined the banks of the channel, and at the outer extremities cribs (of numerous shapes and sizes) were sunk, the foundation for cribs consisting of brush "sink-pieces." The plan proposed for the improvement of the harbor was to let these piers remain, but at the same time to make them permanent by a protection of sheath-piles, to extend from the Lake Michigan extremity, the north pier about 250 feet, and the south pier 275 feet, which would bring the piers ends in 12 feet of water; and then from entrance to Black Lake the channel to be close-piled for 1,125 feet on north side and 425 feet on the south side, and channel-way dredged (175 feet wide) to a depth of 13 feet.

In connection with this plan it was stated:

"The current strikes the shore of Black Lake south of the cut, and follows the bank till it reaches the outlet, carrying the sand with it and making a deposit in the channel. After passing the end of the brush-piers the current strikes the sand-bank opposite and has made a deep cut; all the sand thus let loose is deposited in the channel. When the connection between Black Lake and Lake Michigan is made perfect, this will be one of the best harbors on the lake, and will afford an anchorage for any number of vessels, and for vessels of any size."

The plan as above mentioned was adopted, and the estimate rendered was \$106,238.04. Work commenced August 6, 1867.

From a sketch of a survey made November, 1868, the benefit of this improvement (extension of piers, with dredging) is shown, viz:

A water-way in channel between piers from lake to lake of not less than 7 feet; and this water-way held good for a distance 100 feet out from entrance, at a place where a bar of 300 feet in width extended across the harbor's mouth with from 9.3 to 12 feet water upon it.

From survey of August, 23, 1869, it is found that at that time the pier ends rested in a little over 10 feet of water, with full 8 feet of water across the entrance between piers; the channel between the piers from entrance to Black Lake averaging 9½ feet in depth throughout. From entrance out into Lake Michigan 200 feet, the 10 foot curve was found, and about 300 feet farther beyond the 15 foot curve, with an increasing depth still farther out into the lake.

The next survey, June 23, 1870, with no further extensions, but with repairs, &c., in progress, shows that the depth across entrance was not less than 10 feet, with a channel-way between piers of at least 8 feet of water. From entrance out 475 feet the 15 foot curve was reached, with a water-way of not less than 12 feet. No outer bar appeared, for the water of the lake gradually deepened outward from the 15 foot line. (Referring to report of 1874, it will be seen that this excellent condition of this harbor was owing to the "formation of a barrier of grounded ice across the mouth of the harbor in the month of January, 1870, which barrier suddenly giving way, allowed the heavy accumulation of water in Black Lake to pass into Lake Michigan in one night, scouring the sand from the channel so as to leave the depth of water as above stated.)

In May (20th), 1871, soundings were taken, from which it is learned that a channel of 8 feet of water was found between the piers, with a depth at entrance of 12 feet.

Then, in August, 1871, a detailed survey was made. From the sketch it is shown:

1st. That a bar extending from end of north pier and in a direction southwest, blocking up the direct entrance to the harbor, had formed, with from 8½ to 9½ feet of water upon it. The entrance to the harbor, was from the south, and in a little over 10 feet of water, with an ample channel-way between piers of not less than 8 feet. Beyond the bar, 320 feet, the 15-foot-water line was met, with 11 feet of water between.

2nd. The shore-lines appear to have remained stationary all along.

By referring to soundings taken May 15 and 16, 1872, I find that the 15 foot curve was out 400 feet from ends of piers, and from this curve inward gradual approaches appear until the entrance is reached, which has a depth of water less than 7 feet, with a six-foot channel (very intricate) throughout from lake to lake. It is evident that at that time a vessel drawing more than 5½ feet would have great difficulty in navigating the channel, since it would seem that 5½ feet was the real available water-way.

In the spring of 1873, it was found that but 6½ feet water could be carried in channel. No dredge being available, the steam-tug *Tempest* was engaged to remove the sand with her wheel. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-six cubic yards was removed in this manner, leaving the channel with very level bottom for the whole space between piers, and allowing vessels to enter in 10½ feet of water.

In October, 1873, some few cords of shingle cuttings were procured and placed very carefully among the slabs heretofore used in the revetment to keep the sand from working through and under the coarser filling, as it was thought that much of the accumulation of sand in the channel would be stopped if the filling of these revetments could be made sufficiently close to prevent the sand drifting through; and it is found, in a measure, that these cuttings have served the purpose intended.

From a survey made in June, 1874, it appears that this harbor was in a condition better than ever before (excepting spring of 1870) in all regards. And this survey developed a channel of not less than 8½ feet of water between piers, with from 10 to 14 feet depth at entrance, and approaches in all directions of at least 10 feet water-way. The 15 foot curve was found 180 feet off north pier-end and about 215 feet off south pier-end, but beyond this curve, 300 feet farther out, the same water line is reached (15 feet) with available water between the two curves of not less than 11 feet. This 300 feet between the two curves might be considered as an "outer bar," since the deep water of the lake was found just beyond the last curve, and in every direction.

Under the nature of the work of improvement, its extremely slow and irregular progress, consequent upon the limited appropriations, entailing an expense of about one-fourth of each appropriation for repairs alone, the actual improvements have failed to show any benefit as they progressed. And as in the case of all these lake-harbors, it has been found by actual experience, that after revetting the banks of the stream (or river) so as to confine its channel to a certain width, a reasonable depth, and in a suitable direction to maintain a free discharge of the river's water at all times, and to keep scoured out a channel which will require the least amount of dredging, that piers or jetties should be extended out into the lake to a depth of water beyond which the waves will not disturb the bottom; or in other words, each pier-head should rest in a depth of water so great that the principal storms affecting each entrance would not cause bars to form either beyond or at the immediate entrance.

As regards Black Lake Harbor I would set forth:

1st. The current outward is very sluggish, in fact it often sets in from Lake Michigan upon Black Lake, while much sand blows over the piers into the channel. This sand must remain until removed by a dredge.

2nd. The piers run in a direction very nearly east and west, so that both northwesterly and southwesterly winds assist largely to bar up the outlet.

Therefore, to remedy the evil at this harbor it was recommended in 1873, that both piers be extended 300 feet during the next year, which would leave the mouth of the channel in 15 feet of water. The work of this extension is now under way.

Finally, if this extension of piers into 15 feet water could be done in one season, no doubt it would suffice to leave the harbor in a satisfactory state for some years to come. But as appropriations are now given, I am of the opinion that the safe method would be to recommend extension of piers to the 30 foot curve, (as now,) which probably will be the 15 foot curve when the piers reach it.

One of the elephants in the Central Park menagerie, in New York, after suffering excruciating agony for several days from an ache in one of his tusks, finally wrapped his trunk around it and pulled it out. Since then he has been very ugly.

Special Notices.

Holland Soldiers' Union.

The Third Annual meeting of the "Holland Soldiers' Union" will be held on Monday evening, February 12, 1877, at 7 o'clock, sharp, at the rooms of Engine Company, No. 1, at which time and place it is earnestly requested that all the members shall attend, in order to so amend the present organization, as to better insure and promote its object and purpose.

HOLLAND, January 20, 1877.

J. O. BAKKER, President.

G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

Without a Parallel.

We believe that the wonderful results accomplished by the use of "Shiloh's Consumption Cure" are without a parallel in the history of Medicine. Those who disbelieve this and have occasion to try it, can be convinced without expense to themselves. Its success is so wonderful and sure that we sell it on a guarantee to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup. In these cases or any Lung trouble don't fail to try it, it may save your life, while it will cost you nothing if it gives you no relief. Call at the Drug Store of J. O. Duesburg, No. 70, 8th street and Wm. Van Putten, River street, Holland, Mich., and get a trial bottle 10 cents or a regular size for 50 cts. or \$1, sold elsewhere by dealers generally.

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

AUCTION SALE

OF THE CELEBRATED CINCINNATI TOP BUGGIES MANUFACTURED BY EMERSON, FISHER & CO.

Knowing the demands of the public require a plain double buggy at low prices I will sell a sample car load at auction in Holland, Wednesday, January 31, merely to introduce the work. After a number have been sold and their merits fully known, I expect to receive orders from a responsible dealer who will require a fair profit above what you can buy one buggy for at this sale. Farmers and others who may be in need of a buggy will never have a better opportunity to buy direct from a wholesale manufactory at traders prices. Wheels springs and axles warranted for one year. Terms, notes taken with interest with approved security, discount for cash at the rate of ten per cent per annum.

A. J. CREIGH, Agent.

New Advertisements.

\$30,000

To Loan on good improved farms in sums of \$500 and upwards. Time to suit borrower, FREEMAN LATHROP, Ins. & Loan agent, 100 Monroe, St., (Nearly opposite Morton House), GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FITS EPILEPSY

OR

FALLING SICKNESS.

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infalible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, \$3.00, or 4 boxes for \$10.00, sent by mail to any part of United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express C. O. D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—I died, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for a large box, \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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 Samett and Emma Samett 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., 1874, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 482, 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 "4" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage, the sum of \$155.45 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.

First Ward Grocery House.

New Firm! New Goods! New Prices!

At the Store formerly occupied by

Slooter & Higgins, Cor. 8th & Fish St.

Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Tobacco, Etc.

At prices that will astonish the best buyers in Holland City.

No tricks or bates—Honest weights and measures to all.

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

CASH ONLY.

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

ONLY PURE GOODS.

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

The Goods are all NEW AND PURE.

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

Wm. COLEMAN & CO.,

EIGHTH STREET CORNER OF FISH STR. IN SLOOTERS' BRICK STORE,

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

WM. COLEMAN & CO.

J. W. Bosman,

Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

NEW BRICK STORE

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

The opportunity for Great Bargains is still open at the

Cheap Store of

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.

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.

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. T. 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. SPIETSMA & SON

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874. 14-1y

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 RIEDESEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

Gottings.

ALDERMAN Breyman is back from Baltimore.

SENATOR John A. Logan has withdrawn from the Illinois Senatorial contest.

It is the thing in Boston to have your little daughters take lessons on the violin.

All the schools in the village of Neosho, Wis., have closed on account of the scarlet fever.

If our town boys don't stop jumping on sleighs, our doctors will yet reap a harvest in splicing broken legs and arms.

The Cutler & Savidge Lumber Co., and Monroe, Boyce & Co., of Grand Haven, Mich., are repairing their mill for next season's work.

The regular monthly meeting of the Holland City Temperance Society will not be held at the appointed time on account of interference with the religious meetings.

Messrs. J. S. Burns and David Bertsch have been to Grand Rapids this week as representatives of Unity Lodge to the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons.

On Tuesday night last the Common Council adopted a resolution looking toward the rectification of ward lines. The present division of the population being very unequal.

We hear a good many complaints about rough roads. The roads have become worn to such an extent that fast driving is dangerous. A good thaw would soon fill up the holes and level up the roads.

The young folks from the neighborhood of Ebenezer Church came on an excursion on Tuesday last consisting of five sleighs full, and after looking around town for a while, went home by way of Graafschap.

A farmer, by the name of Strabbing, had an accident about two and one-half miles south from here, while coming to town with a load of hay, the sleigh pitching very suddenly in a hole, capsizing the load, himself falling off in the opposite direction and sustaining severe injuries.

The Common Council rather surprised us last week by having a session on Friday night just after striking off our edition, and made us (innocently) say that there had been no session during the week. That same night they appointed Peter Koning as City Marshal, and G. Van Schelven as City Attorney.

Says the Calaveras (Cal.) Citizen. "The farmers of this county as well as stock raisers are considerably exercised over the contiged drouth. The early-sowed grain is either dead or dying in many instances and in places the grass has dried up. Without rain soon we may expect considerable loss to farmers and stock-raisers."

REPORT has it that a rock weighing about twenty five hundred pounds, white as marble, fell within a short distance of the residence of Jonathan Matthey, near Queen City, Schuyler county, Mo., as the meteor passed over on the 21st ult. There is also another report that a portion of it fell near Union school-house, in the same county. This piece it is said weighs about two tons, and was warm when found.

The way boys are trying to climb on passing sleighs is a nuisance to the teamsters, and very dangerous for themselves. We saw this illustrated the other day, when a little fellow who did not protrude a great ways out of his boots attempted to get on a sleigh between the two bobs—he fell and the hindmost bob passed over him, which made him limp and yell—but as it appeared to us, miraculously, no bones were broken.

BUILDING prospects, aside from what may be contemplated in this city, seem to be quite fair in the surrounding vicinity the coming season. The Van den Belt Bros. have disposed of all their brick on hand some two months ago, and nearly all of it was sold to farmers living south and east of this place, and with few exceptions intended for farmers' dwellings. Besides this, they have several contracts to fill the coming season, and if they succeed in getting any large contract they will run a double table and employ a double set of hands.

WHEN Field Marshal von Moltke was a simple Colonel, he astonished the members of his mess by regularly taking ten Frederick dollars out of his pocket, at the beginning of dinner, and laying them beside his plate. Always after dinner he pocketed the gold, buttoned up his coat, looked sourly around, and disappeared. It was resolved to ask him the meaning of his strange behavior. "Well," he said, "I have noticed that from the time I entered this regiment the conversation at table has always turned on women, or cards, or horse racing; and I had determined to make a present of ten pieces of gold to the first man who should start a sensible subject. No one has yet earned them."

THE Odd Fellows installed their new officers on Tuesday last.

THE peach trees in Jackson county, Indiana, have been killed by the cold.

WE understand that a petition is in circulation to ask for the pardon of Andrew Morrissey.

THE conference bill passed the Senate early on Thursday morning after an all-night session and stormy debates.

THE interest manifested in the prayer meetings, of which we made mention in our issue of last week, is unabated.

OUR latest dispatches report the election of Judge David Davis to the U. S. Senate, in the place of John A. Logan, on the 25th inst.

THE New Jersey Legislature elected John R. MacPherson U. S. Senator to succeed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen the present Senator, by one vote.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 25, 1877: James R. Gregory, Louis Mosher, Mrs. Lillie Stokes. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

Now, if any body wants to borrow money, on good security, they can be accommodated by applying to F. Lathrop loan agent, at Grand Rapids, Mich.—See his advertisement

ON our first page will be found the first of a series of articles promised from the pen of our friend, Lieut. C. Gardner, U. S. A., now stationed at Camp Supply, Indian Territory.

A resolution has been adopted by the Common Council to stop ringing the bell after March 1st. Now the next thing will be, or ought to be, to purchase a clock that will ring itself.

G. J. TE Vaarwerk, our enterprising crockery merchant, is out with handbills this week announcing that he is ready to sell crockery below auction prices. Go and see his stock before buying crockery elsewhere, and convince yourself.

STAVEBOLTS are still coming in town and are received all along the river at the different docks, and also brought in by rail. The log business is still in progress, although somewhat declining. It is estimated that there has been more stuff marketed within the past six weeks than during the entire winter of last year.

IN a short time Mr. Holly, the well-known mechanical engineer, will attempt to heat the entire city of Lockport, N. Y., by steam. The city is divided into districts, and each district is to have its separate boiler. Mains from each boiler are run to the different houses, and all the occupant has to do is to turn a faucet and obtain all the heat he wants.

A FIRE broke out on Friday morning last at the back of the saloon occupied by Fred Vos, on Washington street, Grand Haven, burning that building and the one occupied by Harris Bros. as a dry goods store. The goods were nearly all saved and were insured for \$8,000. The household goods of the family living up stairs were nearly all lost. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

WE learn that the religious revival now manifesting itself in this city, has attracted the attention of Elder Clapper and that the necessary arrangements are being made for a series of meetings to be held in Kenyon's Hall under his leadership. The first meeting held by him was on Thursday evening, in Weston & Akeley's building. Mr. Clapper will be remembered as a revivalist by the successful efforts he made here during the winter of 1867.

BEN Butler and Judge Hoar met as opposing counsel in an action for damages for loss of life brought before the Massachusetts supreme court on exceptions, last week. Ben cited from Job, "Yea, all that a man hath will he give for his life," when Ebenezer remarked that that was the plea of the devil in a motion for a new trial, and he didn't think the court would be more impressed by it because of its modern adoption. Then the court laughed.

AT the last annual meeting of the teachers of the 1st Reformed Church Sunday School, held at the house of the assistant superintendent, T. Keppel, for the purpose of considering matters in connection with the government and conduct of the Sunday School the present year, the treasurer's report for the year just past was read. The children have done nobly in contributing to different good causes. The report showed that the children had during the past year given \$172.26, besides \$44.00 to defray picnic expenses. Of this \$172.26 \$10.00 were given by a class of young ladies at one time, with the request that it be used in support of schools in Japan for the education of Japanese females. One little girl gave all her savings for some time—\$10—in support of Rev. E. Heeren, our missionary in India, and another scholar \$7.00 for the same purpose. All but 20 per cent. of the regular collections of this school go toward the support of Rev. E. Heeren.

THE grave of Gen. Lee is kept constantly adorned with flowers.

OUR late townsman and trader J. J. Fifield is said to have located at Denver, Colorado.

THE fact has been established that fully 3,000 illegal votes were cast in San Francisco at the presidential election.

MANY sheep are dying in San Diego county, California, for want of feed. One farmer is said to have lost 2,000 within two weeks.

It is estimated that the snow along the line of the New York Central has furnished temporary employment to no fewer than 8,000 people

HART's statue of Henry Clay, which stands in the capitol grounds at Richmond, is to be repaired. The statue has been mutilated by having the fingers of both hands broken off.

NEARLY all the logs contracted for by the mills at Grand Haven and Spring Lake have been cut and placed upon the skids and a large proportion of them delivered upon the banks of the streams.

WM. M. EVARTS has now upon his farm at Rutland, Vt., consisting of nearly 800 acres, 200 sheep, 16 horses and colts, 70 head of cattle, including 20 cows, 15 calves, a very valuable three-year-old Durham bull, and 25 swine. He averages 200 tons of hay yearly from one batch, and last year raised 2,200 bushels of corn on another.

CUBAN dispatches state that two important engagements had been recently fought on the island. The most important took place at Farallanes, where the Spaniards were defeated by the Cubans under Gens. Modesto Diaz and Antonio Maceo. The other action was at Lapata, west of Cienfuegos, on the south coast, and here also the Spanish forces suffered another reverse.

CAPT. James B. Ends, who is about to receive an installment of \$500,000 for his work of opening the mouth of the Mississippi, is in his fifty-seventh year, and a native of Lawrenceburg, Ind. At a very early age he evinced a strong taste for machinery, and at eleven constructed without any instruction a miniature engine that worked perfectly with steam. He has struggled upward to the possession of a large private fortune, excellent health and thoroughly American taste, passing such grades as apple peddler, clerk, Mississippi wrecker, proprietor of the first glass blowing establishment in the West, and builder of twenty-seven iron-clad gun and mortar boats.

WHILE strolling around and looking up the different interests and enterprises of our city we were involuntarily brought up before the mammoth tannery of the Cappon & Bertsch Leather Company. This is a business so large and well founded that Holland may well be proud of it, and should be seen to be entirely comprehended. This, however, was not our legitimate object. We wandered on until we reached the residence of the President of this company, Mr. I. Cappon, and were kindly shown in, and of this beautiful structure, but recently finished, we want say a few words of praise. It is a large two-story frame dwelling, on a very large lot, set well back from the street, on stone foundation and cellar, near the west end of ninth street. The main entrance is on the northeast corner, facing north. Immediately on entering and passing those solid black walnut doors the thought strikes you that no expense has been spared to make it elegant and durable. The hall leads you west, on the right hand side of which is a large parlor, directly in front of you is the entrance to the family sitting room, and to the left the dining-room—all the prominent rooms are hard finish, in black walnut and ash, heavy and elaborate mouldings handsomely finished, even the hinges and door-knobs are solid bronze. The lay out of the lower floor is remarkably easy, and all the rooms have large windows and beautiful inside blinds, and some rooms have bay-windows. Going back in the hall and ascending the stairs—a beautiful piece of workmanship by itself—you are placed on a landing that shows you three hallways, from which you enter into so many different suits of rooms, all well finished, and one of them leads you to the attic stairway, alongside of which is a private stairway leading down to the kitchen. We also found a bathroom off the kitchen, which communicates with the nursery, and quite a number of other conveniences, all completely finished. It is without a doubt the finest and perhaps the largest dwelling in this part of the county, and as we reflect over the past we must say that is a proof, as well as a monument to the industrious and successful career of its owner. Long may he and his family enjoy it together. Mr. J. R. Kleyn was the architect and builder of this beautiful structure, and whereas he is a self-made man, and developed among us, it cannot be otherwise regarded than a great success—a reward for his indefatigable studies and labors to perfect himself in his profession. We hope he may have the opportunity to build a great many more fine structures.

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.

THE CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.
Washington St., - - Grand Haven, Mich.
First-Class Accommodations.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S

Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

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

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

AT
NO. 22 RIVER STREET,
Holland, - - - Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

81-1y 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.

NEW Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

J. VAN DEN BERG,
PETER BIAAM.

DR. ANNIS, DRUGGIST & CHEMIST,

No. 86, Eighth Street.

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

and Fancy Articles.

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

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

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.

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. Joell & Breyman, has now started for himself in the store of Mr. J. ALBREE, at

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. A. BERS.

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 PILLS.

"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."

"Your Pills are marvelous."

"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 is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noise in the head. 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 'Chills and Fever.'"

"I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude."

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best known in the world for the following diseases: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throat, Stone and Gravel, Tic 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 vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the same price 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.

39-1y

DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such a 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. 2-2

PUMPKIN PIES.

I've tried the best
In East and West,
I've lunched 'neath tropic sun,
I've tested all
The fruits that fall,
And like them every one;
But North or South
No human mouth,
I will the world appraise,
For tasted food
One-half so good
As our own pumpkin pies.

Upon the vine,
In rain and shine,
Through fragrant day and night,
The yellow globe
In sundered robe
Drinks up the summer light.
Oh, golden sweet,
The sun repeat
To mold thy luscious size,
That we may come
And roll thee home,
And make our pumpkin pies.

Our lovely girls,
With shining curls,
At nearly a cap,
Cut slices on plates
And peel it nice,
And stew it to a pap;
Then milk is had,
And eggs they add,
And sweeten as is wise,
While others haste
To spice to taste
These home-made pumpkin pies.

Oh, pure and fair,
The food so rare,
Made up of all that's best!
No creature's pain
Goes to its gain,
But only nature's zest;
For summer days
And autumn haze
And smiles from beauty's eyes
Are in the dish,
Mixed to our wish,
That we call pumpkin pies.

No wonder, then,
That food so rare,
From Florida to Maine,
Their quarter eat,
The same repeat,
And pass their plate again
That exiles fret
With vain regret,
And vex the air with sighs,
When forced to stay
In climates away
From their own pumpkin pies.

So to our boast
I give a toast,
Embroidered all in rhyme:
May pumpkins round
With us abound
Through future autumn-time!
And may our girls,
With shining curls
And tender beaming eyes,
All leaven by heart
The happy art
Of making pumpkin pies!

"A PERFECT TREASURE."

One day Frank came home with a look of triumph.

"I have a perfect treasure for you," he said, "in the way of a nurse. Gerald Temple is going to take his family to Europe, and, when he heard what you wanted, offered to let us have their nurse, whom they will not want."

I heard a low sigh. Virginia, Frank's only sister, had been sitting in a corner of the drawing-room. She rose now and slipped out.

"How could you, Frank?" I said, following her with sad eyes. "I have never heard your sister speak of the Temples since she has lived with us; the very mention of their name brings back the memory of Gerald's brother, and all that sad tragedy."

"I am sorry," said Frank, "but I did not know she was in the room. Poor Virginia!"

"Yes! Poor Virginia!" I said to myself. But once the loveliest little creature I ever knew. It is something of a story, but it is an "over true tale," and I will tell it in the shortest way I can:

Virginia and Frank were orphans, and old Mrs. Chichester, their grandmother, had adopted Virginia almost from infancy. The old lady had very ambitious hopes of making a splendid match for her beautiful grandchild. But Virginia thought different; and when she was 17, at the time of my wedding, she and Langley Temple were insane enough to fall desperately in love with each other. Langley was Frank's most intimate friend, and the pair met continually at our house, until Grandma Chichester found it out. After a while Langley was ordered to his ship (he was in the navy); but Frank waged war with grandma until he obtained a viperish consent that the lovers might correspond. Grandma took pains not to let Frank know how Virginia was tormented and tyrannized over until the poor child consented to go out into society again; and there she met and made conquest of the very man whom grandma had intended for her beauty—Horace Kent. Virginia refused him; but grandma said, scornfully, "That made no difference. She would come to her senses soon," and, to my utter amazement, the preparation of the *trousseau* went on, and by-and-by we were bidden to the wedding—a quite elegant affair, where Virginia walked and talked as if she was frozen. Frank said I confessed to each other, that night, that the business passed our comprehension, for we had no idea then of foul play.

Kent and Virginia were to sail for Europe within a fortnight of their marriage, and went to Washington and Baltimore to pass that time. Left alone one evening in Baltimore, with a severe headache, Virginia remembered to have seen some aromatic vinegar in her husband's dressing-case. Kent was peculiar in his careful way of locking up his longings, and she took her own bunch of keys to open the box, when, rather to her surprise, she found the key left in the box. Some listless, vague impulse, which she never afterward could account for, prompted her to lift the upper tray, although she had found the vinegar already. Underneath, to her surprise, she found paper, and was about returning the tray to its place without further examination, when her eyes were caught by the words: "My own Virginia," in a dear, well-known handwriting.

When Kent came back that night, he found his beautiful young wife sequestered upon her bed, with two letters crumpled between her cold fingers—one, the last letter Langley had actually written her; the other, the base forgery in which he

asked to be released from his engagement. Kent was not at all bad. He loved her madly, and you may be sure that his sore punishment began when, after the physician had got her out of the death-like swoon, the first words came to Virginia's lips, in that strange, passionless tone which is far worse than anger, were, "Remember! I will never forgive you—never!"

They came back to New York for a single day; but Virginia saw no one but her grandmother. The old lady upon her deathbed raved of that interview, and vainly implored her forgiveness for urging Kent on to his treachery. The newly-wedded pair sailed in the ill-fated ship which took fire off the coast of Nova Scotia, and whose name still carries terror to many a heart. Virginia was one of the handful of survivors; her unhappy husband fought for her place in the boat, and remaining behind himself, perished with the ship. The agony of terror, the long night which she spent at the mercy of the waves, proved too much strain upon her already overburdened frame, and Frank and I were summoned by telegraph to her at Halifax, where she lay for days unconscious with a brain fever. And then, to add to her misery, when recovering she was thrown into a nearly fatal relapse by seeing accidentally that the *Tecumseh* had gone down in the attack on Mobile harbor, with every soul on board. The *Tecumseh* was Langley's ship.

Virginia came to live with us about two years before the commencement of my story. She seemed to feel a sorrowful remorse about her husband, which was not grief, and yet it cast a shadow over her life. "He was treacherous and false," she said to me one day, "and he broke my heart; but what right have I to judge him? Harrie, I told him I would never forgive him, and he died thinking himself unforgiven." Of Langley she never spoke.

Well, the "perfect treasure" made her appearance. She was a rather young woman, with a pleasant, low voice, and very good manner for one of her station. I was charmed. Certainly this girl seemed determined to please me; she did her work in a faultless, neat way; she amused and played with the twins; and baby had more quiet nights than I had known him to have for weeks. So, after a month's trial, I began to sing Alice's praises and allowed her full control in her department, with a good many privileges. Virginia alone, did not seem to like her. Virginia had a curious way of looking at new faces—a searching, penetrating glance, that I always thought had a sort of mesmerism in it, all the stranger because her eyes were so gentle and soft. Alice never met the look fairly, as I remembered afterward.

It was in the spring of '65. The closing scenes of the war were crowding thick and fast upon each other. Virginia kept her room a good deal. The warm April weather seemed to enervate her, and she shrank away from the joy and enthusiasm we all exhibited. Poor child! It was hard for her to hear of the soldiers and sailors who would be coming home now, and to feel that for her sore heart peace would bring no balm.

One night Frank had taken a box at the Italian opera in New York. We lived in Brooklyn, and, as Kellogg was to sing, I begged Virginia to go with us. But she steadily declined. She would stay at home and keep house, she said. Now, two of my servants were at a firemen's ball that night, leaving only Alice and the cook at home; so I must say I felt rather more easy about the children when I found that Virginia would not go. Going from New York to Brooklyn at night, however, is a long journey, and it was close upon 1 o'clock when we drove up to our door.

In the meantime, Virginia, after our departure, had sat for some time writing letters in her own room. The twins were having a noisy romp in the nursery; and, when she looked in to say good-night, Fred fastened himself upon her neck, and begged to come and stay with Auntie; she yielded, and then Fred began building card-houses on the sofa until he got tired, when he curled himself in a corner, and in two seconds was fast asleep. Being very much interested in her book, Virginia left the little fellow sleep on, thinking that by-and-by she would take him up to her room and put him to bed there, as she frequently did. At last she fell asleep herself.

She never knew how long she slept, but had a painful, nightmare sensation, as if somebody was trying to smother her, and, after struggling with the feeling for some time, she slowly, and with a great effort, opened her eyes. Why! what has happened to the room? The gas must have gone out—it was totally dark, save a flickering gleam from the dying fire on the hearth; and what a sickening, deadly smell there was! With a lightning rapidity which is more like instinct than thought, it suddenly flashed upon her what the strange smell was—oh! reform! Then, as she caught her frightened breath, and sank back into her chair, a low sound of voices from the dining-room reached her ear. The door between the rooms was ajar, and she saw a thread of light from it; the voice she heard was a man's:

"Ye didn't give the young 'oman too much of that stuff, did ye?" it asked, rather anxiously.

"I wish I had," returned Alice's low and stealthy voice; "I hate her! she suspects me."

"Ha! ha!" gurgled the man, "she must have been mighty onivil to ye; ye usually gets on the right side of 'em. Is that 'ere pitcher silver or plate?"

"Plate; the silver is up-stairs."

Virginia shook when she heard the venom of that low voice.

"She was Mr. Langley's lady-love until her old grandma stopped it."

"And what was Mr. Langley to you, my girl?" said the man.

"Hush! you'll wake the child, and I do not want to do him any harm. Mr. Langley"—the woman's voice softened—"never said a dozen words to me in his life; but look you, Vincent, I fairly worshipped him."

"That's right; tell me all, as I'm yer husband that is to be," said the other, with a coarse laugh.

"Mrs. Kent has splendid jewels, too. I just picked the lock to look at them. You can take as many of those as you like. Come!"

As soon as the sound of their footsteps died away, Virginia snatched the deadly handkerchief off her head, and staggered to her feet, though dizzily. She was a very spirited girl, and determined that the pair should not escape. But what could she do? It was in vain to think of getting the cook to alarm their neighbors at the corner, for the next lot was vacant, and she must cross the hall and go past the stairs to find her. There would be no use in throwing up the window and screaming; the house was on Clinton avenue, quite far out, and the policeman on that beat did not come past very often.

Virginia wrung her hands, when a sleepy murmur of "Auntie!" startled her. In a second her resolve was taken, and she was on her knees by Fred, kissing him and whispering in his ear.

"Fred, my darling, Auntie is going to do something funny. You remember how pa jumped you down from the balcony on Christmas day to run after the monkey? I am going to jump you down. Don't speak a word now. Act like a man. There, now!"

Fred was just 4 years old, but a great boy for his age, and he always obeyed Virginia implicitly; so he rubbed his eyes wide open, and was carried to the window. The balcony, outside, was not far from the ground. As Virginia looked out carefully, she saw, under the gaslight at the corner, a tall figure with the gleam of brass buttons.

"Fred," she whispered rapidly, "run to that policeman, and tell him to come right here to Auntie; then go to Mr. Motley's, at the corner, and ring the bell with all your might—it is low, and you can reach it—and tell George and Harry Motley that Aunt Virginia says there is a thief in the house. Don't be afraid, Fred; be a man like papa!"

Over, gently, over the low railing; and then, with a good shake of his small person, Fred's fat little legs trotted swiftly off toward the policeman.

Directly, under the balcony, a voice said, softly:

"What is wanted, ma'am! Can you open the front door for me?"

"I cannot," she panted; "there are burglars in the house, and I should be heard. Can you get up here, somehow? Has the little boy gone to the neighbor's?"

There was no answer to her question; but the policeman easily followed her suggestion, and climbed up over the balcony.

"Wait!" whispered Virginia, laying her cold hand on the policeman's arm, as he made a motion to go forward. "They are up stairs in my room, looking for my jewels. If you will stand just behind that door, I will creep up the back stairs and reconnoiter; if the woman comes to answer the bell, seize her. There is only one man; if I want help I will call, and then you will rush up the front stairs."

"Are you not afraid?" asked the policeman with some surprise; but Virginia was gone before he had finished his remark.

When she reached the stairs, she found by the sounds that the man had evidently gone into the silver-closet, which stood on the other side of the back stairs, and that now she was between the two—for she could hear Alice walking around in the bed-room. Quick as a flash the little figure glided upstairs, slipping off her boots on the lowest step; there was no light in the hall, except that afforded by the burglar's lantern, for the gas was turned down low, and the lantern set inside the closet door. The door opened outward, and the key was in it; a spring, a sudden bang, and then the click of the key in Virginia's nervous fingers, as she turned it in the lock. A tremendous curse came from the captured thief, as she leaned breathlessly against the door. The same moment the gaslight behind her was suddenly turned on her, and Alice confronted Virginia.

"You here, madam? Well, you and I are quits, anyhow. Open that door, or I'll send a bullet through your head! You didn't think of my having a revolver, did you?"

"No," said Virginia, looking in the girl's furious eye with her peculiarly calm smile. "Help! Police!"

"You may split your pretty throat calling," said Alice, seizing her savagely by the arm. "No one will come; the cook is drugged, and you are at our mercy. Give me the key!"

"I'll trouble you for that pistol!" said a stern voice behind Virginia, as a quick, strong arm jerked the weapon away from Alice.

Alice, with a shriek, fell on the floor, for she realized all at once. But Virginia, gasping "Ah, my God!" gazed as if turned to stone, for it was Langley Temple that she saw.

"Virginia, don't be terrified," he said; "it is my very self, no ghost. Take my hand, love; see, it is flesh and blood, like your own, dear." He had her in his arms. The door-bell was ringing furiously, but he would have let the neighbors pull the wire till it broke before he would have left her in that dumb, shocked state. As he touched her she trembled violently; then the light came back to her eyes, and, with a sob of joy, Virginia flung herself on his breast of him whom she had mourned as dead.

The Motleys had time to think that Virginia was murdered before the pair

opened the door. Very much surprised were they to see, instead of the policeman they expected to find, a very tall, handsome young man, a stranger, in undress navy uniform. Fred, now that his part of the fun was over, began to roar, and Virginia took him up in her arms, while the three gentlemen, assisted by the real Simon-Pure policeman, a brawny son of Erin, opened the closet and secured the prisoner. Within the next fifteen minutes the other servants had returned—for the burglary took place before 11 o'clock—and Alice, having recovered from her swoon, was carried to the station-house.

I don't know how Langley and Virginia was occupied till my return; but when Frank thrust his latch-key into the door, Virginia flew out of the library, and tried, with a few incoherent sentences, to prepare me for seeing something. The consequence was, that, when I pushed the door open in a very bewildered frame of mind, and saw Langley smiling at me, I was terrified almost out of my senses, and came near fainting.

To the best of my recollection, the household sat up nearly all night, though finally, after I had heard the whole story, been speechless over Virginia's bravery, and hugged Fred—now asleep in the arm-chair—Frank dragged me off to bed.

I don't know that Langley and Virginia sat there till morning, but certainly the first persons I saw upon coming down to breakfast were themselves, on the identical sofa where I had left them.

Langley's story is too long a one to be told here. Suffice it to say that being on deck when the *Tecumseh* sunk, he had been able to strike out from the sinking ship, and, under cover of the smoke and roar of battle, to swim ashore. There, however, he was taken prisoner, and kept in close confinement for some months, finally making his escape. Coming direct to Frank for intelligence before presenting himself to his family, he had stopped to light a cigar under the gaslight, where Virginia had mistaken him for a policeman. He had known her instantly, and probably only her fright and agitation prevented her from recognizing his voice, which, as he mischievously told her, he did not disguise in the least.

Alice and her accomplice were identified by the police as old offenders. The woman had carried on a systematic pilfering at the Temples', and was an accomplished hypocrite. To my intense gratification the pair were sentenced for a full term in Sing Sing.

Langley and Virginia were married very soon after. Frank gave away the lovely little bride, whose fair girlish bloom had come back to her, and who, under the influence of love, seemed a different woman from the pale, sad creature who had moved so quietly about the house.

They idolize each other, and I think have quite forgiven Grandma Chichester and poor Horace Kent. Fred has always been a great pet with his aunt for his bravery on the night of the attempted burglary.

Between Fred's boasting and my sly teasing, poor Frank will never be allowed to forget his instrumentality in introducing me to such "a perfect treasure."

—Exchange.

Costly Laces and Jewelry.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, possesses a collection of old laces which cannot be equaled in Europe, and which is worth several millions. Productions of all countries, kinds and ages are there, all perfect in work, and of infinite richness. One dress of point D'Alencon is worth more than 100,000 francs. Some full sets of trimmings in old point, belonging to Her Majesty, are in themselves a fortune. That collection of lace is the pendant to that of cashmeres belonging to Queen Victoria, which is estimated at not less than 5,000,000 of francs. Her Majesty possesses India shawls to which the labor of more than twenty years had been devoted, and which, at no matter what price, could not be reproduced at present—existing workmen having lost the secret of such an art. We do not speak of certain shawls woven with the threads of gold, and in which the embroidery is ornamented with pearls and diamonds. Turning to other matters of female ornamentation, we can say that the finest emeralds in feminine jewelry are possessed by the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, just as the richest and most perfect collection of rubies extant is the property of the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, grand-daughter of Paul I, Emperor of Russia. Pearls and turquoises, which are without rival, belong to the Russian imperial family, as do sapphires to the British house of Guelf. As for diamonds—except the crown jewels of various nations—private collections can vie with those of Queens, and not disadvantageously.—*Paris Sport.*

Old Postage Stamps.

The lunatic who collects stamps will take in fresh enthusiasm over the result of a recent sale in New York: "A 5-cent (canceled) violet Bolivia stamp, dated 1867, was sold for \$8; a 10-cent brown stamp of the same nationality and date, \$10; a 50 cent blue stamp, same, \$6.50; and a 100-cent blue stamp, same, \$2.50; a 4-cent blue stamp of British Guiana, dated 1851, \$10; a set of Confederate stamps, \$5.85; an unsevered pair of 5-cent St. Louis stamps, the only pair in this condition known to the owner, used, but in splendid condition, extremely rare, was knocked down for \$20.50. Another rare stamp sold for \$11. It was described as a '5-cent provisional U. S., believed to be New Orleans.' The biggest price paid was \$52.80, for an entire set of Plimpton envelopes, ninety-six varieties."

The oldest inhabitant is almost unanimously predicting an early spring.

OPEN YOUR MOUTH AND SHUT YOUR EYES.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Like remembered words of a worn-out song
Comes a piping voice from the childish throng:
"Keep your mouth wide open, and shut your eyes,
And I'll give you something to make you wise."

Little honest Fred, with his mouth agape,
Shut his eyelids down for a tiny nap,
But doubting Frankie prefers to keep
A vigil stern through his feigned sleep.

'Tis the echo still of the serpent's speech,
That seems through the aisles of years to reach
Down from tempted Eve and the luscious sphere
To the cry of the children's voices here,

"To make one wise." Not a gaudy lure,
To entrap the rude, untutored boor,
For the eyes that look on the bending bough
Of the Tree of Knowledge open now.

On the gathered love that has gone before—
On the worthless heart of the apple's core,
And the open mouth for an atom waits
Or a protoplasm, to pass its gates.

How the children jeer. Courage, little Ted.
Never mind the laugh of the prudent Fred,
Perchance it is better still to trust,
Tho' the month be filled with a bitter dust.

It is better Ted maybe, after all,
To trust our way tho' the heavens fall,
And with open mouth, and with lidded eyes,
Still seek the gift that shall make us wise.

Pith and Point.

An atrocious jester advised a dropsical patient to get "bailed out."

"MAN proposes"—but there are still 81,000 more women than men in Massachusetts.

"WELL, Bridget, is there a fire in your room?" "Sure, mimm, yis, there's a fire—but it's out."

In a man "trifling with the press" when he goes to a cider mill and steals a bucketful of apple juice?

THE latest addition to the literature of signs is as follows: "Express, n & Truck, n & Mov'n don here."

THE heat of the approaching summer will find ample assuagement in the beautiful ice that is being at present packed away.

It will soon be time to write a page and a half in a new diary before you lose it, or your wife takes it to keep the milk account in.

THERE are 170,000 wolves in Russia. The man who counted them has been severely missed in this country in this country the past month.

"HUSBAND, I don't know where that boy got his bad temper. I am sure not from me." "No, my dear; for I don't find that you have lost any."

ONE of the sable orators of old Virginia made a good point when he said "De oyster got mo' sense dan some folks, 'cause he know when to keep his mouf shet."

THIS is the season when the falling icicle smites the spinal summit of the unsuspecting pedestrian, and interrupts the flow of those buoyant spirits that make him feel "like a morning star."

A NEGRO in South Carolina, who was complaining of the hard times, declared they were the hardest ever known. "Why," said he, "I works all day an' steals all night, an' then can't get an honest living."

THAT was a wag who, when permitted by the Judge to select the kind of a tree he would be hanged from, chose a gooseberry bush. If he were allowed to choose his mode of death these days, he would ask to be shot by Bennett and May.

At a spiritualistic expose: The manager—"Will any gentleman in the audience mention a deceased friend or relative whose spirit he would like to appear?" Voice—"I would like to see my mother-in-law." The manager—"You had better go home then."

THE SNEEZE.

What a moment! what a doubt!
All my nose is inside out;
All my thrilling, tickling caustic,
Pyramid rhinocerosic,
Want to sneeze, and cannot do it.
How it yearns me, stings me, thrills me!
Now says, "Sneeze, you goose; get through it."
Snee—snee—Oh! 'tis most del—del—
Ish! ish!—most del—del—ish!

"ALL this falling down on sidewalks is sheer nonsense," observed the old man; "it is worse than that—it is downright carelessness. Now, when a man reaches a slippery place like this, for instance, he must—ah—wow!—goah!" And when the old chap got through pounding stones and splitting boards, he lay on his back and helplessly inquired: "Am I all here?"

Business in Canada.

The Mercantile Agency of Dun, Wiman & Co., of Canada, has issued a circular reviewing the business results of 1876 in the Dominion of Canada. It is a new thing in the business world and is intended to be an annual affair. The agency reports that the year has been a hard one for the Dominion merchants, and there has been a surprising number of failures. The following is the statement of failures for the last four years:

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1873.	924	\$12,334,192
1874.	966	7,696,765
1875.	968	28,843,967
1876.	1,728	25,517,991

The failures in Canada in the last two years, says the circular, number nearly 4,000, which, occurring among 50,000 traders, is a proportion indicative of something radically wrong in the trade of a rich country. At this rate, in ten years every second business man in Canada may succumb! The gross liabilities of failed estates during the two years are over \$50,000,000, a sum barely equaled by the entire exports of grain in that period. Of this \$50,000,000 at least \$30,000,000 have been irrevocably lost, and when this amount is divided among the limited number of first hands which comprise the merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, the marvel is that they have stood these calamities with so few signs of distress.

A MAD cow owned by a Mr. Dugger, of Granby, Mo., attacked the log cabin in which the Dugger family resided, and tore down one side of it, one of the falling logs striking an infant 6 months old, and killing it.

