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WHOLE NO. 206.

Merchant Tailors.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

‡ Daily except Saturdays
‡ Mixed trains.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 33 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875

TO GRAND RAPIDS			TO GRAND RAPIDS		
Express.	Mail.	STATIONS.	Express.	Mail.	
Ex. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
4 15	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 10	7 30	
4 32	7 44	Grandville.	9 55	6 55	
4 45	8 36	Allegan.	8 45	6 55	
6 11	9 41	White.	8 55	6 18	
6 15	9 19	Plainfield.	7 55	5 10	
6 35	8 35	Cooper.	7 35	4 45	
6 50	9 30	Kalamazoo.	7 35	4 45	
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	
8 30	11 30	White Pigeon.	5 30	3 05	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
6 00	6 30	Chicago.	10 40	8 55	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7 40	5 00	Toledo.	11 55	8 30	
A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	A. M.	
7 05	9 30	Cleveland.	8 40	4 00	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	
1 15	4 05	Buffalo.	12 10	7 55	

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1875.

Going No. 4	North. No. 3	STATIONS.	Going No. 3	South. No. 1
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.
8 35	12 15	Muskegon	1 55	7 30
7 55	11 45	Perryburg	2 30	8 30
7 10	11 41	Grand Haven	2 35	8 35
6 25	11 11	Pigeon	3 08	9 00
5 30	10 35	Holland	3 35	11 00
4 52	10 15	Fillmore	3 52	11 30
3 40	9 25	Allegan	4 45	1 05

Prod. 100. Etc.

Apples, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	60
Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	3 00
Butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	21
Clover seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	8 50
Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen.....	15
Honey, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	25
Hay, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton.....	12 00
Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	40
Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	30
Timothy Seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel.....	4 00
Wool, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	

aves. Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	3 00
" " green	2 00
" beach, dry	2 00
" " green	2 00
Hemlock Bark	4 00 @ 450
Staves, pork, white oak	10 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 00 @ 3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	4 50
Stave bolts, softwood	3 50
Stave bolts, hardwood	4 50

Grain, Feed, Etc.

(Corrected by the "Pluggers Mills.")

Wheat, white	per bushel	33	10
Corn, shelled	per bushel	33	63
Oats	per bushel	33	40
Buckwheat	per bushel	33	75
Brans	per ton	33	16
Feed	per ton	33	26
Barley	per 100 lb.	33	40
Middling	per 100 lb.	33	20
Flour	per 100 lb.	33	13
Pearl Barley	per 100 lb.	33	70

Attorneys

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in
Hard-ware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-

Hotels.

KANTERS, L. T. & Co., Agents for Ottawa and Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Merchant Tailors.

Special Notices.

Special Notices.

I. O. of O. F.

To Consumptives.
The advertiser, having been permanent.

To Consumptives.

IN the Ohio Senate a bill has been introduced imposing a fine of fifty dollars for taking the name of God in vain.

from the *Christian Intelligencer*

A LETTER FROM THE COUNTRY.

We accepted the invitation, and were assigned seats of dignity upon the elevated dias, and to the left of the President. On his right were placed Major-General B— of Connecticut, the Hon. Mr. S—, ex-member of Congress from the same State, and a great banker from the West, a native however of the State which colonized this region.

After the courses of excellent provisions had been completed, the time arrived for the toasts of the evening. They were all drunk in due form with cold water, very much to the hardly concealed disgust of my dear conservative and touchy brother, Broek. But it difficult to restrain himself for this "new fangled Yankee notion," as he called it, he became a cause of real alarm to me during the delivery of the speeches. Indeed, knowing his apopleptic tendencies, I thought the time had now come. He wriggled his corpulent body as much as the contracted space would permit. He broke into small bits the stem of the long pipe that had been furnished him and myself in lieu of cigars out of consideration of our Knickerbucker lineage. His bald head was the color of crimson. The veins of his forehead expanded, and his great neck seemed to double in size. Unless he could find vent for his pent-up feelings, I felt that serious consequences would follow.

Fortunately, the last speaker brought his "few remarks" to a close. They had all been in the same vein, beginning with the Pilgrims and Puritans, (and, with the usual ignorance of history,) alluding to their treatment at home, their departure to Holland, (invariably turning towards us with a smile,) yet passing that period as something very distasteful to dwell upon, describing their voyage across the ocean, the landing in New England and the subsequent settlement of Connecticut. And here the spigot was withdrawn, and the full volume of a barrel of eulogy was poured out, and a stranger would have concluded that it was in that State that Adam was created, that all the beauty and glori of the original Paradise was still there, that the people in industry, enterprise and happiness were the models for the world, and that our whole country in her institutions, including her form of government, her free worship, her public schools, her extent of territory, her vast population, her wonderful development, had its root in Connecticut, and drew from her all that she has become. Before taking their seats, however, each speaker turned toward us, called us "venerable Dutch friends," spoke of "the honest but vain attempt of our sires to colonize New York," alluded to the Holland of the past as having "a page in history," and that "considering her contracted territorial limits she was to be complimented for having manifested considerable pluck as against foreign foes," and that now she was chiefly celebrated for "hulky men and women, rounded cheeses, saur kraut and lager beer." Of course a laugh followed these witty perorations.

The President now introduced "Our venerable friend, Mr. Broek, a native of Vreeland, whom we have known from our boyhood, and whose vast learning is the wonder of us all."

This was Brook's safety-valve. It doubtless prevented apoplexy, at the same time that it gave him an opportunity to rebuke the arrogance, to expose the ignorance, and to puncture the bubble of conceit which had that night so mightily expanded. I only furnish his concluding

sentences. He said:
 "Gentlemen, there are some popular errors which need to be corrected, and I find that even educated gentlemen, such as have spoken here this evening, have adopted them. Gentlemen, New England

is not all of the world. Even in the United States there is a considerable extent of territory lying to the Westward. Connecticut is not Paradise; your residence here proves it, or why did you not remain there. The "pilgrims" were not the original settlers of North America. Not to speak of the Spanish colonies in the extreme South, there was Jamestown in Virginia, and pardon me, New York, was a trading colony of the Dutch eleven years before the landing on Plymouth rock. "Freedom to worship God" was not so much of a principle or practice with the puritans as was freedom to prevent others from worshipping as they pleased. New York, like Holland for Europe, was the place of refuge for the persecuted of New England. Our Dutch were not "low Dutch" in the sense the sneer conveys, but because they inhabited low-lying lands. Popular education and our form of government did not originate in New England, but drew their inspiration and their outlines from Holland. Though small in extent, the peninsular people of Hollow-Land have a history which does not call for a patronizing pat on the back. Let your own Motley be your teacher. Neither is our language the jargon you ignorantly call it. Never conquered by the Romans, the language of Holland is not mixed, but remains the purest Saxon of any to-day spoken. We are not a people either here or in the fatherland to be despised for our poverty. The few who remained after the Dutch surrendered to the English, or rather after the exchange of New Amsterdam for Guiana, selected the richest regions on the Hudson, the Mohawk, the Raritan and the Delaware rivers for their homes, and there they have remained and prospered. And in Holland the poorest classes correspond to the middle class of England. And finally, gentlemen, let me say, study your geography as well as history, and you will not confound Holland with Germany, and you will never evoke a laugh in attributing to the former the consumption of saur kraut and lager beer."

Broek bowed politely, and whispered in my ear, "Come, Prout, it is time to go home." I thought so too.

Yours truly as of old,
JOHN DE VRIES PROUT.

THE problem for the education of the Negroes, which their liberation and enfranchisement placed before the American people, was in all respects peculiar and in some respects very difficult of solution. When the negroes became citizens, especially in those states in which they constituted nearly or quite half the population, the obvious thing to do, in the interest of everybody concerned, was to educate them that they might become good rather than bad citizens, intelligent voters and worthy members of society rather than an ignorant and possibly dangerous part of the population. But it was not so easy to say how this could be accomplished. There were difficulties of an unusual sort in the way, and whatever was to be done at all must be largely experimental. The children were not only without the preliminary home instruction which children ordinarily have; they were without any home instruction at all; and, more important still, their parents were as ignorant as they, so that the stimulus and encouragement of example were almost wholly wanting. Poverty pressed sorely upon them too, and its pressure was all the greater because the whole community shared it. All the efforts which have been made for the education of colored children have been made under these unfavorable conditions, and the existing schools have taken their peculiar shape from the circumstances under which they have been established.—They are of necessity industrial schools, for the most part, else they would scarcely exist at all, and their present aims are to give insight rather than intellectual discipline, available skill rather than culture. The most widely known of the schools for the elevation of the colored people, perhaps, is that at Hampton, Virginia, and its last annual report makes a very encouraging exhibit of the work done and of the prospects of the school for the future. The school was established about seven years ago, and since that time there have been two hundred and twenty-one girls and three hundred and forty-two boys admitted to its classes. One hundred and fifty of the persons educated in the school have become teachers. For the support of the institution contributions have been made by various private persons and public associations; the state of Virginia has made a grant of land as an endowment in part, and a well-organized system of productive industry in the school itself has enabled students to sustain themselves.—*Evening Post.*

WASHINGTON.

Pensions—The Centennial Bill—The Texas Pacific Railway Project—Our Relations with Spain; War Improbable.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1876.

As compared with last week, the present has been one of quiet and peace and serenity at the metropolis. Everything has been lovely. There was, indeed, a slight drawing of "bad blood" in the early part of the week, when the Amnesty bill was again up, but the skirmish did not last long, and did very little good or harm to either side. Meantime the House has got down to serious work, and the Senate is ever ready to move on in its slow and dignified gait.

PENSIONS.

The only important bill of a general nature yet passed by the House is the Pension Appropriation bill. This appropriates about twenty-nine millions, being only slightly changed from the estimates made by the Government, and reduces the amount required for last year by no very considerable sum. There was no substantial unanimity in the passage of the bill. The Senate will make few changes.

There has lately been a great deal of discussion here upon the general subject of our pension list. It is said that many abuses exist; that large numbers of men who are as stout and hearty as Hercules regularly draw pensions for wounds or disabilities received in the service; that many are borne on the lists who never smelt gunpowder or saw a squadron in the field, some of these fraudulently representing persons who have been dead and buried these many years. Not a few of just such cases as these have been unearthed. On the other hand, there are large numbers of persons who are in justice entitled to pensions who do not receive any, either through their own neglect, or the delays, technicalities and circumlocutory antics of officials of the kind caricatured by Dickens in the *Tite Barnacle* family. Abuses of this kind are doubtless incident to a pension list so great as ours, but they are now receiving unusual consideration on the part of eminent men of all parties, so that we may confidently expect that some of the evils complained of will be cured during this very Centennial year.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL.

The debate in the House on the bill appropriating \$1,500,000 to complete the construction of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia has been more protracted and acrimonious than was expected. The report of the committee for the appropriation was unanimous, and it was then supposed by almost every one that the bill would go through swimmingly on the tidal wave of good feeling. The debate on the bill, which at this writing is still progressing, shows that the measure is by no means as popular as the proposed exposition. Constitutional objections have been made to the bill, and it has received unfavorable criticism as a mere scheme to bear Centennial stock also, so that it cannot go through with a hurrah, even if it shall succeed at all, which is now regarded as not a little doubtful.

It is noteworthy that party politics has had nothing to do with this bill or the debate upon it. Mr. Reagan, of Texas, ex-Confederate Postmaster-General, and Gen. Waddell, of North Carolina, have advocated the bill no less earnestly than Judge Kelley himself, or Mr. Frye, of Maine. Perhaps the ablest speech against the bill was one by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, while one of the best, if not the very best, in its behalf was by Mr. Harrison, of Chicago. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats. Whatever may be the fate of the bill, the Centennial will go on. That great national show will not be postponed on any account. The original programme will be carried out about as announced. Whatever of good there is in it will be got out of it, with the aid of Congress if possible, without if so Congress shall will. No earthly power can prevent the American people from having what the boys used to call "a high old time" at Philadelphia in this year of jubilee.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In the absence of any important legislative results in Congress further than above stated, let me refer to a matter which is now receiving much consideration here—the proposed bill to aid in the completion of the Texas Pacific Railway by a Government guaranty of its bonds to the amount of \$40,000 a mile. Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Company, also of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and well-known as one of our big "railroad kings," is in the city, doing all he can for this project. He made an argument before the Committee on Pacific Railroads last evening, and it is understood that a majority of the committee is in favor of his scheme. I learn from excellent authority, however, that in view of the pending Presidential election it is not at all likely that Congress will act upon the measure at this session, but that it will receive early and perhaps favorable action at the next session. Knowing that the people of the Northwest have very decided convictions upon the subject of grants to railway corporations, I must state this prognostication of one of the most knowing men at Washington, that the proposed Northern Pacific people have ample time and opportunity to inform Congress of their views on a question of such vast practical importance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

There is a great deal of newspaper

comment and talk in political circles about our relations with Spain, growing out of the unfortunate situation of affairs in Cuba. It has even been hotly asserted that we are on the verge of a war with our ally of revolutionary times. I have inquired as to the actual situation from a few men of all others most likely to know the exact truth, and am happy to state that the probability of a war between the United States and Spain is exceedingly remote. I am also happy to state that men of all parties in Congress agree that we have no cause of quarrel with Spain. There are those who believe that our Government ought to recognize belligerent rights of the insurgents in Cuba, while others do not think the time has yet come for such recognition. So, unless there be some political coup not now anticipated, we shall take our centennial enjoyments undisturbed by apparitions or realities of the rugged front of grim-visaged war. L. M. N.

Ocean Cables.

Many of our readers, whose pursuits in life do not bring before them familiarly the great and multiplying achievements in the different departments of civil engineering that are taking place in all parts of the world, will be surprised to learn, from the following table, how many ocean cables over 500 miles in length have thus far been successfully laid. The data are taken from the

Journal of Telegraph:

Year built.	Length of miles.
1866. Ireland to Newfoundland.....	1,896
1867. Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.....	925
1869. Brest to Duxbury, Mass., via St. Pierre.....	3,333
Bushire, Persia, to Jask, Beloochistan.....	505
St. Pierre to Duxbury.....	749
1870. Suez to Aden, Arabia.....	1,469
Aden to Bombay, India.....	1,818
Portsmouth, Eng., to Lisbon.....	925
Gibraltar to Malta.....	1,120
Madras to Penang.....	1,408
Singapore to Batavia.....	557
Malta to Alexandria, Egypt.....	904
Katabano, Cuba, to Santiago, Cuba.....	520
Java to Australia.....	1,082
1871. Singapore to Coochin-China.....	629
Saigon to Hong-Kong.....	975
Hong-Kong to Shanghai.....	1,100
Shanghai to Japan, and thence to Liberia.....	1,200
Antigua to Demerara, West Indies.....	1,302
Porto Rico to Jamaica.....	1,302
1873. Falmouth, Eng., to Lisbon.....	1,150
Valencia to Newfoundland.....	1,900
France to Denmark.....	560
Pernambuco to Para, Brazil.....	1,382
Alexandria, Egypt, to Brindisi, Italy.....	930
1874. Lisbon to Madeira.....	633
Valencia to Newfoundland.....	1,900
Madras to St. Vincent.....	1,300
St. Vincent to Brazil.....	1,300
Jamaica to Colon, S. A.....	1,240
West India to Rio Janeiro.....	582
Jamaica to Porto Rico.....	582
Rio Janeiro to Rio Grande, de Sul.....	840
1875. Ireland to Rye Beach.....	3,000

Beside these, there 71 ocean cables less than 100 miles long, and 40 between 100 and 500 miles long.

His Lucid Explanation.

A Chicago woman, who had been reading about the whisky frauds in the paper, turned to her husband last night and inquired:

"My dear, what do the papers mean by saying that the man has 'squealed'?"

"Why," replied the man loftily, "they mean that some member of the ring has 'peached' on the rest."

"Peached on the rest?" exclaimed the wife; "now what does that mean?"

"Why, it means that he's—he's 'blown on 'em.'"

"Blown on them?"

"Yes; you see he's given 'em away."

"Given them away?"

"Why, of course—dummit! Can't you understand anything? Do you think I'm an unabridged dictionary?" continued the husband impatiently. "It means he's—he's let out on 'em'—gone back on his 'pals'—'squealed'—you know?"

The woman did not seem quite satisfied with the man's lucid explanation; but, not wishing to appear ignorant in her husband's eyes, she remarked, "Ah, yes; I see!" and forbore further questioning.—*Chicago Journal*.

Worse Than Vandals.

A disgraceful outrage upon the most sacred feelings of the Jewish race has recently been perpetrated at Pine Bluff, Ark. Some unknown villains there devastated the Jewish graveyard. All the monuments and grave stones, more than seventy in number, were prostrated and smashed to pieces; the flowers and shrubbery were torn up, and finally fire was brought into play till the desolation was complete. The motive of the deed is not discernible, and the guilty parties have not been discovered. The Hebrew population are very much excited about the matter, and we are glad to see that the Christians of the place have joined with them to find the perpetrators. The Mayor has offered \$1,000 reward for their discovery; the Hebrews themselves have offered as much more, and the Governor of the State is expected to do something. We hope that the villains will be caught and properly punished. The search for them must not be allowed to rest till they are in the hands of justice. Among the Hebrews, the graves, the ashes, the memories, and the names of the dead are peculiarly sacred.

New York's Large Tax-Payers.

The tax list shows to all who look at details what large sums are collected from some establishments. I will quote a few:

Assessed.	Taxes.
Stewart's retail store.....	\$1,150,000 \$32,500
Stewart's wholesale store.....	850,000 23,800
Stewart's Fifth avenue palace.....	600,000 16,800
Grand Central depot.....	1,500,000 42,000
Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets.....	1,000,000 29,400
Equitable Insurance.....	1,100,000 30,200
New York Life Insurance Building.....	1,000,000 29,400
Brown Brothers' banking house, Duane, Sherman & Co.'s bank, Ing house (now closed).....	430,000 9,800
Stock Exchange Building.....	425,000 11,900
Fifth Avenue Hotel.....	1,100,000 30,200
Metropolitan Hotel (owned by Stewart).....	900,000 25,200

In this list we find Stewart paying \$56,000 taxes on his stores. On his house and the hotel \$42,000 more are paid, making \$98,000; but in addition to this he has a large amount of real estate scattered in various parts of the city. It is probable that his tax last year was not less than \$120,000.—*New York Cor. Troy Times*.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

SMALL-POX has broken out in Isle Royale County.

LUDINGTON has built five churches within three years.

SMALL HOPES, the horse of many colors and names, is wintering at Kalamazoo.

NO CHILD is allowed to attend school in Detroit without being vaccinated.

A LODGE of the Sons of Temperance has been organized at Five Lakes, Leapeer County.

THREE Buffalo men are reported to be about to start a daily evening paper at East Saginaw.

MR. DANIEL C. CARR has found a bed of excellent mineral paint on his farm near Alpena.

ONE of the salt blocks built in East Saginaw the past year is said to be the largest in the world.

THE reported reduction of salaries of employees of the Michigan Central Road and branches is authoritatively denied.

A RIFLE team is being organized at Manistee. It will number twenty-four steeds, and they will soon build a hall for their use.

A PROJECT is on foot to devise means to navigate the Manistee River. A mass meeting was recently held at Sherman in behalf of the project.

IN Battle Creek, during the year 1875, there was destroyed by fire \$17,105 worth of property, upon which there was but \$2,000 insurance.

A YOUNG MAN, named Byron Crandall, caught a white weasel in a trap set for a muskrat one night last week. It was on Portage Creek, about eight miles southwest of Kalamazoo.

A PIN-CUSHION, venerable in years and worn out with much use, was recently ripped up in Detroit, and with the sawdust that formed its original "stuffing" were found 268 needles.

A DOOR swinging out from a freight car just west of the U. C. Railroad Depot, at Jackson the other night, opened a switch, and four cars of the train ran off the track, blocking it up for a couple of hours.

COMPANY I, of the Jackson Light Guard, have changed the name to Jackson Guards. They have ordered new cross-belts, with a breast shield bearing a wolf's head and the monogram "J. G."

THE Adventists of Battle Creek, who board students attending their college, have formed themselves into a "boarders' union," with the object of watching over their boarders and keeping them straight.

SHERIFF HAINES, of Grand Rapids, last week brought to the State Prison Gustav Christ, who for murder goes for four years; John Freese, for larceny, for three years, and George Gates, for larceny, for one year.

MISS LORRAINE WOOD, a Grand Rapids young lady, now in Europe, recently obtained Biemarck's autograph by a strategical attack which wholly put to rout the great General's former resolutions on the subject.

HEAVY expenses and high taxes are the universal complaint. Even the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this State, at its session in Detroit, reported that the expense of that chapter had outrun the income for several years.

THE Saginaw Courier is informed by gentlemen who have been canvassing Bay City for a directory that there are 326 vacant houses in that city, and the Courier adds that there is more than twice that number of vacant houses in East Saginaw.

THE Marshall Statesman says the pastors of those churches in that city which have been accustomed to act in concert in such matters have determined to hold a series of revival meetings, and to secure the services of an evangelist to conduct them.

RECENT deaths: At Battle Creek, Dr. Z. T. Slater, a prominent physician and one of the earliest settlers of that city, aged 54 years; at his residence in Charlotte, Robt. M. Wheaton, one of the oldest pioneers of Eaton County, and formerly a prominent politician.

A STOCK company of Chicago men has been organized in Kalamazoo to manufacture the Eagle Portland cement from the marl beds northeast of the town. Adjoining land and a water power have been bought and a track laid to the Michigan Southern Railroad. The material has been tested in Germany, and it is pronounced unequalled.

MR. AND MRS. THOS. FOSTER stopped at the Antrim House, Grand Rapids, for supper on Thursday last. They got into a quarrel, which madam ended by striking Foster several times with a glass dish, which she finally broke. A physician was called, who worked over Foster all night, and toward morning he began to revive.

PAPERS have been served upon George Jerome, President of the Detroit Post Company, at Saginaw City, suing the Post for alleged libel against Detective James Nevins, of East Saginaw, in September last. Damages are claimed in the sum of \$10,000. The case will come up at the next term of the Circuit Court in Saginaw County.

JOHN ABRAM LEHMANN, who was wounded in the battle of Waterloo, is now living on public charity in East Saginaw. He is over 80 years of age, and had three sons killed in the late rebellion—Robert, Company I, 2d Michigan Infantry, killed at Fair Oaks; William, Company H, 16th Michigan, killed in the seven days' fight, and Louis, 29th Michigan, missing.

EAST SAGINAW, which had the reputation of being one of the worst places in the West, is reforming. When the present police system went into operation there were on the register 200 abandoned women. One year ago the number had been reduced to eighty-seven. At the present time there are only thirty-seven, and the water-girl saloons are all closed.

FAVETTE MCCLURE, of Big Rapids, was mobbed last Thursday night a few miles in the country and ridden on a rail, sustaining a fractured skull and a broken back. They then took \$100 in money and \$1,500 in pension papers, and left him in the woods to die. He was found next morning and brought to town, where he

now lies. Eight of the men were arrested, and are now in jail.

A REPORT published a few days ago that Judge Wheeler had refused to appoint commissioners to settle the differences between Midland and Roscommon Counties, on account of the expense, is denied. He will probably appoint them whenever Court sits in one of the adjoining counties. There is only \$1,000 difference between the two counties in settlement. It would save a deal of expense to have compromised the matter.

THE expenses of the Leapeer County Poor House have exceeded the appropriations until there is a deficit of \$5,273. The whole number relieved at the Poor House during the last year was 58, and the expense of the establishment was \$5,131, exclusive of \$3,886 for temporary relief outside. There are 32 inmates now on hand, and the Superintendent asks an appropriation of \$9,000 for the ensuing year. That is at the rate of something over \$281 apiece.

THE Adventist's College, a large and elegant structure, which was erected at a great expense during the past summer, in Battle Creek, for the promulgation of the doctrine of their creed, has met with a considerable degree of success. There are at present in the academy over 125 students, who are, with but few exceptions, Seventeen-day Adventists, as it is strictly a sectarian school. Several of the more advanced students are preparing to enter the ministry.

THE State Association of Veterans of the Mexican War met at Jackson, on Thursday of last week, with seventy present. The following officers were elected: President, N. B. Bowley, Detroit; Vice-Presidents, H. F. McReynolds, Muskegon, and Capt. F. W. Cartmains, Kalamazoo; Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Wilkins, Detroit; Recording Secretary, C. H. Boetwick, New Troy. Twenty delegates were elected to the centennial meeting at Philadelphia in July. The next reunion will be held at Grand Rapids on the third Tuesday in January of next year. It was voted to take steps for the erection of a suitable monument in Jackson.

SUPERVISOR HICKOK, of the Detroit and Saline plank road, in comparing the financial receipts for the year 1875 with those of other years, found that in only one year, 1870, have the receipts exceeded those of 1875. This shows that even an unusual depression of prices in produce does not prevent farmers from hauling it in. It is also somewhat anomalous, as the years preceding 1875 have been favorable to high prices in farm produce. The year of 1872 the toll did not reach the amount collected last year by many hundreds. The large receipts of last year are all the more strange considering the bad roads which prevailed during the holidays, a period of the year when a large revenue flows into the coffers of the company.

SCENE in a grocery in Jackson where oysters are cheap: Enter a middle-aged gentleman of the cloth, accompanied by another gentleman and lady. Gentleman No. 1 asks the proprietor for a sheet of paper. Proprietor gets it for him, and then retires to the back part of the store to keep warm. Gent No. 1 steps around behind the counter, and making a pulp of it, in a few quiet words pronounces the couple one. Gent No. 2 steps round to the end of the counter, meets No. 1, shakes hands, and apparently drops something into the hands of the gent of the cloth. Then the curtain drops, and leaves the proprietor all alone to meditate on the folly of married life. This is a fact, the gentleman No. 2 referred to being the city circulator of the *Citizen*.

THE Alma correspondent of the *Gratiot County Journal* writes: "The new depot is approaching completion, but work on the road as to extending it beyond Cedar Lake has been suspended for the present. There is to be a meeting of the board, I understand, very soon, to determine what further shall be done this winter or at present. The company is rather sharp, and probably studies law some. There is a statute of this State which provides that a road not over twenty miles in length may charge five cents a mile for passenger fare; but if over twenty miles in length it can charge but three cents per mile. This road, I am told, is just nineteen miles and forty rods in length, the distance the iron is now laid between St. Louis and Cedar Lake, and stops there at present as a completed road, a very convenient point (for fare) to stop at, instead of going 280 rods further, if the work is to be suspended through the winter."

BIG RAPIDS, says the *Magnet*, now has a population of about 4,600. The inhabitants are, in great part, from the Eastern States. The business community, as such, is as live, wide-awake, as could be wished. Our merchants, manufacturers, capitalists, and others seem to have an abiding faith in their chosen home, and it would indeed be difficult to convince any of them that the city is not destined to be one of the great towns of the State. And so it ought. Without a rival within fifty miles, Big Rapids naturally becomes the entrepot and depot of supplies for a wide-reaching area of country. It is destined, we believe, to command not only a large retail, but a considerable jobbing trade; its manufacturers will extend their scope of operations by degrees, until they reach to the remotest bounds of the country, and in the future that opens out so invitingly before us we ask others to partake.

DR. WEBBER, of Detroit, attendant physician on the Mrs. Williams whose miraculous restoration to health as the result of prayer was recently narrated by her pastor, has made the following statements: "I do not think it was a miracle or an example of Divine interposition, or anything of the kind. The restoration of Mrs. Williams to comparative good health was not the result of prayer. It was the result of an exertion of her will power which might have produced that development of will; coupled with confidence in some means to afford relief and cure, the result would have been the same. Thus there are cases of travelling quacks effecting extraordinary cures, simply by inspiring in their patients the most implicit confidence of their ability to cure them. In Mrs. Williams' case the means of producing this confidence and will was simply religious exhortation. She has been suffering from dysmenorrhea and another female complaint, together with great

nervous prostration, for years past. She is not cured of her organic troubles, and will not be probably for a long time, but the symptoms and acute pains have altogether disappeared, and she is now on the high road to health."

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has affirmed the validity and constitutionality of "the Sunday law." The case before it was based on the objection that the law, which compels the closing of saloons on Sunday and during certain hours of the night is unconstitutional, because its title describes it as an act to prevent the sale of liquors to minors, drunken persons and habitual drunkards; and the Constitution prescribes that "no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." The court declares this to be no objection at all. The clause in the Constitution was intended to prevent the deception of legislators by false titles, but it is not necessary that the contents of an act shall be repeated in its title. The court also defines what it understands to be the meaning of the words "closing the saloons." "It is clearly meant," says the court, "that the sales at least shall be entirely stopped and the traffic shut off effectually, so that drinking and the convenience for drinking shall be no longer accessible, and those who frequent them for that purpose shall be dispersed. Common sense will dispose of such cases readily enough. Everybody knows practically what closing a saloon or drinking-places means and there is no occasion for seeking or solving imaginary difficulties."

A REPORTER for a Grand Rapids paper called on the Chief of Police the other day, and learned the following facts, with reference to the proposed building of a new Work House: After the city has bought a suitable lot, erected a building and bought the necessary machinery, it will require the constant services of at least twenty men to take charge of the same and keep it in running order. A Superintendent must be employed at a salary not less than \$1,200 for the first year; one Assistant Superintendent at \$1,000 per year; a clerk or book-keeper at not less than \$800; one First Engineer at \$1,000; an assistant at \$800; not less than six overseers at \$3,600 for all; six guards at \$3,600 for all; two turnkeys at \$600 each; one team and driver, the driver at \$500, making a total of \$13,700 for salaries, besides the cost of the necessary quantity of beds and bedding, both for the overseers, guards, etc., and the prisoners. After the first year the expenses would undoubtedly be raised, until the salaries alone would reach nearly \$20,000 per year. From Oct. 25, 1875, to Jan. 11, 1876, there was sent to the Detroit House of Correction, from the Police Court, nineteen prisoners. The cost of taking the prisoners there, including all expenses, was \$275.20 (\$78 of which is to be paid by the county) or an average of about \$14.44 each. These nineteen prisoners serve a total of seven years, five months and five days. It costs about \$78 per year to keep a prisoner there. At a meeting of citizens the project was discussed at length, and it was finally voted that it was inexpedient to build such an institution.

A State Horse Association.

The following communication has lately been forwarded to all persons in the State interested in horse matters, and will speak for itself:

DEAR SIR—The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, having adopted a resolution, by a vote of 15 to 5, which, in our judgment, is detrimental to the interests of every horse breeder and owner in the State of Michigan, viz.: In deciding, hereafter, to give no purses for running or trotting, and by remarks in debate of members composing the Executive Board, it has become apparent that the horse interest must in the future look for no encouragement at the hands of the present State Agricultural Society. Self-preservation being the first law of nature, we, the undersigned breeders and owners of horses in this State, deem it our duty to call a meeting of all the horsemen in the State, to be held at Lansing on the first Tuesday in March, 1876, for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject, and if considered best for the interest of ourselves and the State at large, to organize a State Horse Association, award premiums to all classes of horses, and also give purses for trotting and running. Respectfully yours,
Dewey Stewart, Owosso, J. Tutbill, East Saginaw
A. C. Fisk, Coldwater, R. Armstrong, Romeo,
Fye & Foster, Flint, J. C. Dwyer, Jackson,
S. A. Brown, G. Rapids, F. L. Skulla, Coldwater,
G. G. Hartung, Romeo, D. B. Hibbard, Jackson,
A. H. Byerly, Owosso, and many others.

Michigan Judicial Districts.

Mr. Hubbell has a bill before the Committee on Judiciary to divide the State of Michigan into three judicial districts, and to establish the Northern District of Michigan. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. The said Northern District shall embrace all the territory and waters within the following boundaries, to-wit: The counties of Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Marquette, Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon, Menominee, Delta and Mackinaw, which counties embrace all of the territory of the State of Michigan known as the Northern Peninsula of said State. The judicial center of said District shall be at Houghton, in the County of Houghton, where the courts of said district shall be held. The Eastern and Western Districts of said State shall embrace the territory heretofore designated as constituting said districts, except that portion taken therefrom by this act.

SEC. 2. That there shall be two terms of the Circuit and District Court begun and held in the Northern District, to-wit, on the first Tuesday in June and October in each year; and said courts are hereby authorized to hold adjourned terms when the business, in the opinion of the Court, shall require it.

SEC. 3. That all suits and other proceedings of every name or nature, now pending in the Eastern and Western Districts of said State, shall be tried and disposed of in said districts in the same manner as if the said Northern District had not been constituted.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald has been studying the Presidential question, and comes to the conclusion that the nomination on the Republican side now lies between Mr. Blaine and Senator Morton, with a large possibility that Gov. Hayes may come in as a compromise candidate. Senator Conkling, he thinks, is only strong in "the ability to derange the plans of those who he deems his rivals." The correspondent adds: "The two men to whom the Democratic nomination to-day is possible are Hendricks and Thurman."

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1876.

Centennial.

American Historical Events.

Sunday, January 30.—"Retribution" destroyed two U. S. ships, 1863.

Monday, Jan. 31.—"Palmetto State" attacked U. S. fleet, 1863.

Tuesday, February 1.—Lincoln called for 500,000 men, 1863.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.—Treaty of peace with Mexico, 1848.

Thursday, Feb. 3.—Sherman invaded Mississippi, 1864.

Friday, Feb. 4.—Southern Confederacy formed.

Saturday, Feb. 5.—Savannah settled by Oglethorpe, 1733.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper, of England, has written a Centennial play, to be acted this year in England and in this country. The characters, all prominent actors during the revolutionary period, are: George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry, John Adams, Benedict Arnold, Marquis Lafayette, Major Andre, Corporal Thompson, Deacon Eldad, Nathan (a Quaker), Bishop (Washington's body-servant); Martha Washington, Mary Arnold and Rachel her maid. The play opens with a conversation on the quay at Boston, between Deacon Eldad, Nathan and Benedict Arnold, touching the difficulties then beginning. Mary, Arnold's sister, enters, and announces that she has heard from her lover Andre that war is certain. Arnold bids her to renounce Andre. The scene changes. Franklin returns and finds Washington in council, and announces to him the failure of his effort to secure justice from the British government for the colonies. Act I is in Philadelphia and Boston and discloses the struggles and trials of Washington and his heroic endurance. Act II concerns the treachery of Arnold, and contains some love passages between Andre and Mary Arnold. Mary Arnold finding that her lover has been taken begs his life from Washington. This scene is given in the following spirited language:

Enter Mary Arnold.

Well Mary Arnold; only two short minutes Can these my thousand cares afford; be quick.

Mary.

O, sir, there yet is time—Is there yet time? General, by all the love you bore me once Spare him,—he must not die, so brave, so young, So loved, so noble,—say he shall not die!

Washington.

Mary, it is a melancholy pleasure To tell thee that he lives, and shall not die— The traitor shall not meet his doom, take comfort, Thy brother has escaped.

Mary.

O, not my brother! I do not plead for him: he is our shame.— Myself I could have stabbed him for his treason; I pray for one less guilty—and more dear— Betrayed, as you were, by that villain Benedict, My own betrothed, my all but husband, Andre!

Washington.

How! That mean spy thy husband? I had hoped, Poor Mary Auld, to have gladdened thee, My unknown passionflower of but sixteen, For sake of all the past, by the true news That thy bad brother saves his shameful life: But this unworthy plea for Major Andre Cannot be heard one moment:—he must die.

Mary.

Not yet, not yet! O spare that precious life!

Washington.

The spy by all our laws of war must die, And four or five officers, the court of trial, Have given unanimous vote that he be hanged. I cannot help the matter if I would: Justice commands and policy commands No death less utterly shameful for a spy.

Mary.

Yet spare, if not his life, at least his honor.

Washington.

Honor?—what honor is there in a spy?

Mary.

In some sort it was a duty,—he was betrayed,— He looked for better ends to those worse means; The way seemed crooked, but the goal was straight,—

Washington.

Those who do ill that good may come, poor pleader,

Are caught in their own toils, and swiftly earn Fit payment for such tortuous policy.

Enough. I cannot hear one word. Farewell. He dies, a terrible warning, gibbeted On West Point battlements.

She swoons away, he summons the attendants, and the act ends.

The place of the fifth act is Yorktown.

In this act Mr. Tupper contrives to weave in a number of facts and traditions. Washington asks that Lafayette shall receive Cornwallis' sword, which, however, the young Frenchman declines to do. General Lincoln is finally named for this office. Washington announces his determination to retire to country life. Patrick Henry assures him that this must not be, that his country needs him; and in the closing speech Washington dwells upon the healing of the strife between America and England as the crowning service of his life to his country and the world.

The play is well written; some of the scenes are not without a portion of dramatic power, and occasionally becomes spirited. Concerning the presentation of the piece, Mr. Tupper says in his preface:—"Appropriate music for the overture might be a selection of national tunes, arranged to be in keeping with each act; and the dresses must of course be of the period.—The play being a short one, and every line well considered, the author hopes it will be acted as written. Some knowledge of the subject is presupposed in a discerning enlightened audience on either side of the Atlantic."

"Our contemporaries," says the Methodist, "have given us credit for favoring taxation of church property, but have not quoted our reason. In substance we said, when all other gratuities and bounties are stopped, we favor stopping also the present bounty to churches. So long as other bounties are allowed, it would be a public indecency to tax churches. Railroads, steamship lines, manufacturing corporations, etc., etc., ought first to be taken off the indigent list."

THE organization of a new church society is noted at Henry, Ill., a town which has of late achieved some notoriety as the scene of the spiritual ministrations of the Rev. Glendinning, of the Jersey City scandal. The new church is broadly and mutually independent, the pastor being free to preach what he likes so long as he sticks to the New Testament as his "basis of authority," while his hearers are equally free to believe him or not, just as they prefer. The only condition imposed upon the minister is that he shall live a moral and upright life, and do the work of an evangelist in visiting the sick and caring for the poor and ignorant.

A CALL has been made for an "Independent" convention, to meet in Decatur, Ill., on the 16th of February, to appoint delegates to a national convention to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 17th of May, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The call says: "It is evident that the great producing classes can place no confidence in either of the old parties as they exist. It is hoped, therefore, that the great body of the people, without regard to past partisan distinctions, will promptly take measures to be fully represented in the convention, and thus show their so-called political leaders and would-be masters that they are tired of legalized injustice and robbery in the name of party. All who are opposed to forcible specie contraction and financial ruin will be welcomed."

THE following was a part of a young attorney's peroration on an argument of demurrer in a court recently:—"May it please your Honor, this is a stupendous question. Its decision by you, this day, will live in judicial history long after you and I shall have passed from this scene of earthly glory and sublimity. When the tower of Pisa shall be forgotten; when Waterloo and Borodino shall grow dim in the distant cycles of receding centuries; when the names of Eugene, Marlborough, and Napoleon are no longer remembered; when the Pyramids of the Pharaohs shall have crumbled into dust; when the hippopotamus shall cease to inhabit its native Nile; even then your ruling upon this demurrer will still survive in the volumes of legal lore, as fresh, green and imperishable as a Kansas grasshopper or a Colorado potato bug."

THERE was one old fox which for a period of several years had continually evaded the fleetest and keenest-scented hounds, the scent invariably being lost in the vicinity of a house situated in the woods and far removed from any habitation, and which was used as a storehouse for pelts. At last one day the hounds started the old fox, and away he went in the direction of the house, with a pack of young hounds in full cry after him, but on nearing the house he disappeared, leaving the hounds and hunters non-plussed as usual. While the hunters were gathered in and around the house discussing the frequent mysterious disappearance of the fox, an old veteran hound came limping up, and entering the door set up a vigorous barking, and tried to jump up on the wall. His singular action attracted the attention of the hunters, and examination being made, the old fox was found suspended by his tail to a nail in the wall, keeping perfectly still, and looking, unless closely observed, like the pelts, which was the reason for the dogs always losing the scent at that particular place.

[Official.]
Common Council.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1876.

The council met in regular session. Present: Mayor Van Landegend, Ald. Kanter, Flieman, Pfanstiehl, Dykema, Visser and Sipp.

In the absence of the Clerk, Ald. Sipp was appointed acting clerk.

On motion the rules were suspended.

Several accounts were presented and referred to com. on claims and accounts.

The Director of the Poor presented his monthly report for December.—Amount disbursed, \$89.07.

"Star" Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, reported names of officers elected.

City Physician, made his report for the month of December.—No cases treated.

G. J. Kollen tendered his resignation as School Inspector.—Accepted.

Mayor Van Landegend sent in a message, stating that he had accepted the offer of the city of Appleton for the sale of their fire engine; for \$500; also recommending that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be instructed to organize a new Fire Engine Company.

On motion of Ald. Dykema, the action of the Mayor in ordering the Appleton engine was approved, and the Chief Engineer instructed to enroll a new company.

On motion the Com. on Buildings and Grounds were instructed to procure plans and specifications for a new engine house.

On motion H. Boone & Co. were allowed \$20 for job on Sixth street.

Upon the recommendation of the Mayor, the taxes of Geo. H. Sipp, for the year 1875, were remitted.

Council adjourned.

At a meeting of the Students' Christian Association of the University of Michigan, held January 19th, 1876, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence, to remove from us our brother A. O. Panels;

Resolved, That we lament the death of one whom we respected and loved, for his faithful christian character,

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be tendered to his relatives in their bereavement.

W. S. CORNAN,
J. R. STOCKING,
AMANDA CRONKING,
ANN ARBOR, Mich. } Committee.

SUPPORT HOME MANUFACTURE.—There is a strong prejudice against articles of American manufacture, and justly, too, in many cases, but not so with D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Saleratus*. This is the best article in existence for cooking purposes, yet many families are using English Soda, when this Saleratus is much better, and by using it you are patronizing home production. For sale everywhere.

On the roll of the Pension Agency at Hartford, Conn., is borne the name of Mrs. Lucy E. Burbeck, of New London, Conn., the widow of Henry Burbeck, who was a general in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Burbeck is ninety-four years of age, but is still able to sign her name to the vouchers for one hundred and fifty dollars which she receives each quarter.

Married.

HELDER-WILSON—On Sunday, Jan. 16, 1876, by the Rev. A. T. STEWART, D. D., Mr. ALBERT HELDER to Mrs. ARMINIA WILSON, both of this place.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

On the 1st day of February, A. D. 1876, we shall remove our Office from Ledyard Block, Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich., to the New Pierce Block, S. W. Cor. Monroe & Pearl Streets, 2d Floor, Rooms No. 5 & 6. The Pierce Block is directly opposite Sweet's Hotel, on Pearl Street.

TAYLOR & EDDY,
Attorneys at Law, etc.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Furniture!

We are constantly increasing our stock of fine Furniture. The finest Bureaus, Toilets and Bedroom Suits, Sofa Chairs, Sofas, and a fine assortment of Carpets all just received and sold at bottom figures for Cash.

Come and give us a call.
H. MEYER & Co.
HOLLAND, Jan. 13, 1875. 48-1

Special Notice.

The CITY DRUG STORE will be kept open on Sundays, until further notice is given.

HEBER WALSH,
Proprietor.
HOLLAND, Sept. 18, 1874.

New Advertisements.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership between J. Durssema & Co., E. Van Der Veen, and Pieter Pfanstiehl, of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, under the firm of "E. Van Der Veen & Co.," was dissolved on the Twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1876, so far as relates to the said Pieter Pfanstiehl. All debts due to the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by the remaining partners, who will continue the business under the firm name of E. Van Der Veen & Co.

E. VAN DER VEEN,
J. DURSSEMA & CO.,
P. PFANSTIEHL.
DATED, Holland Mich., Jan. 24, 1876.

Farm for Sale.

I offer for sale a farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 18, Jamestown, Ottawa County, Michigan. Good buildings, and water; also orchard. For further information address:

W. C. HOXIE,
H. Jamestown, Ottawa County, Mich.
Jan. 29, 1876. 50-2

"The Chicago Alliance,"

Prof. DAVID SWING, Editor.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Religion, Literature, and Government. This paper, which is exciting so much attention at present, contains one of Prof. Swing's celebrated sermons in every number; most exhaustive summary of news. Literary, Scientific, and Miscellaneous matter, and a collection of fresh and valuable editorials. It has also just been adopted as the

OFFICIAL ORGAN

Of the Sunday-Schools of the Northwest; and is the only paper in which full and authentic Sunday-School announcements, news, and reports for this locality can be found. The Alliance is Christian, but not Sectarian; Orthodox, but not Bigoted. Price, \$3 a year, including postage. We seek the acquaintance of the lovers of good reading, and invite them to address H. L. ENSIGN, Business Manager, Chicago.

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

The oldest Furniture House in the City.

Always keep a full and well selected stock of Furniture, at prices corresponding with the times.

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Feathers,

Feather Beds,

Mattresses,

COFFINS.

Wall paper bought of us, will be trimmed free of charge.

46-2 s 17

The Cordial Balm of Syriacum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills.

FRANKSBURG, Nov. 12, 1874.

I have used the Cordial Balm of Syriacum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills as a preventive and cure for those of ardent spirits and habitual intoxication, and I find them actually specific in such cases. I regard them as most invaluable medicines, and nothing could induce me to be without them.

JACOB MESERVE.

TIPTON, Dec. 3, 1874.

We take pleasure in informing you of the surprising beneficial results from the use of your English Remedy. The Cordial Balm of Syriacum and Lothrop's Tonic Pills in a case of great Nervous Debility and Prostration, by a member of our family who had been under treatment by different doctors for nearly three years past without any apparent benefit therefrom; but your medicines have produced a most wonderful change for the better, and the patient now enjoys comparatively excellent health.

Mrs. HARRIET STURGIS.

P. S.—We tell all with whom we are acquainted, who are similarly afflicted, to try your medicines.

Wholesale Agents.

JOHN F. HENRY & CO., New York City.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia.

SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by Druggists generally everywhere.

Dr. Lothrop may be consulted professionally by mail, free of charge. Address

G. EDGAR LOTHROP, M. D.,

23-17 143 Court street, Boston, Mass.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

Photographic Materials.

We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

Stereopticons and Magic

Lanterns,

Being Manufacturers of the

Micro-Scientific Lantern,

Stereo Panopticon,

University Stereopticon,

Artopticon,

Advertiser's Stereopticon,

SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,

PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

Dr. Cutler's Celebrated Essay on

the radical cure (without medicine) of

Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness,

Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency,

Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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

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

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

Address the Publishers,

F. Bragman & Son.

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

BURRALL'S

IRON CORN SHELLERS

FOR SALE BY

G. J. HAVERKATE

AND

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

for \$8.00; until further notice.

HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

Pigeon-Hole Table.

For Sale:—A Second-hand Pigeon-hole Table at half the original cost. Enquire of

HOWARD & McBRIDE.

Holland, N. 10, 1874.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, made by Erutha Clark and Andrew J. Clark her husband of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, parties of the first part, to Elizabeth Van Laar (widow of H. G. Knoll) of the same place, of the second part, dated June sixteenth (16th) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1866, at nine o'clock p. m. on page 548 of Liber "G," of Mortgages, in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Elizabeth Van Laar (widow of H. G. Knoll) to Joshua Myrick, of Holland, Ottawa County, and State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated February seventeenth (17th) A. D. 1872, which deed of assignment was duly recorded February nineteenth (19th) A. D. 1872, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber "H," of Mortgages on page 387 in said office, which said mortgage was again assigned by said Joshua Myrick, to Tacke A. Berkmans, of Holland City, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, dated June twenty-ninth (29th) A. D. 1875, which said deed of assignment was duly recorded January third (3rd) A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, in Liber No. 4, of Mortgages on page 151 in said office, upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and forty-five dollars and one cent, (\$245.01) and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due, or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the eleventh (11th) day of April, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the Ottawa County circuit court house in the city of Grand Haven, in said county of Ottawa, said court house being the place of holding the circuit courts in said county of Ottawa, the land and premises in said mortgage described as follows, to wit:—All of that certain parcel of Land which is situated in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan and is further described as Lot numbered four (4) in Block numbered fifty four (54) in the village (now city) of Holland, according to the recorded map of said village," or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with ten per cent interest, and the legal costs, together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, (\$10.00) covenanted for therein.

Dated: January 15th A. D. 1876.

TAEKE A. BERKMANS, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. Post, Att'y for Assignee of Mortgage.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wooden Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pumps up to a Steam Fire Engine.

He can also put down Drive well points on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps easier and faster and they don't tire or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps; it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.

Business place on River Street, between Tenth and Eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

J. FLIEMAN,

Notings.

A FARM for sale in Jamestown.—See advertisement.

LUMBERMEN and parties interested in the pines are despondent.

THE weather continues to be mild, and the City Physician reports "no cases treated."

LAST week Thursday Prof. G. J. Kollen left for the east to engage upon his labors as endowment agent.

It is said that Holland City will soon add another name to the long list of "perpetual motion" inventors.

HON. MORIS FIELD, of Detroit, ex-congressman, will speak in Grand Rapids on the finance question, on Monday evening.

A RELIGIOUS revival under the leadership of Mr. Clapper, was attempted last week, but failed to develop the necessary elements of success.

GEN. KILPATRICK on his arrival at Grand Rapids this evening, will be received by the Knight Templar Band and the Centennial Guard.

A LITTLE exposition of articles intended for the Philadelphia show has been formally opened by the king of Holland, at the Amsterdam crystal palace.

CAPTAIN John W. Downing, of Newport, R. I., who is said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the world, died last week. He had been an Odd Fellow since 1812.

THE purchase of another fire engine calls for the organization of a new fire company and the Common Council has instructed the Chief Engineer accordingly.

THE store lately occupied by H. D. Werkman, in the First Ward, is being fixed up for a drug store and will be occupied by a new firm consisting of Dr. R. A. Schouten and D. Meengs.

THE birthday of Daniel Webster was observed in Boston last Tuesday by the Marshall Club, organized shortly after his death among his personal friends, who are constant in their devotions on the natal anniversary of the deceased.

THURSDAY, the 27th inst., was the day set apart as the "Day of Prayer for Colleges." It was observed at Hope College in the usual manner. A special religious service was held at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the chapel, which was open to whoever desired to attend.

"WELL, my good fellow," said a victorious general to a brave son of Ireland after a battle, "and what did you do to help us gain this victory?" "Do?" replied Mike; "may it please your honor, I walked up boldly to one of the enemy, and cut off his feet." "Cut off his feet! and why did not you cut off his head?" said the general. "Ah, faith that was off already," said Mike.

LAST week Messrs. Van Landegend & Melis made an experiment with their new drive-wheel, ordered by the city for fire purposes. The engine was out and several tests made. The coupling on the engine was defective and admitted air. With a slight amend there appears to be no doubt about the ultimate success and satisfaction of this system of water-supply.

On Saturday morning of last week the store of A. Romeyn, Zeeland, burned down, with all its contents. With great efforts the adjoining dwelling house of Mr. G. Vyn was saved, the wind driving the sparks and flames in that direction. The cause of the fire is unknown. An insurance of \$2,400 is said about to cover the loss. The Zeeland Cornet Band, had their rooms over the store, and lost about \$75 worth of instruments.

"OPEN that safe," said a merchant to an expert who had been sent for. "Open it in twenty minutes and I will give you \$20." The safe was open in five minutes. "All right," said the merchant, "here is \$10—enough for five minutes' work." The \$10 was looked at but not taken, and in the next moment the safe was closed as tight as ever. "Oh, how is that?" "The how," said the man, "is that I charge nothing for closing the safe but \$20 more for the next opening—\$40 in all, and want my pay in advance."

LOUISVILLE has been amused by a row in a fashionable boarding house. A boarder refused to either pay his bill, or to go away until the month for which he had bargained had expired. The landlady was told by the lawyers that the money was not legally due until the end of the month, and that she must fulfil her part of the contract before she could sue him. She next took the case into her own hands, put damp sheets on his bed, fed him on the poorest viands, and put a whining puppy in the room next to his. He retreated after three days of endurance.

OYSTERS—Twenty-five cents a dish, at Pessink's City Bakery.

A LIVE panther is scaring milkmaids in Indiana.

At a recent fair held in Baltimore a chair was voted to the laziest policeman.

THE case of Mel Fuller will again be called at the next term of the Circuit Court.

SEVERAL communications have been received, and by our absence will be delayed until our next issue.

CHOON WONG, the editor of the Chinese newspaper published in San Francisco, has been granted his papers of citizenship.

GENERAL BABCOCK, has, it is understood, retained ex-Attorney-General Williams as his counsel in his approaching trial in St. Louis.

THE store of Messrs. H. Brouwer & Bro., Grand Haven, was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, early. Insured for \$2,000.

PROF. G. J. KOLLEN has tendered his resignation as School Inspector, and at the last meeting of the Common Council the same was accepted.

THE executive committee of the "Holland Soldiers' Union," will meet this evening to make the necessary preparations for their next annual meeting.

GENERAL SHERMAN, it is intimated, will go to Europe next year, where he contemplates a visit to the Pope. That will be Sherman's second march to the Sea.

WILLIAM M. TWED is said to have been seen in Montreal, Canada. There is good reason to believe he is at present living with friends in the upper part of that city.

THE Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of this State has been in session at Grand Rapids during the week. Mr. J. S. Burns, represented Unity Lodge of this city.

JUDGE ARNOLD has sentenced Andrew Morrissey to two years imprisonment at hard labor at Jackson; and Judge Giddings has disposed of the old man Christ, by allotting him four years at the same place.

NOTICE was given at the last lecture that a meeting of the ticket-holders will be held on next Wednesday evening, February 3, at Kenyon's hall. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that a general attendance is urgently requested.

A YOUNG man suffering from "hereditary gout," said he didn't mind the pain of it so much, "but," said he, "the thought that some old ancestor had all the fun of acquiring this precious heirloom is what takes hold of me."

ALICE Day, the ballet-girl who is known in connection with the Wainwright murder trial in London, is engaged upon a biography of her career. She will shortly publish it under the title: "From the Footlights to the Prison Cell."

"I'll be down again in a few days and bring father's full name and address," was the thoughtful remark of a New Hampshire youth the other day, when he dropped in at a marble worker's to select a grave stone for his paternal relative.

NAPOLEON III., once expressed great surprise to Gen. Banks that the Americans should tax champagne so heavily, when they loved it so well. The General replied that the tax was not because the Americans loved champagne less, but because they loved their country more,—a very philosophical observation.

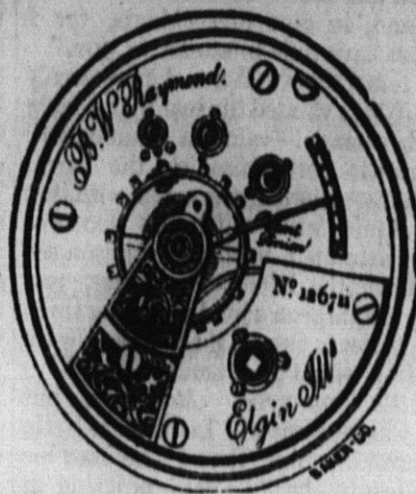
HON. HENRY FRALICK, of Grand Rapids, is working like a beaver in the interest of the centennial. He has received pledges amounting to about \$350, which are to go toward the erection of a Michigan building on the grounds of the fair association. About \$1,200 more is expected from Grand Rapids.—Post.

HON. MARK D. WILBER's lecture, "The Resources of America," Wednesday evening last, was a decided success. The audience was small, as might be expected on a rainy evening with religious services in one of the churches, but judging by the frequent and well timed applause, those who were present enjoyed the lecture. Mr. Wilber is a fluent speaker, and has a happy faculty for clothing the dry-bones of statistics with flesh, and breathing life into them. He will perhaps visit Holland again soon and give us a talk about the currency question.

KISSAKE, an Indian chief, believed to have been 100 years old, died recently in Washington Territory. He belonged to the Cowitz tribe, which has dwindled, in twenty years, from about a thousand persons to thirty-three, whiskey and small-pox having mainly done the work. His tribe was long ago converted to the Roman Catholic faith; but he, although of exemplary habits and ready to help the priests, would not join the church until 1872. He was buried in a suit of fine black broadcloth, which he had owned thirty years and worn on great occasions.

OYSTERS by the can or dish can be had at Pessink's City Bakery, at all times.

Albers & Wynne, P. & A. Steketee,



JEWELERS.

DEALERS IN
Watches, Silver Ware,
Clocks, Spectacles, &
Jewelry, Pocket-Knives

These goods will be sold at the lowest possible Price. Every Article Warranted to be just as Represented.
Watches, clocks and Jewelry Repaired in the best manner.
HOLLAND, Mich., December 1, 1874.

PHENIX Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have purchased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;
And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,
Or Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM
DRY KILN
AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER
WE SHALL MAKE A
SPECIALITY.

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

H. W. VERBEEK & Co.

REMOVED!

MRS. J. WYKHUIZEN has removed from
Eighth Street to No. 25, Tenth Street,
West of Hope Church.

Cures: Felons,
Burns, and
Scrofulous Swellings.

Makes a specialty of all FEMALE COM
PLAINT AND DISEASES OF
CHILDREN.

And recommends herself to the citizens
of Holland and vicinity.

Mrs. Wykhuisen's Queen of Ointment
can be bought at the Store of J. H. Kiek-
intveld, Eighth Street. Price, 25 Cents.
HOLLAND, Mich., February 25, 1875.

J. J. FIFIELD'S FIRST WARD STORE.

I have just received a new and

FRESH SUPPLY OF
Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery,
Glassware,
Groceries, and
Liquors.

And keep constantly on hand a full line of

FLOUR & FEED.

I have increased my room in order to accommodate this large stock and invite the public of the city and vicinity to come and examine my goods and prices.

I continue to carry on a WHOLESALE trade in

LIQUORS & CIGARS,

and give notice of this for the special benefit of all dealers in said articles.

Farmers will find my store a welcome place. I wish to buy all they have to sell in the line of PRODUCE, and can supply them with everything they need in my line. A good stable and accommodations for their teams are offered to them.

MR. JAMES WESTVEER will always be found ready to wait upon any of his old friends who wish to call upon him.

All orders will be promptly filled and delivered home—free of charge.

J. J. FIFIELD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 15, 1875.

Meat Market, —OF— Jacob Kuite.

Since the dissolution of our co-partnership, I am carrying on this business alone, at the OLD STORE, where I can be found at all times, and where I will keep constantly on hand, the choicest of Salt and Fresh Meats; and offer them at the lowest prices. I expect to see all our old friends, to come and call on me, when I will offer them such bargains as will induce them to purchase their daily rations with me.

I will sell cheaper than any
one in this City

JACOB KUIE.

Holland, Feb. 14, 1874.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

A heavy stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
ETC., ETC.

We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City; Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,
Sheetings,
Blankets,
Shawls,
Yarns and
Cottonades

Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS of SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.
P. & A. STEKETEE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

I WANT

Everybody who wishes to purchase PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, GLASS, etc., to call and examine my stock. The

Holland City White Lead is not surpassed. It is warranted superior to any White Lead in this market, and is sold at much less price. My stock is purchased in large quantities of first hands, saving all jobbers' profits, and I can therefore afford to sell below my neighbors.

Remember—I am not to be undersold by any House in the State of Michigan. Call and see.

HEBER WALSH

Druggist's Pharmaclet

CITY BAKERY.

The undersigned has succeeded to the above business, and shall continue to carry on

BAKING & CONFECTIONERY

At the same old stand on Eighth street, in the City of Holland. I guarantee the Public that at all times they will find me supplied with a full line of goods such as should be kept in a

FIRST-CLASS BAKERY.

Fresh Bread, Biscuits, Rusks, Crackers of all kinds, Cakes, Pastry; also Rye Bread, Graham and Boston Brown Bread. All special orders will be promptly filled.

ASSORTED CONFECTIONERY.

Plain and Fancy Candies, a full assortment of Nuts and such other notions in this line as will render this establishment complete in this respect.

REFRESHMENTS.

Oysters by the can or dish, cove oysters, sardines, lobsters, cheese and canned fruits.

Coffee and Tea will be served at all hours.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

The former patronage of the Public is respectfully solicited.

G. J. A. PESSINK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 26, 1875.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that he has finished his new Meat-Market, and is now ready to supply his customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor him with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.
HOLLAND, April 2, 1875. W. BUTKAU.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Visser.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour & Feed,
Bolted Meal,
Bran, Corn,
Oats, Potatoes,

Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Visser and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.

HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

CANCER

CURED by DR. BOND'S
DISCOVERY.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world. Send for pamphlet and particulars. Address:

H. T. BOND, M. D., Penna. Cancer Institute,
No. 1219, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS,

DEALERS IN

Hardware, Nails, Glass,
Agricultural Implements

AND

All kinds of Building Material.



Sash and Doors at Grand Rapids Prices. Orders for Drive Wells promptly filled.
Eighth Street, - - - Holland, Mich.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING

AT

John Roost & Son,

COR. OF RIVER & FIFTH STREET.

Dealers in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Choice Groceries

AND

TEAS AND SYRUPS.

Highest market price paid for Butter & Eggs, in trade or in cash.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 6, 1875.

Cha's G. Wurz,

Formerly of St. Joseph, has opened a

First-Class Merchant Tailor

Establishment in this City, in the Store of Mr. O. BREYMAN, corner of Eighth and Market Streets.

CALL AND SEE HIS

NEW STOCK OF

CHOICE CLOTHS.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

PRICES VERY LOW.

FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 20, 1875. 10-4

Boots and Shoes.

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

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

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

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY,

AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides.

L. SPRIETSMAN & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

46-4cl-1y

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

SENT FREE

and postpaid—THE BEVERLY BUDGET

60 to 75 CASH per week to all, at home or traveling.

Something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

TO MOTHER GOOSE.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

When nursery lamps are veiled, and nurse is singing
In accents low,
Timing her music to the amble's swinging,
Now fast, now slow—
Singing of Baby Bunting, sort and furry
In rabbit cloak;
Or rock-a-byed amid the toes and flurry
Of want-swept oak;
Of Boy-Blue sleeping with his horn beside him;
Of my son John,
Who went to bed (let all good boys deride him)
With stockings on;
Of sweet Bo-Peep following her lambskins straying—
Of Dances in shoes;
Of cows, considerable, 'mid the plow's playing,
Whence time to choose.
Of Gotham's wise men bowing o'er the billow,
Of him, Jessa wise,
Who chose rough bramble-bushes for a pillow,
And watched his eyes—
It may be, while she sings, that through the portal
Soft footsteps glide,
And, all invisible to grown-up mortal,
At cradle side
Sits Mother Goose herself, the dear old mother,
And rocks and croons,
In tones which baby hearken, but no other,
Her old-new tunes!
think it must be so, else why, years after,
Do we relapse
And ring with shadowy, recollected laughter
Thoughts of that face?
Seen, yet unseen, beaming across the ages,
Brimsful of fun
And wit, and wisdom, baffling all the sages
Under the sun?
A grown-up child has place still, which no other
May dare refuse;
I, grown-up, bring this offering to our mother,
To Mother Goose;
And, standing with the babes at that olden,
Immortal knee,
I seem to feel her smile, benign and golden,
Falling on me.

A BLUE-JACKET'S PERIL.

My dear old grandfather! I can see him now—alas, that is only in fancy—with his tall, spare figure, stooping so slightly for all the weight of his seventy years; his long silver hair brushed up into a point on the forehead, as it used to be worn when George IV. was King, and curling low on the collar of his coat behind, his kind brown eyes beaming with love and goodness for all who crossed his path; his tender, loving mouth, through which no word of anger or aught save peace and charity e'er had exit; and the white regular teeth perfect to the last, with which it was the dear old man's boast he could crack nuts with the best of us. Poor and rich, gentle and simple, all loved the old Admiral. Of children the old sailor was the sworn friend and protector, and it was the drollest sight to witness his attempt to chastise a youthful delinquent: he would look at the child with tightly-compressed lips and a badly-sustained effort to be severe, his brown eyes twinkling the while; then he would take down his cane and hold it suspended over the back of the offender, who could scarcely repress a snigger which quickly became a laugh, for we all know by previous experience what "Granny's punishment" meant; then whizz would fly the cane to the other end of the room, the dear old man would join heartily in the laugh against himself, and the culprit finally be regaled with bread and sugar and warned "never to do it again, you young rascal." Well, perhaps it was not exactly correct training, according to Cooker or Solomon; but, my darling, my darling, how we loved you for it! We would not willingly have grieved you for all the world, and you knew it. You have been laid to rest these many years in the pretty little churchyard where you and I loved to sit, and the grass is fresh and green over your grave; but not fresher, not greener, my more than father, than is your memory in our hearts.

Many a happy hour we spent together, sitting hand in hand in the long summer evenings on the mossy trunk of a fallen tree in Barns Wood, or in that same pretty churchyard where my dear sleeps, on Sir Alured Gwynne's tomb, with the rooks cawing solemnly in the great elms overhead a perpetual requiem, or so I fancied it, over the quiet dead at our feet. Many a blood-curdling tale of nautical adventure and superstition did the old man there recount to me, until I used to see in every yew standing out grimly in the fading light a sheeted figure, and occasionally (for I did not reckon even Granny as sufficient protector against the unholy ghosts and bogies he had conjured up) take ignominiously to my heels at the conclusion of some peculiarly thrilling story, the recital of which was as intensely dreaded as it was earnestly begged for.

But of all his repertory, which was a comprehensive one, the tale that pleased us children most was one of which he himself was the hero; and, indeed, on first hearing it, so profound was our reverence for himself and the part he had played in the stirring adventure, that we mentally classed him with Nelson, Collingwood, and other notable sea-worthies whose portraits, and whose alone, decorated the walls of my grandfather's simple little dwelling. The incidents of the Irish rebellion were fresh in his memory, and he—then a lad of sixteen or seventeen—had been the unwilling actor in a remarkable event which very nearly put an end to all chance of our being acquainted.

In the year '88, when, as you know, Irish folk, in addition to their other terrors, were hourly in dread of a French invasion, my great-grandfather, Sir John Hastings, was the possessor of considerable property in the north of Ireland and resided in an old-fashioned, tumble-down manor-house, not far from a well-known watering-place in the County Donegal. My grandfather, Arthur Hastings, then a midshipman in the Royal Navy, had contrived to obtain a short leave of absence for the purpose of paying a visit to his parents on his return from a cruise of some months' duration; and he had not been many days in his old home before he determined to while away a portion of the time, which hung heavily enough on his hands in that not too lively abode, by indulging himself with a little of his

favorite pastime, deep-sea fishing. Accordingly, one beautiful morning, when there was scarcely a ripple on the water, he got three of his father's tenants, fishermen, to pull him out in their boat to a place where he would be pretty sure of a good day's sport. When they had left land behind at some distance they suddenly descried a large vessel in the offing, which young Hastings assumed to be one of the English gunboats which cruised about in those waters in that perilous time.

The midshipman thought it would be good fun to pull out to her and board her, with one chance of finding some old friends among her officers; accordingly he gave the order to pull with a will, and before very long they found themselves under the bows of a strange-looking man-of-war, about whose appearance there was something strikingly un-English. Hastings began to feel rather uncomfortable, and the men looked blankly at each other; but before they had time to turn the boat's head in the direction of home they were greeted by a shrill volley of words in a tongue which Hastings, knowing somewhat of the language, recognized to be French; a bit of bunting, as to the nationality of which there could be no possible doubt, was quickly run up; and amid roars of laughter from the Frenchman's deck at the trap into which they had so unconsciously fallen, the unfortunate boat's crew looked up and found a perfect *chevaux de frise* of muskets levelled at their heads. The fishermen's blood was roused; and I think they would have made a gallant effort for liberty and home had not Hastings in a few words showed them that the slightest resistance would be nothing short of instant death to all four. He himself stood up in the stern-sheets, and after a short parley with the French Captain surrendered himself and his men, under protest, as prisoners of war. They were taken on board the *St. Pierre*, for so was the French vessel called, their boat cut adrift, and then they did the best thing they could do, under the circumstances, made friends with their captors, and were consequently very well and courteously treated. The French commander assured Mr. Hastings that he quite believed his story—in fact, were the truth of it not so apparent, he would have been under the painful necessity of executing him as a spy. He was indeed *desole* that he could not set M. Hastings and his men at once at liberty, but, as a naval officer of a rival power with which unhappily France was at variance, M. Hastings would easily understand that the exigencies of warfare forbade it.

That night, a little before midnight, the Frenchman weighed anchor, and with all canvas spread and a steady breeze on her quarter made for the port of Brest. They had fair weather for their voyage, and the French and Irish character harmonized wonderfully, though, with the exception of Young Hastings, the men did not understand a word of each other's language. Indeed, had it not been for the thought of the despair into which the poor wives and children at home would be plunged when the empty boat drifted in with the returning tide, they would rather have enjoyed their trip than otherwise.

However, it was fated that matters were not to go on quite so felicitously. A few hours before they expected to sight Brest, the man on the lookout signalled a sail on the weather-board. The Captain looked first through his telescope, and then exceedingly grave. The stranger was a man of war, a three-decker, with the British flag flying, and apparently bearing straight down on them. Should the present wind continue she would be alongside in a short time. Flight was out of the question; so the *St. Pierre* was quickly hove to, and orders given to clear the decks and run out the guns ready for action. Hastings afterward said that although all his sympathies were on the other side, still, when he saw the French sailors bustling about stripped to the waist, he and his companions being the only idle hands on that busy deck, it was all he could do to refrain from helping them.

At last, by the time their preparations were completed, the English vessel was so close that by the aid of the glass they could count the men on her deck. Then Captain de Condigny walked up to the young midshipman with outstretched hand.

"By right you should have no kindly feeling toward us, *mon ami*," he said; "but you are sailor enough to know that I have simply done my duty—what would have been yours had our positions been reversed. I think you bear me no ill-will, and you will at least admit that we have done all in our power to lighten your situation. Now, adieu; we shall have sharp work presently, and you and your men must go below; it would be both dangerous and impolitic for you to be seen on our deck. If we do not meet again, *mon ami*, you will not think of me as an enemy. Adieu."

And the gallant old Frenchman shook the lad warmly by the hand. Before the latter, with his three companions, was half-way down the ladder which led to the cockpit, boom went one of the Englishman's guns, carrying away a portion of the *Pierre's* rigging, and laying two of her seamen dead on the deck. Boom—boom! went the *St. Pierre's* guns in answer; and then the action began in earnest, and the cockpit was soon full of the dead and dying.

The fishermen, who in all their lives had never beheld such a scene, crept with white faces into a corner, their clothes red with the blood which spouted from the several arteries of the wounded men. Hastings, half suffocated with the stench of blood and powder in that narrow space, had taken up his position on a water-barrel, just under the port through which the little current of air in that stifling, polluted atmosphere managed to creep. The surgeon, whose hands were full enough, looked up from his work—the amputation of a sailor's arm which

had been smashed into atoms by a musket-ball—and said dryly:

"You had better descend from there, my friend, in case of accidents, for I shall not have time to attend to you."

The remark was well-timed, for scarcely had Hastings vacated his seat than—bang—crash—smash!—came a cannon-ball through the port, smashing the barrel into atoms, mingling the water with that other liquid with which the floor was already saturated, until the crimson sea rose above the Irishmen's ankles, and saving the surgeon a job by putting three of his patients out of their misery. He looked up with a grim smile.

"*Mille tonnerres, Monsieur*, but yours was an escape! Look there! He is a better operator than I; he does his work cleanly—he!" he said, pointing to the three dead bodies.

At last Hastings could contain himself no longer. Boom—boom! went the guns overhead, and with every moment he carnage increased. The atmosphere of the cockpit became oppressive and sickening, the stench so foul that he was determined come what might, to have one breath of fresh air, and at the same time, if possible, discover in whose favor the battle was being decided. So he ran quickly up the ladder and arrived on deck just as the brave old French Captain was carried past dead with a bullet through his brain. The English were evidently gaining the day, and the direct confusion reigned on the Frenchman's deck. Young Hastings was on the point of going below again when a horrid sight met his view. A sailor fearfully wounded, the outer wall of his chest being literally torn away by a round shot, was lying still alive close to the bulwarks; two sailors, almost naked, presenting a terrific appearance from the blood and powder with which they were besmeared, at a signal from the second officer, advanced, and lifting the quivering body of their unfortunate messmate proceeded deliberately to throw him overboard. The Irish lad with a cry of horror sprang forward to the rescue, but an officer stopped him, saying firmly:

"It must be so; the men are already panic-stricken, and such sights make them worse; at furthest he could only live a few moments, and it is more merciful to put him out of his agony."

The men then raised him and with all their force threw him over the side; but the wretched creature, with an amount of vitality which in his condition Hastings would have deemed impossible had he not seen it, clutched at a rope hanging over the ship's side with the tenacious gripe of a drowning man. It was a hideous sight! The poor wretch hung on, his face livid and distorted with agony, his eyes starting out of his head, and the blood welling from the wound in his chest. They tried unsuccessfully to shake him off; at length an officer stepped forward with a cutlass in his hand, and, bending over the side, cut the rope across, and with awful despairing cry which made itself heard above the booming of the guns and the yells of the sailors the miserable creature sank beneath the waves. Sick with horror the boy, unaccustomed as yet to the active duties of his profession, turned to go below, when—ping—ping! a bullet struck the fleshy part of his arm, and the limb fell nerveless at his side. His friend the surgeon quickly extracted the wicked little bit of lead, and with a grace which only a Frenchman could assume under the circumstances presented it to him as a *souvenir* of his sojourn on board the *St. Pierre*; then he bound up the arm, and half an hour afterward the French ship, commanderless, with more than half her crew dead or dying, struck to the English commander.

The officers of the *Invincible*—such was the name of the British vessel—boarded their prize, and on going below the first sight that met their eyes was the four Irishmen, who on the entrance of their countrymen rose, scarcely able to contain their joy at this unexpected deliverance.

But you may imagine their horror when, instead of being welcomed with open arms as they had expected, their story was received with evident incredulity and suspicion. They implored to be taken before the English Captain, and their request was complied with; but unhappily for them that individual was of a very different stamp from the courteous French commander. He was one of those tyrannical, hectoring, blustering bullies who some years ago were rather too frequently to be met with in the Royal Navy, who, having as a youngster himself tasted weeviled biscuit and the rope's end pretty freely, had determined, when his day came, that life should not be one whit sweeter for his subordinates than it had been for him. Added to these amiable qualities he had the bitterest contempt and hatred for his neighbors on the other side of the Channel—in fact, the very name of Frenchman had pretty much the same effect on him as a bit of red rag on a bull, and as for Irishmen I'm not sure that he did not hate them rather more cordially.

This individual went through the form of hearing their defense, growing to himself, the while, "—rebels, —rebels!" and when they had finished or dered them, with a few choice nautical expletives, to be put in irons until the next day, when they would be tried by naval court-martial for the capital offense of high treason and *lese majeste*, in having joined cause with the enemies of his most sacred Majesty George III.

Arraigned they were accordingly, and in spite of all that poor Hastings could say—in spite even of the exculpatory evidence of the French officers, which Capt. Bulmer, not comprehending, sneered at—they were found guilty and condemned to be hung, all four, from the yard-arm!

You can imagine the consternation of the unfortunate fellows, who had indeed fallen from Scylla into Charybdis. In vain did the unhappy Hastings protest against the injustice of the proceeding,

stating that notwithstanding the wound he had received, which was one of the points on which special stress was laid by his accusers, despite the suspicious appearance which he and his companions by this time necessarily presented, he had the honor of wearing his Majesty's uniform and serving his country as truly and faithfully as any officer on board. To each of these asseverations the only answer he received was "You lie, sir!" until, half frantic with indignation and despair, he and his companions were sent back into irons until their sentence could conveniently be carried into effect.

The First Lieutenant, who was the only soul in that great ship who evinced the smallest compassion toward them, luckily happened to pay the unfortunate prisoners a visit in the course of the day, with a view to their safe custody. Though strictly against orders, he could not refrain from speaking to young Hastings, who had a bright, attractive face, and asking him how on earth he found himself *dans cette galere*. By dint of cross-questioning in the course of conversation it came out that not only had the families of Hastings and Ashburtons—the name of the First Lieutenant—been connected in olden times, but that actually Hastings' mother had interested herself in obtaining for this same Ashburton his commission in the Royal Navy! There was now no doubt that Mr. Hastings was bona fide the person he represented himself to be; so Ashburton went to the Captain and terrified the old sea-bear into granting a reprieve, sorely against his will, until the arrival of the *Invincible* in port. Accordingly when the man-of-war anchored off Spithead, Hastings obtained permission to be confronted with the officers of his own ship, the *Hornet*, then opportunely stationed at Plymouth, and in addition his father and other relatives hurried to the spot, so that there was no lack of evidence sufficient to satisfy the crusty old Captain that for once in his life he had jumped rather too hastily to conclusions. His conduct was moreover severely censured by the Admiralty, "inasmuch as through his rashness and pertinacity a very promising young officer was nearly lost to his Majesty's service." In addition to which well-merited contumely, full fifty years after Death and his journeyman, Gout in the Stomach, had claimed him for their own, we children, with infinite gusto, tarred, feathered, and set fire to him in effigy, our enjoyment being only slightly marred by the reflection that, after all, he would never know anything about it.

Such was my grandfather's story, which he was never tired of telling or we of hearing. Few have had so hair-breadth an escape, so exciting a personal adventure. Many a time did the dear old man say—it was a favorite joke of his when we overheard any discussion on the subject—"Children, don't boast; remember you've a grandfather who was all but hung!"—*Belgravia*.

DESTRUCTIVE TAXATION.

Startling Figures—One of the Causes of the Prevalent Hard Times.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The question whether the boasted prosperity of America is to be destroyed by taxation is becoming an exceedingly impressive one. Look at these figures of the ordinary expenses of the United States Government:

	1874.	1880.
War Department.....	\$ 42,313,927	\$16,472,302
Navy Department.....	30,932,587	11,514,649
Civil expenses.....	17,627,115	6,077,038
Miscellaneous.....	59,806,414	20,708,233
Indians.....	6,692,462	2,991,121
Pensions.....	29,038,414	1,100,902
Foreign intercourse.....	1,508,064	1,146,143
Total.....	\$178,618,983	\$60,010,158
Interest on debt.....	107,119,815	3,177,314
Population.....	44,000,000	51,443,321
Increase of "ordinary" expenditures.....		200 per cent.
Increase of population.....		40 per cent.

NEW YORK STATE.
State tax levy in 1875.....\$15,737,492
State tax levy in 1880.....4,376,164

Increase.....	\$11,361,318
Population in 1875.....	4,705,208
Population in 1880.....	5,880,738
Increase in taxation.....	260 per cent.
Increase in population.....	21 per cent.

NEW YORK CITY.
Local taxes in 1874.....\$24,300,430
Local taxes in 1880.....6,083,448

Increase since 1860.....	\$18,216,982
Population in 1874.....	1,000,000
Population in 1880.....	805,651
Increase in local taxes.....	300 per cent.
Increase in population.....	36 per cent.

Now take the Illinois and Chicago figures, furnished by the *Chicago Tribune*:

ILLINOIS.
State tax levy in 1875.....\$ 3,256,620
State tax levy in 1880.....2,523,536

Increase.....	733,084
Population in 1875.....	3,039,691
Population in 1880.....	1,711,961
Increase in local taxes.....	28 per cent.
Increase in population.....	77 per cent.

CHICAGO.
Direct city tax in 1874.....\$ 5,468,692
Direct city tax in 1880.....373,315

Increase.....	\$ 5,095,377
Population in 1874.....	400,000
Population in 1880.....	109,206
Increase in taxation.....	1,364 per cent.
Increase in population.....	262 per cent.

We are now prepared to look at Ohio and Cincinnati:

OHIO.
State tax levy, 1874.....\$5,358,087.91
State tax levy, 1880.....3,503,712.93

Increase in taxation.....	\$1,844,374.98
Population in 1874, estimated.....	2,810,000
Population in 1880.....	2,339,511

Increase in population.....	470,489
Increase in taxation.....	62 per cent.
Increase in population.....	20 per cent.

CINCINNATI.
Taxation in 1875.....\$2,542,372
Taxation in 1880.....1,098,100

Increase in taxation.....	\$2,444,272
Population in 1875, estimated.....	260,000
Population in 1880.....	161,044

Increase in population.....	98,956
Increase in taxes.....	222 per cent.
Increase in population.....	61 per cent.

These figures are positively alarming. They reveal one of the great causes of persistent hard times. We must react on this, and get back into the good old ways, or property will be confiscated; there will be little employment for labor, and with an impoverished soil and squandered resources, we shall enter upon the downward road traveled by the nations that have decayed.

WALDEMAR'S COURTSHIP.

Prince Waldemar strode through his castle grand, And swore by the ocean and the land, That he would woo, and win as well, The daughter of Reginald von der Bell. He would woo her by love, and if she declined In him a true husband forever to find, He would woo her by fire, by lance and by spear, And gain her consent by terror and fear.

So Prince Waldemar set out at the head of his men, Ah, how many returned not again! And he marched with trumpets and flags flying free, To the castle of Reginald, down by the sea. Surrender his daughter! "No, never," replied The true-hearted sire of the coveted bride; To give her to Waldemar he could not e'er do, For she now had a lover both faithful and true.

Then Waldemar swore by the sea and the land, That only to him should be given her hand, And he drew out his troops in fearful array, And so there commenced a terrible fray. But no effort of Reginald ever so bold, Could make old Prince Waldemar loosen his hold, And no smoke and no fire reached Von der Bell's hall, Much less the white flag's surrendering call.

And the fight grew fiercer. It would only take time Over Sir Reginald's ramparts to climb; And Sir Waldemar laughed—right willing was he To wait a little for his bride of the sea. But the order was given, and as the first man To the top of the wall unreluctantly sprang, A maiden in white appeared from the door. "She comes," laughed Sir Waldemar, "grace to him plow."

The maiden ran to the brink of the sea— Instantly into its waves sprang she: Never again did Sir Waldemar see The daughter of Reginald of the sea. Only in dreams sometimes, from the door, He saw her come, no grace to implore, And saw her spring into the water blue, And knew that his courtship with her was through.

Sir Waldemar learned it was best in the end, Never a woman's will to offend, And compel her to do what she does not please— sooner make water in Quito to freeze! There is always a sea in which she will go, And little she cares when the waves o'erflow. So, men, don't you try it, for what do you gain? Only, like Waldemar, dreams for your pain. —Country Gentleman.

Pith and Point.

BORROW trouble if you have not enough already.

A LITTLE editor is a "we" thing.—*N. O. Republican*.

WHEN is a thief like a seamstress? When he cuts and runs.

Go forth in haste, with bills and peace, Proclaim to all creation: The men are wise who advertise In the present generation.

EVANGELIST SANKEY's song, "Ninety and Nine," is so popular that it will probably be up to par presently.

BUD—Mamma, are people ashamed to say their prayers? Parent Stalk—Why, no, child; what put that into your head? Bud—Well, what do they hide their eyes for, then?

SOMEBODY in a Georgia Court "ap-plauded," whereupon the Judge indignantly remarked: "Now dry up; I will let you know that this is no camp meeting."

THE mercury stood five degrees below zero outside when Jones feelingly remarked, "I wouldn't turn a dog away to-night, Brown; would you?" "Well, no," replied Brown, hesitatingly; "at least not if he was worth anything."

AN editor, wishing to be severe upon an exchange, remarks: "The subscriber of the — in this place tried, a few days ago, to carry home some lard in a copy of that paper; but, on reaching home, found that the concentrated lie had changed it to soap."

"Yes, sir," remarked a sanguine speculator to a capitalist whom he was endeavoring to captivate for an investment, "yes, sir, my project is the weightiest on record." "No doubt," drily replied the moneyed man, "and that's why you'll find it hard to carry out."

"JOHN," said Mrs. Smith, "what smell is that?" "Cloves," "But that other smell?" "Allspice," "But isn't there another?" "Yes—apples," "And just one more?" "Cider, my dear." "Well, John," said she, "if you'd only drink a little brandy now, you'd make a good mince pie."

"MARCH of refinement," 1875: Brown (behind the age, but hungry)—"Give me the bill of fare, waiter." Head Waiter—"Beg pardon, sir?" Brown—"The bill of fare." Head Waiter—"The what, sir? O!—ah?—Yes!—(to subordinate)—Charles, bring this—this—gentleman—the menu!"—*Punch*.

"WHAT would you do," inquired a Police Commissioner of an applicant for a position on the force, "what would you do, if a burglar should turn on you and point a pistol at your head?" "Do? why I'd beg him not to shoot, and then hurry to the station-house for reinforcements." He was rejected.

AN American in a French hotel asked for a toothpick and was told that they were not to be had. Expressing surprise at this, he was effectually silenced by the explanation of the waiter, that the supply had been discontinued because customers were so unscrupulous as to take the toothpicks away with them.

It would seem from the following that there is much need of a school board at Weardale. A doctor there was lately summoned to a cottage at Harwood, in Teasdale, and found a boy patient in need of his services. "Put out your tongue," said the doctor. The boy stared like an owl. "My good boy," requested the medical man, "let me see your tongue." "Talk English, doctor," put in the mother, and then turning to her son, she said: "Hopen thy gobber and push out thy loller." The boy rolled out his tongue in a moment.—*Liverpool Times*.

THE NICE LITTLE CONCERT.
"Leven little tuberoses all in a row,
"Leven little neckties all white as snow,
"Leven little chains and 'leven little lockets,
"Leven little watches in 'leven little pockets,
"Leven little clawhammers, with eleven little tails,
"Leven little pair of legs all straight as rails,
"Leven little bodies, and 'leven little throats,
"Leven little pair of eyes looking at the notes,
"Leven little pair of hands and 'leven pair of gloves,
"Leven little pretty men, sweet as little loves,
"Leven little duties and 'leven little bows,
"Leven little encores which vantly allow."

"Leven little baskets and 'leven hundred roses,
Given to the ladies to stilliate their noses,
"Leven hundred ladies and 'leven hundred gents
Patronize the concert regardless of expense.
—*Omaha Herald*.

To a Young Married Friend.

MY DEAR KITTY: The music of your "Wedding March" still lingers in the air, and ere its echoes fade from my memory I would seize the inspiration of the moment to write you a little advice on matrimony. In the midst of your joy you can afford to listen for a few moments to the sage counsels of one who has grown old and gray (metaphorically speaking) battling with the inevitable must be's and can't be's of married life. Now, my dear Kitty, these bees are very harmless and amiable when allowed to have their own way; but the moment you show fight they will sting, as it's a part of their nature to unless skillfully met and subdued. But if you pet them and give them plenty of nectar they will make honey for you all their days. I suppose you know, Kitty, that bees don't like vinegar. They will take the poorest molasses in preference, but their natural and favorite food is nectar and ambrosia, so I advise you to lay in large supplies of both these articles, as they cannot be had at all seasons of the year. They only grow on the southern borders of that country called Domestic Felicity. This land is not down on the maps or in the "railway guides," but I am quite sure you will find it. I should be glad to make you happy by telling you that matrimonial life is a perpetual calm of sunny skies and balmy airs, but truth and candor compel me to admit that across the fairest matrimonial horizon there will sometimes come a "squall," and I suppose this is best. The calm might turn to insipid monotony, whereas a good smart thunder-storm now and then clears the air of foul vapors and lends piquancy to life. That you may the better meet these atmospheric changes I advise you to put on the helmet of fidelity, the breast-plate of true love, the waterproof cloak of charity, and the overshoes of economy (that takes well with men). Then, holding aloft the umbrellas of patience, you will be prepared for the worst, for "there are storms on life's dark waters."

From your affectionate aunt,
PUSSY WILLOW.
New Britain, Jan. 8, 1875.
—Hartford Times.

Some Facts About Leap Year.

The necessity of having one year in four with a single day more than the others is founded upon the facts that the rotation of the earth around the sun is accomplished in 365 days, five hours, forty eight minutes and forty-six seconds, or about eleven minutes less than a quarter of a day. Julius Caesar, when he attempted to correct the almanac, made the mistake of ignoring the eleven minutes, and a misunderstanding of the imperial decree fixed the leap year one year in three. Augustus, eight years B. C., ordained that for the next twelve years there should be no leap year, and thus corrected the error for the time. But there were the eleven minutes which, as the centuries rolled on, became hours and days. The Council of Nice, in A. D. 325, brought the sun and the almanac into harmony, but left the perplexing eleven minutes unprovided for, and it thus went on for twelve centuries, when Pope Gregory XIII., finding the sun ten days behind the calendar, ordained a radical cure, enjoining that the ten days between the 3d and 15th of October, 1582, should be struck out of the almanac. The different nations of Europe adopted a like course, one after another, Protestant England being the last to conform to the Pope's bull in 1752, when the English calendar dropped eleven days in September, which had then accumulated. To prevent errors in future, it is necessary that three leap years shall be omitted in each 400 years, and this is managed by making the omitted years the even hundreds, that are not divisible by 400. So that 1700 nor 1800 were, and 1900 will not be a leap year, but 2000 will be as 1600 was.

In transposing from "old" to "new style," the time must be taken into account, the farther back we go the fewer days it takes to make it right. The Pilgrims landed in Plymouth December 11, and as the error was only ten days, the celebrations of that event should be on the 21st, and not the 22d. The days of the week were not effected by this change.

The fact that leap year gives unusual prerogatives to the gentler sex who are matrimonially inclined is not of astronomical origin, but may, nevertheless, be worthy of the most profound manual respect.—*Milwaukee (Wis.) News.*

Sudden Death of a Knife-Eater.

A few days since the celebrated "knife-eater," who, for the past few years has astonished the community in this region by his feats of swallowing knives, nails, etc., came to an untimely end. He was living at Isaac Ozmun's, on the State road, doing chores for his board, when in drawing water from the large tank that supplies the cheese factory there with water, he fell in and was drowned. It is supposed that as he leaned over the tank the blood rushed to his head, and so he lost his balance and fell in. His body was examined by Drs. Pixley and Cole, but to their astonishment, nothing was found unusual, except that the coats of the stomach were very slightly inflamed. That he actually did swallow the knives, etc., with which he is credited, there is the most indubitable evidence, and many are the anecdotes connected therewith of which I give only the following, as related by an eye-witness:

One day he came along where several of the railroad Italians and others were at work, when a boy told him that if he would swallow a large clasp-knife, with an iron hook in the end by which to suspend it from a belt and which belonged to one of the Italians, he would give him fifty cents. Immediately he seized the knife, closed it, and swallowed it. The astonished owner of the knife gaped

upon him with saucer eyes, but recovering his wits he seized a shovel and held it up to him, exclaiming, "You swallow dis! you swallow dis!"—*Peninsula (O.) Cor. Akron Beacon.*

The Bullion Product.

The following approximate table, showing the precious metal product for the year 1874, has been carefully prepared from the latest statistics and reports of Consular and mint offices:

	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$40,000,000	\$32,000,000
Great Britain.....	8,000	650,000
France.....	79,089	189,545
Germany.....	37,242	7,064,780
Spain.....	7,800	450,000
Austria.....	2,152,180	2,476,089
Sweden.....	12,960	98,385
Russia.....	21,552,020	1,000,444
Italy.....	90,000	350,000
Africa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Central and South America.....	6,000,000	10,000,000
Mexico.....	3,000,000	17,000,000
Honduras.....	80,000	400,000
China and Japan.....	4,752,000	2,400,000
United States of Columbia.....	1,800,000	600,000
Austria and New Zealand.....	35,000,000	820,000
East Indies.....	6,000,000	12,000
Total.....	\$121,512,191	\$86,999,753

"O wearisome condition of humanity!"

How many wretched homes on our land! How many heart-broken invalids! Life with many signifies a more onerous existence. All are subject to disease, but when health is removed the hope is nearly gone out. Sickness is usually incurred through exposure or carelessness. Especially is this true with those diseases peculiar to woman. Through her own imprudence and folly she is made to drag out a miserable existence—a source of annoyance and anxiety to her friends, and any thing but a comfort and pleasure to herself. Exposure to the cold at times when she should be most prudent, and overtaxing her body with laborious employment, are both fruitful causes of many of the maladies from which she suffers. Gradually the bloom leaves her cheeks, her lips grow ashy white, her vivacity departs, she continually experiences a feeling of weariness and general languor, and altogether presents a ghastly appearance. What does she need? Should she take some stimulating drug, which will for the time make her "feel better," or does her entire system demand reparation? She requires something which not only will restore to health the diseased organs, but will tone and invigorate the system. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do this. It imparts strength to the diseased parts, brings back the glow of health, and restores comfort where previously there was only suffering.

Every invalid lady should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to women. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address, for \$1.50. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Agents wanted to sell this valuable work.

CHICAGO LEDGER—Best story paper going. See advertisement.

DOBBS' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia), contains nothing but the purest material, and does the work quickly, but without impairing the finest fabric. Try it without fail.

The editor of the Covington (Ohio) Gazette offers to eat a quail each day for sixty consecutive days, if anybody will furnish the birds.

CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

CHEAPEST, best family paper in the world—CHICAGO LEDGER. See advertisement.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the above medicines, and since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

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The fact that five million of pairs of SILVER TIPPED SHOES are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

Economy is wealth—but the best shoe is the CABLE SCREW WIRE.

Shoes are made a year, shows how those who use them feel about it. They know that they last three times as long.

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It is as good and larger than the New York Ledger. Always an illustrated Serial Story. A New Story commences about Feb. 1. One year postage paid, for \$1.50. Sample sent. Address THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill.

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\$5 to \$20 a day at home. Samples worth \$1 sent free. Address STYNN & CO., Portland, Me.

ASTHMA and CATARRH. Sure Cure. Trial free. Address W. K. BELLS, Indianapolis, Ind.

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1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relief for food, no more sour eructations or eructations, constipation, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

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4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secretory glands, and functional harmony restored to the general organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, sallow appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of coughing, general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and prostration, cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the Sarsaparillian is taken, new signs of returning health appear; the blood improves in strength and purity, disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be removed away and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, syphilitic sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quinine, or Corrosive Sublimates, (the principal constituents in the advertised Sarsaparillian, associated in some cases with Hyd. of Potassa) have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, various pains, etc., Sarsaparillian will remove away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. Those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Syphilitic or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In the ordinary course of the disease, better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparillian is taken, the patient either gets "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs, Tuberculous Phthisis, Hemoptoe, Syphilitic Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, the instrument being used with the patient's operation of using these instruments dissolving stone in the bladder, and in all cases of inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphilitic ulcers; in dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gout, dyspepsia, rheumatism, rickets in mercurial deposits—it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, wherein this great remedy challenges the astonishment and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, when all the pleasures of existence appear to be lost, and the unfortunate, and by its wonderful, almost supernatural agency, it restores the hopeless to a new life and new existence where this great remedy stands alone in its might and power.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERIC CRAMP, DYPHTHERIA, CATARRH OF THE UTERUS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, MUMPS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water, will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and ALL THE PAINS OF THE SYSTEM.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, pure, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS cure the curable disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Constiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles and all the Disorders of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Spitting or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Stiffness of the Neck, Sore Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Position, Dizziness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Pain in the Head, Dizziness, Headache, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning of the Face.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 2 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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AGENTS should write for Agency for new book by Ann Eliza Brigham's Young

Ann Eliza Brigham's Young

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 29, 1876.

"To the Victor belong the Spoils."

The degrading scramble for the spoils of office on the part of professional politicians is the course of our politics. Hamilton long ago pointed out that the struggle for the great honor, dignity, and fame of the Presidency would be dangerously intense, but he never dreamed that the struggle would involve, every four years, the possible displacement of 60,000 office-holders, with the beggary, perhaps, of a half million people dependent upon them. The fortunes and fates of these people are bound up with the re-election of the President or the election of the candidate of his party. The Executive holds their prosperity or ruin in his hands. The interests interlinked with partisan success are sometimes inconceivably petty, and so all the more numerous. A writer on American history says that he once knew an apple-woman on Wall street who was ardently desirous of the success of a certain candidate for the Presidency; because her "old man" had been promised some other poor fellow's place as porter in the Custom House, provided there was a change in the reigning party at Washington. When such anomalous powers over the means of living of tens of thousands have been added to the legitimate authority of the Presidency, the struggle which Hamilton feared becomes ten-fold as violent as even his fearful fancy painted it. Corruption, peculation, embezzlement, fraud, assessments for political purposes, bargain and sale, jobbery,—these are the inevitable corollaries logically dependent upon the proposition: "To the victor belong the spoils."—That maxim poisons our politics. We are indebted for it to the theory of William L. Marcy, and the practice of Andrew Jackson. Squirm as the Democracy may, they cannot escape the responsibility of originating and nationalizing the pernicious practice by which the American Union has been visited for forty-six years.

Until the inauguration of Jackson, all the removals from office by the President, for other reason than incompetency or unfaithfulness, could almost be counted on one's fingers. The number was almost nil, and all the changes were made "for cause." Incompetency and incapacity were the only two rocks upon which the official career of a servant of the United States could be wrecked. The Democracy created others,—the arbitrary will of a single party chieftain, the dislike of some local politician, the failure to pay a partisan assessment, lukewarm partisanship, and so on. This system, rigorously and almost necessarily carried out since, has well-nigh destroyed statesmanship in the United States, and has made politics a trade.

With Jackson, the new era began.—There was a wild rush of greedy partisans to Washington, and the guillotine was kept busy chopping off official heads from morning to night. It is estimated that 2,000 removals were made within a year.—This was a very large percentage of the whole number of persons in the Civil Service at that time. The offices thus forcibly vacated ranged from the chief clerkships to letter-carriers and janitors. The Diplomatic Service was treated in the same way. Gen. Harrison, Minister to Columbia when Jackson was inaugurated, had courteously opposed Jackson's method of conducting the Seminole War, and had defended Henry Clay from the charge of corruption in what John Randolph called the "union of the Puritan and the blackleg." He was recalled within four days of Jackson's accession. Samuel Swartout, who was appointed Collector at New York, wrote from Washington, where he was begging for that office, to a friend:

I hold to your doctrine fully, that no d—d rascal who made use of his office or his profits for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and Gen. Jackson out of power is entitled to the least lenity or mercy, save that of hanging. . . . Whether or not I shall get anything in the general scramble for plunder, remains to be proven.

The sufferings of the dismissed officials were great. Some of them, who had grown gray in the service of Government, were reduced to pauperism. A hasty speech would often secure the offender's dismissal within an hour. Jackson personally cross-examined employes whom he suspected of disloyalty to him. He is said to have had one clerk discharged because he failed to appreciate a sermon with which the President was delighted. This may be an exaggeration, but it fitly illustrated the real nature of the system in vogue. That system has been in vogue ever since. An old friend of Jackson, who dined with him July 4, 1829, wrote that day to an acquaintance, after some discussion of the spoils system:

Our republic henceforth will be governed by factions, and the struggle will be who shall get the offices and their emoluments—a struggle embittered by the most base and sordid passions of the human heart.

This prophecy has been sadly fulfilled.

—Chicago Tribune.

The Pennsylvania Legislature is to be asked to legalize Sunday labor by persons who observe Saturday as the Sabbath.

New Advertisements.**Joslin & Breyman,****Watchmakers & Jewelers,**

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



Having disposed of most of our old stock, we have occupied my new quarters, on RIVER STREET with a beautiful stock of everything pertaining to a complete

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware,

Plated Ware,

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, and

Musical Instruments.

We request all of our old friends to come and see us in our new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhuizen, the Jeweler and Repairer of the First Ward, has established himself with us, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1875.

2-1y JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

J. O. DOESBURG,**DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.**

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

THE**Phoenix Hotel.**

HOLLAND, MICH.

(Opposite C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot.)

Is kept in first class order, home like, neat in every respect, with an admirable cuisine, both in choice and variety and the remarkably good cooking of its viands. Its constantly increasing patronage is evidence that it is the only first-class Hotel in Holland.

J. McVICAR, Proprietor.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

BROKE into my enclosure, in Georgetown, Ottawa County, Mich., on or about the middle of July last, one small Red Heifer, with some white on the belly. The owner is requested to call, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

H. W. SWEET.

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 1st, 1875.

J. E. HIGGINS,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Grain & Produce,**MILL FEED, CORN, &c.**

All orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE NEAR

M. L. S. R. R. DEPOT.

Corner of Fish & Seventh Streets.

HOLLAND, MICH.

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Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work furnished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the *Atina* House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN,

Holland, Mich.

Oct. 12, 1875.

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

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,

Furnishing Goods,

Clothing,

Crockery,

Stoneware,

Notions and Trimmings,

Hats & Caps,

Groceries,

Flour & Feed,

Provisions, etc.

RIVER STREET, - - - HOLLAND, MICH.

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

WANTED.

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

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

At the Store of

WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,

Hats & Caps,

Crockery and

Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,

Are dealt in very extensively by us, and all orders are promptly filled and delivered.

Country Produce!

Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,

Timber, and all kinds

of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same wherever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with dispatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875.

4-1f

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.

1875. FALL AND WINTER. 1876.

We have received and opened a complete line of goods for the season. Our Fall and Winter Millinery includes the latest styles. We intend to make Shawls a specialty, and have also in stock a heavy assortment of

Ladies & Children Cloaks & Cloaking,

Ready made and cut and made to order, with a full line of Trimmings, also Velvetines, Double Wove Paisley Shawls, Balmorals, Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET - - - HOLLAND, MICH

Dress Silks, Ladies Scarfs and Gloves, and a full line of Kid Gloves, Perfume and Soaps. In the line of Millinery notions we cannot be surpassed. Ribbons, Velvets, Satins, in large quantities.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

For Boys and Girls. Work Boxes, Building Blocks, Writing Desks, Albums, Maps, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Excursion Trains, Etc., Etc.,

We are the only agent for the sale of the "Brilliantine," a new preparation for giving a splendid lustre to all kinds of Starched Linen Wear. We also keep Butterick's Patterns.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Mortgage, made by Ethan Hulbert and Elmina Hulbert his wife, of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, to Francis S. Lawrence of Allegan County, State of Michigan. Dated November twelfth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy four (A. D. 1874) and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock p. m. on page 615 of Liber Z. of Mortgages in said office, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the said Francis S. Lawrence, to Franklin B. Wallin of Saugatuck Allegan County, State of Michigan, by a deed of assignment dated January second A. D. 1875, which deed was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, State of Michigan, on the sixth day of January A. D. 1875 at 8 o'clock a. m. on page 70 of Liber No. 4 of Mortgages in said office, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-six cents (\$161.86), and no suit or proceedings either in law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County, there will be sold at public vendue the lands and premises in said mortgage described, as follows: "All that certain parcel of land which is situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, and which lies north and east of the State road from Holland to Grand Haven as it now runs: which land is further described as the north half of the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section eighteen in Township five north range fifteen west, excepting a certain parcel which was conveyed by Jacob Filemann and wife to Hiram Rogers by deed dated Dec. 31st 1863, and including a certain parcel from the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section eighteen afore said, which was deeded by Hiram Rogers to Jacob Filemann December 31st, 1863. Reference being hereby made to said deeds and the record thereof for a more perfect description of a id parcels, containing six acres, more or less," or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with interest and the costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorneys fee of Twenty-five dollars as provided for in said mortgage.

Dated November 20th A. D. 1875.

FRANKLIN B. WALLIN, Assignee of Mortgage.

H. D. POST, Atty. for Assignee of Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage whereby the power therein contained to sell has become operative, executed by Andrew Thomson of the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, parties of the first part, to Abel T. Stewart of the same place, party of the second part, bearing date the twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at one o'clock p. m. in Liber No. 2 of Mortgages in said office, which said Mortgage was duly assigned on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1875, by the said Abel T. Stewart to Wilcox Harrington, of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, by a certain deed of assignment, which was on the eighth day of November, A. D. 1875, recorded in the said office of the Register of Deeds, at 3 o'clock p. m. in Liber No. 1 of mortgages, on page 548 etc. Upon which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of six hundred and thirty-two dollars and three cents (\$632.03), and no suit or proceedings, either at law or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said amount due or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the fifth day of February, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the outer door of the Ottawa County Circuit Court house in the City of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa, the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said mortgage and the legal costs, together with an attorney's fee of Twenty-five dollars covenanted for therein; That is to say "All of that certain parcel of land situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, and described as Lot numbered two, in Block number eight, in the south-west addition to the City of Holland, according to the map of said addition, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, State of Michigan."

Dated, November 11, A. D. 1875.

WILSON HARRINGTON Assignee of Mortgage

H. D. Post, Atty for Assignee.

Mortgage Sale of Vessel.

WHEREAS Frank R. Brouwer, of the City of Holland in the State of Michigan did on the twenty-seventh (27th) day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five (A. D. 1875) make and execute to Isaac Thompson, of Holland in the State of Michigan, a certain mortgage on all of the undivided one-half of the scow, schooner or vessel, W. M. Bates, of Holland, together with one-half undivided of the masts, bowsprit, boat, anchors, cables, chains, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture, and of all other necessities thereunto appertaining and belonging, to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred and eighty dollars, (\$680.00) which said mortgage was duly recorded in the United States Custom House at the Port of Grand Haven, Michigan, on the twenty eighth (28th) day of August, A. D. 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m. in Liber 4, of Mortgages, on folio 3. And whereas, by default in the payment of one of the payments of money secured to be paid by the terms of said mortgage, in the manner therein provided, the power of sale in said mortgage contained has become operative, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the twenty-ninth (29th) day of January A. D. 1876 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at Central wharf, so-called, in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, and on such sale duly convey the undivided one-half of the scow schooner or vessel, W. M. Bates of Holland, together with "the undivided one-half of the masts, bowsprit, boat, anchors, cables, chains, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture and all other necessities thereunto appertaining," or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, now claimed to amount to six hundred and six dollars and ninety-seven cents (\$696.97) with the interest and reasonable expenses, including an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided.

Dated: January 6th A. D. 1876.

ISAAC THOMPSON, Mortgagee.

H. D. Post, Atty for Mortgagee.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN:

In the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, in Chancery; suit pending; at the City of Grand Haven in said county, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1875.

Ada R. Elliott, Complainant,
vs.
Frederick F. Elliott, Defendant.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file that the defendant, Frederick F. Elliott, resides out of the State of Michigan, in another one of the United States, the petitioner one of which is unknown; that a subpoena requiring him to appear and plead to the Bill of Complaint on file in this cause had been duly issued, but the same could not be served by reason of the continued absence of said Defendant from the State of Michigan, and in another of the United States;

And on motion of George W. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of the said Frederick F. Elliott, be herein entered, within one hundred days from the date of this order, and in case of appearance that he cause his answer to the Bill of Complaint to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the Complainant's Solicitor, within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said defendant.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the HOLLAND CITY NEWS, a newspaper published, printed and circulating in said County; and that said publication be continued therein once, in each week for six week in succession, or that he cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said Defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

DAN J. ARNOLD, Circuit Judge.

G. W. McBride, Complainant's Solicitor.

[A true copy of the original order on file with me in said case.]
A. A. TRACY, Register.