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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 260.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.
JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	6 00	10 00	12 00
4 " "	7 00	12 00	15 00
5 " "	8 00	14 00	18 00
6 " "	9 00	16 00	20 00
7 " "	10 00	18 00	22 00
8 " "	11 00	20 00	24 00
9 " "	12 00	22 00	26 00
10 " "	13 00	24 00	28 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Chicago.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 p. m.	9.30 p. m.

New Buffalo & Chicago. † 11.20 a. m. 5.10 a. m.
12.15 p. m. 3.10 p. m.
9.45 " † 4.00 "

† except Monday.
Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRAND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GRAND RAPIDS.
Express. Mail.		Express. Mail.
4.15 a. m.	Grand Rapids.	7.10 a. m.
4.32 " "	Grandville.	9.55 " "
5.45 " "	Allegan.	8.45 " "
6.11 " "	Olego.	8.16 " "
6.19 " "	Piedwell.	8.07 " "
6.35 " "	Copper.	7.35 " "
6.50 " "	Kalamazoo.	7.35 " "
8.30 " "	White Pigeon.	5.50 " "
8.40 " "	Chicago.	10.40 " "
9.40 " "	Toledo.	11.55 " "
7.05 " "	Cleveland.	7.40 " "
7.15 " "	Buffalo.	12.10 " "

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
8.20 p. m.	Muskegon	2.00 a. m.
8.20 p. m.	Pentwater	2.30 " "
7.45 p. m.	Grand Haven	2.40 " "
6.50 p. m.	Pigeon	3.15 " "
5.45 p. m.	Holland	3.55 " "
5.17 p. m.	Fillmore	4.12 " "
4.00 p. m.	Allegan	5.00 " "

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

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

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

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

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

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

Dentist.

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

Drugs and Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

Dry Goods.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

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

Flour and Feed.

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

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchased elsewhere, will make to order. Repairing promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

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

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

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

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

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

Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

Saddlery.

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

Sewing Machines.

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

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

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

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 25 @ 30
Beans, bushel	1 20 @ 1 30
Butter, lb.	16 @ 18
Clover seed, bushel	8 50 @ 9 00
Eggs, dozen	15 @ 16
Honey, lb.	8 00 @ 8 20
Hay, ton	7 20 @ 7 50
Onions, bushel	85 @ 90
Potatoes, bushel	65 @ 70
Timothy Seed, bushel	6 @ 6 50
Wool, lb.	2 @ 2 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 75
" beach, dry	2 50
" " green	2 25
Hemlock Bark, dry	2 25
Staves, pork, white oak	12 00
Staves, Tierce	12 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	3 75
Stave bolts, softwood	3 75
Stave bolts, hardwood	3 75
Railroad ties	13 @ 14

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 30 @ 1 40
Corn, shelled bushel	50 @ 52
Oats, bushel	32 @ 34
Buckwheat, bushel	16 00 @ 16 50
Bran, ton	22 00 @ 22 50
Feed, 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 30
Barley, 100 lb.	1 10 @ 1 15
Middling, 100 lb.	1 25 @ 1 30
Flour, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 3 10
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @ 3 10

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	6 @ 5 1/2
Pork, "	6 @ 7
Lard, "	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked Meat, "	12 @ 13
" Ham, "	9 @ 10
" Shoulders, "	8 @ 9
Tallow, per lb.	7 @ 8
Turkeys, "	8 @ 9
Chickens, dressed per lb.	7 @ 8

Special Notices.

I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
N. W. BACON, R. S. J. KRAMER, N. G.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
J. S. BURNS, W. M.

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

L. T. KANTERS.

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

L. T. KANTERS.

Good News.

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

H. MEYER & CO.

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

H. MEYER & CO.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Just as good cheese as ever was made, cheap at

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Dead Animals.

The question has been for a long time what will you do with dead animals. The undersigned whose place of business is near Metz's Tannery, will hold himself in readiness to remove all dead animals at his own expense, by simply notifying him thereof.

BENARD WICK.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scrofula was considered incurable until the great discovery of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" flashed upon the world. Diseases which baffle the skill of the medical schools, readily yield to these peerless remedies. Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt-reum, Itch, and all cutaneous eruptions are curable by them. 25 cents per box or pot.

THE FAST MAIL.

The revival of the fast mail brings up again the following capital piece by John H. Yates, which we believe first appeared in the Rochester Democrat:

Lay by the weekly, Betsey, its old like you and I. And read the morning's daily, with its pages scarcely dry.

While you and I were sleeping, they were printing them to-day.

In the city by the ocean, several hundred miles away.

"How'd I get it?" Bless you, Betsey, you needn't doubt and laugh.

It didn't drop down from the clouds nor come by telegraph.

I got it by the lightning mail we've read about, you know—

The mail that Jonathan got up about a month ago.

We farmers livin' round the hill went to the town to-day.

To see the fast mail catch the bags that hung beside the way;

Quick as a flash from thundering clouds, whose tempest swept the sky.

The bags were caught on board the train as it went roarin' by.

We are seein' many changes in our fast declinin' years;

Strange rumors now are soundin' in our hard-of-hearin' ears.

Ere the sleep that knows no wakin' comes to waft us o'er the stream.

Some great power may be takin all the self-conceit from steam.

Well do we remember, Betsey, when the postman carried mails.

Ridin' horseback through the forest 'long the lonely Indian trails.

How impatiently we waited—we were earnest lovers then—

For our letters comin' slowly, many miles, through wood and glen.

Many times, you know, we missed them—for the postman never came—

Then, not knowing what had happened, we did each the other blame;

Long those lovers quarrels lasted, but the God who melts the proud

Brought our strayin' hearts together and let sunshine through the cloud.

Then at last, the tidings reached us that the faithful postman fell

Before the forest savage with his wild, terrific yell.

And your letters lay and mouldered, while the sweet birds sang above.

And I was sayin' bitter things about a woman's love.

Long and tedious were the journeys—few and far between the mails.

In the days when we were courtin'—when we thrashed with wooden flails;

Now the white-winged cars are flyin' 'long the shores of inland seas.

And younger lovers read their letters 'mid luxury and ease.

We have witnessed many changes in our three score years and ten;

We no longer sit and wonder at the discoveries of men;

In the shadows of life's evenin' we rejoice that our boys

Are not called to meet the hardships that embittered half our joys.

Like the old mail through the forest youthful years go slowly by;

Like the fast mail of the present, manhood's years how swift they fly;

We are siting in the shadow; soon shall break life's brittle cord—

Soon shall come the welcome summons by the fast mail of the Lord.

A Fatal Slide Near Laramie, Wyoming Territory.

Thomas Hodgson, of Holland, Mich., was recently killed by a snow-slide near Laramie, Wyoming. The deceased and two partners had been working together, prospecting and sinking shafts, since last spring. They were engaged in sinking on a load about half a mile south of the "Centennial" when the accident occurred. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon. They put in and fired a blast, and stepped back a few feet from the mouth of the shaft and when the blast exploded the snow on the mountain side beneath their feet started, carrying all three down with fearful velocity. They went down about two or three hundred feet, when the avalanche struck the timber and piled up and stopped. Davis, one of the partners, brought up against a small tree, and was partly buried by the snow, but was able to extricate himself. Capt. Kelly, the other partner, was unhurt, and immediately ran over to the Centennial mine for help, with which he returned in twenty or thirty minutes; but Davis by mere accident, had found and extricated the body of Hodgson before the help arrived. Life was extinct when the body was found, and from the bruises it was thought his neck was broken, and that he was killed by striking against a rock or tree in the descent. The body was wrapped up in blankets and buried in the snow till arrangements were made for its final disposition.—Chicago Times.

Sound Telegraphy.

Prof. A

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE CORONER'S JURY in the case of the Brooklyn Theater calamity has just rendered a verdict. They say that, of the 218 victims of the fire, two were burned to death, and the remainder were suffocated.

APPLICATION has been made to Judge Hare, of the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, for an injunction to restrain the vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church from ringing the church bells. The church is in one of the most fashionable neighborhoods in the city, and the wealthy property-holders object to the ringing of the bells, claiming that it is a serious annoyance, and consequently injurious to the value of property.

THE WEST.

WHEAT is stored in Chicago elevators 3,533,530 bushels of wheat; 2,367,783 bushels of corn; 660,940 bushels of oats; 249,082 bushels of rye, and 1,049,631 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 7,860,971 bushels, against 4,845,300 bushels at this period last year.

NEWS has reached Red Cloud Agency that Crazy Horse's camp is located at the mouth of the Powder on the Yellowstone, and consists of 1,200 lodges. The 500 Cheyennes whipped by Gen. Mackenzie in the Big Horn mountains late in November had reached the village after a terrible march through storms across the country. They were destitute of food, ammunition, and shelter, and many wounded died en route. All are said to be very much discouraged, and seriously debating a surrender. A telegram from Kansas City, Mo., says "reports are coming in from all quarters that terrible havoc is being made among the cattle herds between Los Angeles and Fort Dodge on account of the severity of the weather. Thousands of cattle are reported dead on the plains of Colorado and Wyoming." A fiendish conspiracy has been discovered and broken up in Williamson county, Ill. Some twelve or fifteen villains had perfected a system of arson and robbery, involving murder whenever it should be necessary or desirable, and were all ready to carry out the fiendish programme when the existence of the organization was accidentally ascertained, and, after several arrests had been made, the parties turned State's evidence, and disclosed information which enabled the authorities to completely break up the organization.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE has voted \$500 each to the two citizens of Northfield who killed the two members of the Younger gang, last summer. John Pierson, a prisoner confined in the Bloomington (Ill.) jail, has made a confession that he murdered Gen. Murray McConnell, of Jacksonville, Ill., in February, 1869. He says that on the night previous to the murder he stopped at the Ayers House, Jacksonville, registering as John Wilson. In the morning, being penniless, he went to McConnell's house and asked for money, when McConnell refused it, saying, "Get out, you scoundrel, and other abusive words. In a fit of anger Pierson seized a poker and struck McConnell several times, knocking him down, bleeding. Pierson then fled, stopping the first night with a farmer near Jacksonville, and not returning in the journey until he reached Sedalia, Mo.

ONE SPAN of the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad bridge, 150 feet in length, crossing the Wabash at Logansport, Ind., was entirely carried away one day last week, by the heavy floating ice. The bridge was being rebuilt of iron. A portion of the iron for the new bridge was also swept away.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT has appointed A. T. Wiko Pension Agent at Columbus, Ohio. The trial of Gen. Belknap, for receiving bribes while acting as Secretary of War, is set in the Criminal Court at Washington, beginning Feb. 21. Ex-Senator Matt H. Carpenter and Judge Fullerton, of New York, will conduct his defense.

THE PRESIDENT has appointed Channing Richards United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio. J. H. Maddox, the Treasury Agent, who testified in the Louisiana case, has been removed by the President.

BY THE SUSPENSION of Congressional work at the office of the Public Printer about 600 persons are thrown out of employment. The Public Printer has no money other than unexpended balances of appropriations to the departments and Congressional Library, and for printing proceedings and debates of Congress.

THE STATEMENT of the public debt made Feb. 1 is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds	\$94,877,950
Five per cent. bonds	712,320,450
Four and half per cent. bonds	44,600,000
Total coin bonds	\$1,691,797,500
Lawful money debt	14,000,000
Matured debt	10,912,810
Legal tenders	368,050,234
Certificates of deposit	33,745,000
Fractional currency	26,424,467
Coin certificates	53,313,700

Total without interest..... 477,533,501

Total debt.....\$2,194,243,511

Cash in Treasury.....26,327,007

Coin.....\$86,477,680

Currency.....9,496,266

Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....33,745,000

Total in Treasury.....129,718,947

Debt less cash in the Treasury.....\$2,064,524,564

Decrease of debt during January.....2,069,769

Decrease since June 30, 1876.....8,867,775

Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money.....

Principal outstanding.....64,628,512

Interest accrued and not yet paid.....325,117

Interest paid by the United States.....34,015,923

Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....7,004,653

Balance of interest paid by United States.....27,014,370

THE SOUTH.

CIRCUIT JUDGE CARPENTER has rendered a decision at Columbia to the effect that Chamberlain's late inauguration as Governor of South Carolina was illegal; that Hampton was not legally inaugurated, and that Chamberlain is therefore lawfully acting Governor until his successor shall be duly qualified. B. O. Holloway, a Republican trial justice, was recently assassinated at Timmonsville, S. C. "The assassination," so the telegraph informs us, "fired the blacks, who immediately armed, and the whites organized a strong police force. The two parties came in collision on the outskirts of the town, and the result was that two special policemen were wounded, when the whole force returned to town."

In a habeas corpus case coming up last

week before Judge Mackey, at Columbia, S. C., he again decided that Wade Hampton was the legal Governor of the State. His decision was appealed from to the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

THE NEW YORK SENATE, by a party vote, last week adopted resolutions declaring Hayes the legally-elected President, and that he ought to be inaugurated. The Florida Legislature has made an appropriation to pay the Democratic Presidential electors from that State.

COL. PLUMB, an editor and practical printer, has been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas.

THE TESTIMONY of John T. Pickett, a Washington lawyer, and formerly a General in the Confederate army, given before the House committee on the duties and powers of the House in counting the electoral vote, produced quite a sensation at the national capital. Pickett's testimony is to the effect that overtures were made to him, on behalf of J. Madison Wells, to negotiate the sale to the Democrats of the Louisiana Returning Board, the consideration being the trifling sum of \$1,000,000. According to Pickett's story, Joseph Harris Maddox visited Washington as Wells' agent, and made the proposition. Pickett thereupon visited New York, consulted John Morrissey, and laid the facts before him. Morrissey, to use Pickett's words, "would buy these fellows as easily as he would pigs," but, having faith in Tilden's election, he didn't think it necessary to open negotiations. He next called on Abram S. Hewitt, who said that "this was the third proposition of the kind that had been made to him on the part of the Louisiana Returning Board, but under no circumstances would he entertain any such proposition." Maddox was placed on the witness stand and partially corroborated Pickett's story. He said he went to Washington in the interest of Wells; that the latter told him (Maddox) that he (Wells) would like to serve his party in making a return in favor of Hayes, but would not take the risk unless paid for it; that the Democratic majority was too heavy to handle. The witness, upon visiting Washington, called first upon Secretary Cameron and told him Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the matter. He says he then, in obedience to Wells' instructions, attempted to open negotiations with the Democrats, with the result as stated. Wells denies the story as a base fabrication manufactured out of whole cloth. He says it is an infamous conspiracy to injure the Returning Board and influence the electoral commission.

J. MADISON WELLS, President of the Louisiana Returning Board, appeared before the House prerogative committee on the 5th inst., for the purpose of testifying in his defense regarding the charges of Pickett, Littlefield and Maddox. He denied ever having given Maddox or any one else authority to negotiate for the payment of any money to himself or any other member of the board, and characterized the whole story as false from beginning to end. When questioned regarding the destruction of the returns from certain polls in Vernon parish he became excited, and said, "The man who swore so was an unmitigated liar." He said the ordinary papers did not accompany the returns from Vernon parish, and denied all knowledge of the transfer of votes in the case of that parish. Wells was examined by Mr. David Dudley Field touching certain passages in a letter to Senator West, written in November.

QUESTION by Mr. Field—"Our duties as returning officers have augmented to the magnitude of controlling the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation?" What did you mean by that? Answer—"I meant by that that the Presidential election hinged upon the result of the election in Louisiana."

MR. FIELD—Have you stated that you did not know what parties had carried the State at the last election until you actually made the returns?

WITNESS—I have said so. I will explain that the results throughout the States had been known so far as those States were concerned where there was no trouble or difficulty, no murdering of people because they had attempted to vote, but the result in the three Southern States was in doubt.

MR. FIELD—Do you mean that the result of the Presidential election hinged on the result in the three Southern States? A—"I mean Louisiana, together with two other Southern States."

MR. FIELD—Oh, yes. **WITNESS** (interrupting)—Mr. Chairman, I am not a lawyer, and I don't wish a gentleman to say for me what I did not want to say myself. I am no sharp practitioner, and I want no sharp practice upon me in this committee. I ask to be protected and (exultingly) if the committee does not protect me I will protect myself.

Q—You also say here, "as well as my duty to the greatest living General, U. S. Grant." What duty had you, as returning officer, to Gen. Grant? A—"Gen. Grant had sent or requested gentlemen to go down there to witness the count, and I felt it my duty to make a fair, legal investigation and count of the entire vote of the State of Louisiana in the presence of those gentlemen, to satisfy them that the board was correct in regard to its actions—if it should not happen to be pleasant to them, let the decision fall as it may."

Q—I read further from this letter: "And not with my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered comrades of the North." What had that to do with your duties as an honest member of the Returning Board? A—"It had a good deal to do with it."

Q—Explain it. A—"The condition of our country is very different from that here. The people are forced with the bullet, the ballot is snatched for the bullet, and I determined wherever that was done it should not be tolerated where I had a voice in the matter. I said there 'his paroled prisoners.' By that I meant that the Confederate soldiers, together with their associates, should not control the destiny of the oppressed people by violence and intimidation. That is my answer."

Q—But what had that to do with your duties as a member of the Returning Board? A—"Well, this was merely writing a letter, and these ideas going in as a matter of course transmitted to paper."

Q—What had that to do with your making an honest count of the votes? A—"It had nothing to do with an honest count."

Q—Then why are the two things brought into connection in this way? Why did you speak of your consent in this letter? A—"That I would not approve anything that I conceived to be illegal or improper."

Q—Had any such thing been proposed? A—"I anticipated it, sir."

Q—Never mind anticipating. Had any such thing been proposed? A—"By the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, a very wealthy gentleman in the State of Louisiana."

Q—What did he propose? A—"He proposed to give me \$200,000 to change the vote for Mr. Tilden. He made the proposition in his own office, on Sunday, the 15th of November, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning."

Q—Was that the reason why you said you would not consent to deliver over Louisiana to the paroled prisoners? A—"My reason, sir? Mr. Field—Can't you answer me?"

THE WITNESS (emphatically)—No, I won't do it.

MR. FIELD—You won't do it?

THE WITNESS—I won't do it. I will answer it my own way. You will have it my own way or you won't get it at all.

MR. FIELD—Well, give it your own way.

THE WITNESS—Very well. My meaning, as

I stated awhile ago, was that if the election was fairly conducted, and there was no bribery, no intimidation, and no frauds, then I had no objection to either party controlling it.

GENERAL.

PROF. S. C. BARTLETT, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has been elected President of Dartmouth College.

PETER P. WINTERMUTE, who shot and killed Gen. McCook at Yankton, Dakota, two years ago, died last week of consumption at his father's home, in Chemung county, N. Y.

JOHN F. CHAMBERLAIN, the sporting man, whose gambling-house is one of the most frequented places in Long Branch, has gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$215,000.

A NEW YORK DISPATCH says hope is well nigh abandoned of the safety of the steamship Colombo, now forty-six days overdue at this port from Hull, Eng.; of the George Cromwell and George Washington, from Halifax for St. John's, N. F., each long overdue. Forty-seven persons are, or were, on board the Colombo, thirty on the George Cromwell, and thirty-one on the George Washington.

FOREIGN.

A DISPATCH from St. Petersburg says the peace party in the Russian Cabinet is prevailing. The British Council has issued further stringent orders against the importation into Great Britain from Germany and Belgium of cattle, hay, hides, horns, fat, hoofs and fresh meat. The Emperor of Japan has reduced farmers' taxes from 3 1/2 per cent. to 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. The revenues of the empire are thus impaired to the extent of \$16,000,000, but the Japanese ruler, in the decree lessening the people's burdens, enjoins such economy in public expenditures as will comport with this reform in the fiscal affairs of the Government.

THE COUNTESS HOWE, wife of the late Earl Howe, committed suicide in London, the other day, by jumping out of the window of her mother's house, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. A dispatch from Rome announces that an officer has visited the Roman Archbishop Ledochowski with a copy of an indictment and a summons to appear before the Roman tribunal to answer for breaches of the German law.

ADVISES from the City of Mexico to Feb. 1, furnish the following news: Armed resistance against Gen. Diaz is considered at an end for the present. Many adherents of Lerdo continue to leave the country, fearing outrages. The Church party tacitly countenances Diaz, but is really working to place the Conservatives in power. The general opinion prevails that the Diaz Government will be of short duration. Gen. Diaz has ordered the release of a number of foreigners who have been confined in prisons at Matamoros and Monterey.

TURKEY affects great moderation in her demands upon Serbia. She does not ask "material guarantees," such as the garrisoning of Serbian fortresses, but will be content if Russia and the other great powers will enter into bonds that the turbulent Servians shall keep the peace. The main difficulty will be about getting signatures to this half-bond. Russia does not want peace kept, and will not have it if she can prevent; and while fighting continues to be as natural as eating to the Serbs, the other powers will not care to give bond for their good behavior.

AT THE RECENT annual meeting of the Sheffield (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce, the President said the Sheffield manufacturers and workmen had only themselves to blame for the loss of trade with America and the successful American competition with foreign countries. Sheffield workmen had not come up to the make and style required by customers. Mr. Mandella, member of Parliament for Sheffield, said American competition was successful because the Americans excelled in the rapidity of their adoption of labor-saving machinery. Mandella referred to the importation of American beef as a great benefit to England, and a striking instance of what enterprise and invention could do.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch announces that Midhat Pasha has been dismissed from the office of Grand Vizier. Edhem Pasha, Turkish Plenipotentiary to the conference, and noted for his violent opposition to the proposals of the European powers, has been appointed Grand Vizier.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30.—SENATE.—Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution authorizing and directing the President of the Senate to appoint two tellers on the part of the Senate to perform the duties required by the Electoral Count bill which recently passed. Agreed to. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, delivered a speech in opposition to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts. A large number of petitions were presented, asking the adoption of the sixteen amendment to the constitution of the United States, prohibiting States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Messrs. Edmunds, Morton and Frelinghuysen (Republicans) and Bayard and Thurman (Democrats), were unanimously selected to represent the Senate in the commission authorized by the Electoral Count bill, they having previously been nominated in caucus.

HOUSE.—The House, by a vote of 150 to 78, passed the bill abolishing the Board of Police Commissioners of the District of Columbia over the President's veto. The bill appropriating \$500,000 to be paid to James B. Eads for the construction of the Mississippi river jetty, etc., was passed. Mr. Payne offered a resolution that the House elect five members of the commission on the Presidential Electoral Count. Adopted. Mr. Leman nominated Pay Hinton, we were voted for together, and elected, 263 votes; Hinton, 259; Abbott, 2; Garfield, 238; Hoar, 261. The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President stating that the commission appointed to reorganize the army had reported that it was not at this time prepared to submit a plan for its reorganization. The House passed the bill reported last session from the Committee on Judiciary in relation to damages for the infringement of patents. It provides that damages can only be recovered for infringements which shall have occurred during the term of one year preceding the notice of infringement.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.—SENATE.—The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication signed by Associate Justices Clifford, Strong, Miller and Field, of the United States Supreme Court, announcing that they had met, in pursuance of the Electoral Count bill, and selected Associate Justice J. P. Bradley as the fifth Associate Justice upon the commission. A concurrent resolution was adopted providing that no person shall be admitted to the south of the Capitol during the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, except upon tickets issued by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such tickets to be distributed equally to each Senator and Representative by the Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives. (The House concurred in the resolution.) Mr. Thurman addressed the Senate in support of the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the four Associate Justices designated members of the judicial branch of the commission, announcing that they had selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley as the fifth member. The Senate's resolution for the appointment of fifteen men to serve as special police at the Capitol during the counting of the electoral vote was agreed to. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill providing for more thorough investigation of accidents on railroads. The report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee, declaring that Colorado is a State, was adopted, and M. Belford was sworn in as a Representative. The House Florida Investigation Committee submitted their report.

They say that the face of the returns of the recent election in that State showed a clear majority for Tilden and Hendricks. Mr. Knott offered a resolution discharging W. Barnes from custody, he having delivered to the select committee, of which William R. Morrison is Chairman, all the telegrams in his possession. Adopted. The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of Frank Herford as Representative from the Third District of West Virginia.

THURSDAY, FEB. 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Robertson, of South Carolina, presented resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of Barnwell county, in that State, denying that there was intimidation on the part of whites toward blacks at the recent election, and asking Congress to recognize the Hampton Government. Referred. Mr. Sanabaur presented a petition from business men of New Orleans in regard to the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and asking for the recognition of the Chair appointed by the legal Governor of the State. The Chair appointed Senator and Allison Tellers on the part of the Senate to count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. Subsequently Mr. Sargent declined, and Mr. Ingalls was appointed. A communication was received from Nathan Clifford, President of the Electoral Tribunal, announcing that the commission was organized and ready to proceed to business. Mr. Mitchell, from the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which was assigned the duty of inquiring into the eligibility to office under the constitution of any person alleged to have been ineligible as Presidential elector, submitted a report in regard to the laws in New Jersey, Missouri and Virginia. Mr. Kernan, the minority of the committee, dissented from the majority, and made a verbal report, in which he claimed that both the alleged ineligible electors in Missouri and New Jersey were clearly eligible under the constitution. The Senate proceeded to the hall of the House to take part in the count of the electoral vote.

HOUSE.—The Chair appointed as tellers on the part of the House, in counting the electoral votes, Messrs. Cook and Stone. The House, after a brief session, took a recess.

JOINT SESSION.—At exactly 10 o'clock the Senate appeared at the bar of the House, and was formally announced. Following the Sergeant-at-Arms came four special policemen with the boxes containing the electoral returns, one of those brought by the messengers and the other those received by mail. Mr. Ferry took the chair; Speaker Randall sat at the right, and the tellers occupied the Clerk's desk, each holding large sheets upon which to record the count. The packages were opened, the returns passed them to the tellers, and the tellers read through from each State, those holding the duplicates by mail overlooking to see if there was correspondence. Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, California, Connecticut and Delaware passed without objection. Then Florida was reached, and Mr. Stone, the teller, proceeded to read the certificate. The reading of the first certificate showed four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate received from the same State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, showed four votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by the late Gov. Stearns, and the latter by Attorney General Cooke. Then the presiding officer handed down to the tellers still another certificate from Florida, received through a messenger on the 31st of January, and a corresponding certificate from the authentication of the act of the electors was read by Tilden and Hendricks, and is made by the present Governor, Hayes and Wheeler, to the first certificate for Hayes and Wheeler, signed by Senators Jones of Florida, Cooper, McDonald of Indiana, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Jenks and Springer. The Clerk of the House read the paper. It asserts that those persons (Pierce, Humphreys, Holden and Young), assuming to act as Presidential electors, were never duly appointed by the State of Florida, or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons had been elected, and had an irrevocable title to office; that the certificate of election of the first four persons was untrue and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurpers, and that their acts are illegal, null and void. Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk and had read, on behalf of himself and Senators Donover, Sherman and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Dannelly, Kasson and McCarty, three several sets of objections to the votes cast by Call, Hinton, Bullock and Yonge, Democratic electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the constitution and laws. Senator Jones, of Florida, made an objection specially to Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States. Mr. Kasson made the additional objection to the third set of certificates, because they were not authenticated by the person who held the office of Governor at the time that the functions of the electors were exercised. There being no further objections, the Florida certificates and papers accompanying them were sent to the Electoral College Commission for judgment and decision, and the Senate retired from the hall.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.—SENATE.—A bill was passed relating to public accounts. It debars all claims against the Government, unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Several bills of minor importance were passed. **HOUSE.**—The House devoted a considerable portion of the session to the Legislative Appropriation bill. An amendment reducing the salaries of members from \$5,000 to \$4,500 was defeated. Mr. Wood introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3.—SENATE.—The credentials of Messrs. Davis, from West Virginia, and Saunders, from Nebraska, were presented and filed. The joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature, in favor of a law giving a bounty for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs, was referred. A resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill making an appropriation for the support of the Government printing office was referred. Mr. Hamlin reported a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to pay the rent of premises occupied by Postmasters of the third class; he also submitted an amendment to the Electoral Count bill appropriating \$500,000 for steamship mail service between San Francisco, Japan and China for one year, and authorizing a contract with the Pacific Mail steamship Company for transportation of mail between the ports designated; he also submitted an amendment appropriating \$250,000 from the revenues of the postoffice to obtain proper facilities from the great trunk lines for railway postoffice service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President on the financial question, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The day was devoted, in committee of the whole, to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. The action of the committee in cutting down the salaries of the President and Congressmen to \$25,000 and \$4,500, respectively, was non-concurred in, and after restoring the old figures—\$50,000 and \$5,000—the House passed the bill.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.—SENATE.—Mr. Howe submitted a resolution instructing the President of the Senate to issue his warrant to arrest and bring to the bar of the Senate the body of J. F. Littlefield, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, in refusing to obey a summons to appear as a witness before the Senate Committee on Elections. Agreed to. Several bills of a private nature were passed. **HOUSE.**—The session was exceedingly brief, and little or no business was transacted.

THE RESUMPTION PROBLEM.

THE PRESIDENT thinks it can be solved forthwith—His Message to Congress Suggesting Legislation to Bring About Specie Payments.

The President last week sent to Congress a message upon the subject of the resumption of specie payments. The following is the full text of the document:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: By the act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1875, to provide for the resumption of specie payments, the 1st of January, 1875, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the Government to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country, to hasten the day when

the paper circulation of the country and gold coin shall have equal value. At a later day, if currency and coin should attain equal value, it might become advisable to authorize or direct resumption. I believe the time has come when by the simple act of the legislative branch of the Government this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by \$120,213,102, but our exports include \$40,669,621 of specie and bullion in excess of imports of the same commodities. For six months of the present fiscal year, from July 1, 1876 to Jan. 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$17,544,893, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of precious metals by \$6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to \$13,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than \$6,000,000, in addition to the national product of these metals for the same period, a total increase of gold and silver for six months not far short of \$60,000,000. It is very evident that unless this great increase of precious metals can be utilized at home in such way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders it must seek a foreign market as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufacture. Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about a practical resumption and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy inflation of sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest.

The act to provide for resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds in the markets of the world they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the treasury to meet final resumption, and to keep the excess of coin over the demand pending its permanent use as a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal-tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this, I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4 per cent. bonds, with forty years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal-tender notes whenever presented in sums of \$50, or any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed \$150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds, I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of law relating to the national banks.

I would suggest further that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of coin interest received by them from bonds deposited with the treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the sub-ordinary coin and fractional currency to \$50,000,000.

I am satisfied that if Congress will pass some such law as will accomplish this, suggested, they will give relief to the instant in its effect, and for which receive the gratitude of the whole people.

(Signed) U. S. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 3, 1875.

Pork Packing.

The number of hogs packed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 25, at the six principal cities, with comparisons, is shown in the following:

	To Jan. 25.	Same date.
Cincinnati.....	1877.	1876.
Chicago.....	475,000	495,000
St. Louis.....	1,330,000	1,198,000
St. Paul.....	285,000	280,000
Louisville.....	28,000	23,000
Milwaukee.....	213,000	150,000
Indianapolis.....	267,000	270,000
At six cities.....	2,873,000	2,613,000

Prosperity in the Cotton Manufacture.

The cotton mills of Fall River are running on full time, and the operators are receiving wages 10 per cent. higher than those of the fall of 1875. The mills have cotton on hand enough to last them several months, which saves them from the effects of the recent advance in its price. More than half the product of the cotton-print mills is sold up to April at remunerative prices.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES.....	8 00	@ 12 00
HOGS.....	6 40	@ 6 75
COTTON.....	12 1/2	@ 13
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	5 45	@ 5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 41	@ 1 42
CORN—Western Mixed.....	59	@ 61
OATS—Western Mixed.....	45	@ 46
RYE—Western.....	81	@ 85
PORK—New Mess.....	16 75	@ 17 00
LARD—Steam.....	11	@ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@ 5 50
Choice Native.....	4 75	@ 4 90
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75	@ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 75	@ 4 00
Medium to Fair.....	4 15	@ 4 40
HOGS—Live.....	7 00	@

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

The Court, as organized, consists of the following officials:

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Justice Clifford, of Maine;
Justice Strong, of Pennsylvania;
Justice Miller, of Iowa;
Justice Field, of California;
Justice Bradley, of New Jersey.

SENATORS.
Edmunds, of Vermont;
Morton, of Indiana;
Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey;
Bayard, of Delaware;
Thurman, of Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Hoar, of Massachusetts;
Garfield, of Ohio;
Payne, of Ohio;
Benton, of Virginia;
Abbott, of Massachusetts.

The following are the counsel employed: Republican—William M. Everts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York; Stanley Matthews and Samuel S. Shellabarger, of Ohio. Democratic—Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Matt H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania; Ashabel Green, and Charles O'Connor, of New York.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 31.—The Tripartite Commission assembled at noon in the Supreme Court room and organized. The special oath of office was administered to Justice Clifford by Mr. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court, and Justice Clifford, who, by the Electoral act, is the presiding officer of the commission, then administered the oath to the other fourteen members. James H. McKenny was then appointed temporary Clerk to the commission. A series of rules for the government of the body, drawn up by Mr. Edmunds, were adopted. It was decided that the sessions of the board should be public; all discussions and consultations between the members of the commission, however, to be held in private. Speeches of counsel were limited to two hours on the main question, and fifteen minutes in interlocutory questions. The President of the commission was invested with authority to regulate all arrangements affecting the attendance of spectators.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.—The commission met at 3 o'clock p. m. in the room of the Supreme Court, at the Capitol. A communication from the two houses of Congress was received and read, as follows:

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 1, 1877.—To the President of the Commission: More than one return or paper purporting to be a return or certificate of the electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received and this day opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, said returns, with all accompanying papers and also objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, as provided by law.

T. W. FERRY, President of the Senate.

There was considerable discussion in regard to the propriety of printing the objections accompanying the returns from Florida, and the matter was finally postponed for the time being. The presiding Judge (Clifford) called for the names of the counsel who appear in the case on each side, and Mr. Field, for the Democrats, and Everts, for the Republicans, announced the names of the attorneys for their respective sides. The presiding Judge then announced that counsel not exceeding two in number on each side, would be allowed to participate in the argument. The room was cleared, and the commission went into private consultation, and, after some time spent in deliberation, adjourned until Friday, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.—The Florida case was opened before the commission by four hours of argument from the objectors to the conflicting sets of returns. The Democrats had the floor first, Mr. Field speaking an hour and a quarter, and Mr. Tucker filling up the rest of the two hours allowed. They argued that there was gross and inexcusable fraud in the counting of the Florida returns, particularly in Baker county, and that the commission should examine into the facts. They claimed the vote of Florida was legitimately cast by Tilden and Hendricks, and that it was the duty of the commission to go behind the Governor's certificates and so decide. Messrs. Kasson and McCarty followed on behalf of the Republicans, who argued against the power of the commission to constitute itself a national returning board, go behind the returns, and overturn the electoral vote of a State, when cast in accordance with the constitution and laws of that State. At the close of the arguments Justice Clifford inquired whether the counsel proposed to offer evidence before proceeding to the final argument of the case. It was replied on behalf of the Democrats that they expected to offer evidence. Mr. Everts, for the Republicans, said they had none to offer unless it shall be decided that evidence shall be admitted. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.—The day was devoted to hearing arguments of counsel upon the power of the court to go behind the returns from Florida, the Tilden lawyers taking the affirmative, of course. Mr. Merrick opened the argument, maintaining that the commission had the power to go behind the returns and take evidence as to frauds in the election. He was followed by Judge Matthews, of counsel for Hayes. He said that the election of President is not a popular election, according to the constitution, and that it is a mistake to suppose that electoral bodies are delegates representing the State, or the people of the State, as agents to accomplish their will. When the electors completed their work by casting their votes, then the transaction passed beyond the limits of State control, and it became a Federal act, one of those things which passed to the jurisdiction of Federal power. The body of electors which has an apparent right and title, and which is in exercise and possession of the functions and franchise of an office, is, for the purposes of this tribunal, the lawful body to cast the vote, and their vote must be counted. Judge Black followed in behalf of the Democrats. He said there had been much talk there about going behind the action of a State. He believed firmly in the sovereign power of a State to appoint any person an elector, provided it was done in the manner prescribed by her Legislature, and he believed after the appointment was made in that manner no man had the right to go behind it and say it was not an appointment fit to be made. Anybody, whether an officer of the State or an officer of the General Government, who undertook to set aside such an appointment as that would be guilty of usurpation of authority, and his act would be utterly void. Therefore, if the Governor of Florida in this case, after the appointment of these electors was made by the people, undertook to certify that they were not elected, and to put somebody else in their place, that act was utterly void, false, and fraudulent. They were not going behind the act of the State in this case. They were only going behind the fraudulent act of an officer of the State, whose act had no validity whatever in it. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, of counsel for the Republicans, argued that the court had no power to go behind the returns, after which the commission adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—The entire public session of the court was occupied in hearing speeches by Messrs. Everts and O'Connor, which closed the arguments of counsel upon the question of the power of the commission to go behind the returns. At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's address the court went into secret session for the purpose of consultation.

An Eagle Carries Off a Pig.

On Monday afternoon last the scholars attending the Fegely school, in Pottsgrove township, this county, saw a very large bird alight on a tree about 300 yards from the school-house, on the

Gue property, carrying in its talons a small sucking pig, which it began to devour. The children scampered off in the direction of the tree, when the bird went sailing away, leaving behind it the two hind legs of the young porker. From the description given of the bird by the children, it was no doubt an eagle.—Pottstown (Pa.) Ledger.

RAILROAD DISASTERS.

A Record of Train Accidents for the Past Four Years.

The Railroad Gazette has compiled and published records of railway accidents for four complete calendar years. The number of accidents and of persons killed and injured in them for each of these years have been:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Accidents.....	1,283	980	1,201	982
Killed.....	276	204	234	328
Injured.....	1,172	778	1,107	1,097

The number of accidents thus appears to have been nearly the same last year as in 1874, but fatal injuries were more than in any preceding year reported. This is due largely to the catastrophe at Ashtabula, by which eighty persons lost their lives—nearly one-fourth of the victims of all the train accidents of the entire year. Without this, however, the accidents were more than usually fatal, one of the causes of which, doubtless, is the unusual amount of passenger traffic last fall, there having been more accidents to passenger trains than usual. The average number of killed and injured per accident for the four years has been:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Killed.....	0.215	0.209	0.195	0.334
Injured.....	0.914	0.800	0.923	1.117

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Killed and injured.....	1.129	1.009	1.118	1.451

Thus 1876 enjoys the distinction of having had the deadliest accidents. If we were to omit the Ashtabula disaster, there would still be 0.253 killed and 1.123 injured per accident; so that this disaster was not needed to give it this distinction.

The accidents for a series of years compare in number as follows:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Collisions.....	279	278	280	392
Derailments.....	655	840	654	815
Other accidents.....	48	83	66	76

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Average number per day.....	2.69	2.78	2.88	3.51

The record of 1876 is more like that of 1874 than any other. Both years had a mild winter, and the accidents resulting from broken rails were comparatively few. The very large number of accidents from misplaced switches this year is noticeable, and suggests that railroads may have been employing too cheap labor. The number of accidents for which no causes are assigned is smaller than heretofore.

Of the derailments for which causes are assigned, the percentage due to each of the chief causes was as follows in the several years:

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Broken rail.....	10.6	17.3	9.9	22.2
Misplaced switch.....	18.9	18.1	15.4	14.4
Cattle on track.....	9.7	8.2	10.8	10.8
Wash-out.....	8.5	7.1	2.3	6.0
Loose or spread rails.....	9.2	6.5	9.7	2.6
Broken axle.....	8.1	6.3	4.6	4.2
Accidental obstruction.....	7.7	6.0	11.7	8.8
Broken wheel.....	4.7	5.3	4.8	5.2

As indicating the effect of severe weather on track (not necessarily on iron, however), we give below the breakages of rails reported for the first and third quarters, respectively, of each of the four years:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	Total.
First quarter.....	5	20	90	26	201
Third quarter.....	5	5	3	5	18

This indicates that there were eleven times as many accidents by broken rails in the cold as in the hot quarters of the year, and the effect of the severe weather is further shown by a comparison of the breakages in the cold winters of 1873 and 1875, with those in the milder winters of 1874 and 1876.

A more general classification of the causes of derailments gives the following:

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Defects or failures in permanent way.....	200	146	261	165
Defects or failures in rolling stock.....	73	63	101	76
Negligence, carelessness or malice.....	96	107	114	119
Unforeseen obstructions.....	111	109	142	107

The great calamity at Ashtabula will doubtless cause renewed attention to one class of accidents, at least. We have chronicled during the past four years ninety-eight cases of the failure of a bridge or trestle, nearly every one under a train. None of them had resulted anything like as serious; but that most of them were comparatively harmless was much more "accidental" than the failure of the structures themselves. The one lesson of the accident record of 1876 likely to be longest remembered is, how terrible may be the results of an error in the construction of a bridge, or of negligence in its inspection.

Astonishing Feat at Beer-Drinking.

On Christmas day an aspiring German won for himself fame as an industrious beer-drinker. Some time since a question having arisen as to the capacity of this individual, he set all doubts forever at rest by drinking the contents of a lager-beer keg within the prescribed time of three hours. Prior to undertaking this feat he ate a half pound of newly-made butter, and while engaged in the act of drinking was reclining in a bath-tub filled with lukewarm water. After drinking the last glass he was to appearance as sober as when he commenced the task. There are 100 glasses of lager in a keg.—Hartford Post.

Bad Times in England.

I never recollect the time when the domestic trade of England was in so depressed and wretched a state as it is now. Go where you will, and ask whom you will, and you will hear the same thing. "There is nothing doing; we think ourselves lucky if we can pay our expenses." As for the demand from the United States for English goods, it seems to be almost a thing of the past. The great steamers go out from Liverpool and London in ballast, week after week.—London Cor. New York World.

THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

The Approaching European Campaign—An Invasion of Turkey No Holiday Job.

(From the New York Times.)

Russia has evidently gained all from the conference she could have expected. She has now united Europe on her side so far as moral influence is concerned. She has gained several invaluable months for needful preparations. The mobilization of her armies has evidently been a grand success. The Russian journals are not permitted to report the movements of troops, but enough leaks out to show that large bodies of men were kept for days at little stations waiting for transportation; that provisions and water failed, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Many regiments proved, too, mere skeletons, so that Russia seemed in some such condition as France before the last war. This, however, by the lapse of the necessary time, has been remedied, and the empire is every day girding itself for the struggle. A certain change has, it is true, come over the popular spirit; but this is probably no more than the seriousness which always precedes a great war, and the discontent which official stupidity and maladministration produce in all countries.

We observe that certain military writers in Europe predict an easy "promenade" of the Russian armies from the Pruth to Constantinople. This is altogether improbable. Any one who reads Motke's account of the campaign between Russia and Turkey in 1828-9, in which he served personally, or any other good history of the various wars between these two powers, will see that an advance from the Danube to Adrianople by the Muscovites is likely to be anything but an easy task. The physical peculiarities of the Danube are all in favor of the Turks. The high banks are on the Turkish side, while such islands as might form good supports for bridges are near the other bank, leaving the broad and difficult stream between. The left shores are low, wet and marshy, the roads upon them often quagmires, and the whole country so malarious that the Russians have usually lost more in former campaigns from disease than in battle. The river can be crossed on the ice, or at least partly so, during such a winter as this; but the Russians evidently have no liking for a winter campaign in such a difficult country, and in a month from now the ice will begin to break up and the roads to be impassable.

At every suitable crossing the Turks have heavy works, besides several strongly fortified places. In former years the Russians have crossed on the many narrow channels near the mouth of the Danube, but now the Turks command the Black sea, and their gunboats ought to control all the lower stream. The Russians, if they succeed in crossing, must do it quite far up, by marching through Serbia. By this advance they might, to a certain degree, turn the posts on the Danube and some in the Balkans. But the danger would be that they would leave the Austrian corps of observation directly in their rear in the Carpathians. Provided a full understanding were had with Austria, there would be no danger in this. Otherwise, it would be fatal to such an approach to Constantinople. It is doubtful if any Russian army would venture a march on Adrianople with Shumla unmasked. This place is a sort of fortified post at the foot of the Balkans, toward the river, capable of holding 150,000 men. Its siege and capture would be a very difficult matter. Varna, which lies near the sea, would be impregnable with the superiority of the Turkish fleet. And, indeed, this fact alone would compel the advance of the Russians to be by interior lines to Adrianople.

When it is remembered how tenaciously the Turks defend fortified places, how much better equipped they are than was the case in 1828-9, and even in some respects better provided than in the Crimean war, it will be seen that a task the Russians have taken on themselves in "driving the Turk from Europe." In former campaigns, disease and sanitary neglect have terribly thinned the Russian ranks, while the blunders of their commanders have cost them many defeats. In the last war the Turks, under British officers, were so obstinate in defense that the forces of the Czar scarcely crossed the river. In that, as in this, the Ottomans controlled the sea. Everything points to the march to Constantinople being, far from a "promenade," in fact, a long and bloody struggle. The Turk has counted on this in his obstinacy of the conference. He could not lose more than he might by a campaign—the chances of war offer many escapes and opportunities. It is natural, too, that Russia desires all the time possible for such a severe contest.

Savage Warfare in South America.

A letter to the Panama Star and Herald, dated Palmyra, Jan. 3, says: "On Dec. 18 it was reported that the Conservatives intended to rise in the cities of Cali, Palmyra and other places. On the 20th they attacked the city of Cali, overpowered a small guard at Quartel, freed the political prisoners, and succeeded in organizing a force of about 300 men, badly armed, and began to prepare for resistance. Before many days, however, the Liberals surrounded Cali with a force of about 2,000 to 3,000, and on the 24th attacked the Conservatives, who tried to defend themselves for a time, but soon succumbed. The Liberals were exasperated, believing the Conservatives had abused the confidence which had been placed in them. Therefore Gen. Pena, the leader of the Liberal force at Cali, gave orders that prisoners should be taken alive, and that the town should be delivered over to the troops. The consequence of it was that every Conservative that was caught, with or without arms, was cut down. The houses were set on fire, the furniture destroyed, and all kinds

of outrages committed. All the store-rooms and warehouses of merchandise disappeared. Foreigners shared the same fate as the natives. It is reported that the number of killed reached 300, including women and children. Dr. Vincenti Borrero, aged 70, one of Colombia's earliest Presidents, was shot down. The town of Palmyra was threatened, but escaped by paying a heavy ransom. President Parra issued a proclamation declaring that peace negotiations in Antioquia have failed, and war, as the only means of reducing the rebellion, is an unavoidable necessity."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Organization and Number of the Denomination in the United States.

(From the New York Sun.)

From the latest statistics, it appears that out of the 40,000,000 inhabitants in the United States there are 6,000,000 of Roman Catholics. Opening "Sadler's Catholic Directory and Almanac" for this year—a work approved by ecclesiastical authority and in common use among the Catholic clergy and laity—I find that the whole territory of this country is divided into seven provinces, containing eleven archdioceses, forty-six dioceses, and eight vicariates apostolic. The provinces are Baltimore, with eight dioceses and one vicariate apostolic; Boston, with six dioceses, all in New England; Cincinnati, eight dioceses, embraced in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky; Milwaukee, five dioceses and one vicariate, included in the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Dakota Territory; New Orleans, seven dioceses and one vicariate, and embracing five Southern States; New York, including the States of New York and New Jersey with their seven dioceses; Oregon, three dioceses and one vicariate; Philadelphia, five dioceses; St. Louis, seven dioceses and two vicariates; San Francisco, three dioceses; and the province of Santa Fe, with its one diocese and two vicariates. These dioceses, archdioceses and vicariates are under the ecclesiastical rule of as many archbishops, bishops and bishop coadjutors, and at the head of these and the hierarchy is now the first appointed American Cardinal or Prince of the Church, His Eminence Cardinal John McCloskey, Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York. In addition to these higher clergy are five mitred Abbots, whose rank is almost equal to the Bishops. Under these prelates there are about 5,000 priests, including both seculars and those living in monasteries or religious houses. These last belong to that vast army of celibates in the Roman Catholic Church who are formed into orders or communities, living under a rule. These orders are composed of both men and women, known as monks, friars, or brothers, and nuns and sisters, such as the Sisters of Charity, who are religious vestals, but not nuns or cloistered religious. Again, the large corps of workers known as the Christian Brothers, the Franciscan Brothers, and others are celibates, but not priests. They devote themselves mainly to the work of education; they do not preach, or celebrate mass, or perform any of those offices relating to the sacraments, which pertain strictly to the priesthood. The "Catholic Directory" gives us also a list of the names of about 5,000 Roman Catholic clergymen in the United States, and from Thomas O'Kane Murray's "History of the Catholic Church in the United States" we gather these figures: Total number of monks or men living in religious houses, under the rule of twenty-seven different religious orders in the United States, 2,954; religious houses for men (termed variously monasteries, retreats, abbeys, priories, and convents), 228; colleges and seminaries presided over and instructed by these celibates and some secular priests, 75; number of students attending the same, 13,943. These colleges and seminaries are authorized to confer degrees, and are generously and amply provided with libraries, apparatus and all the appliances and aids necessary to enable them to bestow a liberal education. Besides this part of the work of education, these religious and priests do a part of the work of teaching in various pay schools and academies, and also in the 1,700 free Catholic common schools of this republic, with their attendance of over half a million of children. In these common schools are engaged also large numbers of the Sisters of Charity and other women belonging to other religious orders. There are forty-four regular orders for women in this country, with a membership of about 10,000 professed nuns or sisters, besides novices and postulants or candidates for membership. These ladies own and live in 600 convents or religious houses, conduct over 400 academies, about 250 pay schools, 111 asylums, and manage and nurse the patients in 66 hospitals. This is believed, however, to be a very small estimate. They form, moreover, by far the largest number of teachers in the free parochial or Catholic common schools mentioned above. These, it will be remembered, draw no part of the common school fund in any of the States, but are supported by the voluntary contributions of Roman Catholics themselves.

A FRENCH railway company at Ivry is building a novel car, to be used on the little railroad between Bayonne and Biarritz. It is of iron, paneled with wood, and will seat ninety-two passengers. It has a baggage-room and a smoking-room, separate compartments for three classes of passengers, and an interior stairway leads to a covered upper story, from which a fine view of the scenery of the route is afforded.

MOUNTAIN lions destroy stock in the Black Hills.

All Sorts.

EUREKA, Nev., has a population of 6,000.

THE Moody and Sankey Boston choir numbers 2,500 voices.

THE severe weather has ruined the prospects of the oyster.

KROOK's new directory gives that city a population of 14,448.

THE wine product of California for 1876 was 10,000,000 gallons.

Six members of the Georgia Legislature are under 26 years of age.

THE banking capital of the State of California is stated at \$200,000,000.

MR. JOHN MYERS, of Hubbersburg, Pa., is the father of thirty children.

DOMESTICATING partridges is a new and profitable branch of industry in North Carolina.

A FIRM in New York advertised for a bookkeeper recently, and had a trifle over 4,000 answers.

THAD H. DUNN, of Cresco, Iowa, recently skated two miles in three and a half minutes for a prize.

A DANCING club helps to relieve the monotony of life on the frontier, at Ouster City, in the Black Hills.

COUNTERFEIT \$10 notes of the Lafayette National Bank, of Lafayette, Ind., are in circulation in the East.

THE electric battery used by Benjamin Franklin is still in daily use in the classroom at Dartmouth College.

THE colored people of Georgia own 457,635 acres of land, and property in the aggregate valued at \$5,488,867.

AN Italian recently drank twenty schooners, or about two gallons, of lager, in three minutes and a half, for \$5.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED women have petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts to confer upon them and their sisters the right of suffrage.

THE Sheriff of Atlanta has six elephants for sale. He seized a whole circus, but his rampomphigrampus escaped through carelessness.

THE present legal rate of interest in Tennessee is 10 per cent. A proposition is before the State Legislature reducing it to 8 per cent.

A YOUNG man, a victim of intemperance, has had himself imprisoned in the jail of Douglas county, Kan., until he can control his inordinate appetite.

SIOUX CITY has a cribbage club composed of a party of four, which has been in existence three years, and which since the middle of October last has played 252 games, of which each side took 126.

THE State debt of North Carolina aggregates \$37,708,066. The State absolutely repudiates all but \$21,403,296, which is a heavy enough burden still for a State whose entire taxable valuation does not exceed \$180,000,000.

A FEW years ago Australia imported a cargo of rabbits for the purpose of freeing the pastures from noxious weeds and frightening mischievous animals from the grain fields. It is now importing weasels for the destruction of the rabbits.

A PARTY of young men dined sumptuously at a restaurant in Atlanta, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter, it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

THE postal officials believe that the Government is swindled in the aggregate to a large amount by the washing and second use of stamps. To check the practice a new 3-cent stamp, so made as to show any attempt to efface the canceling mark, is soon to be issued.

A NEW amusement is in vogue among Mexicans in San Francisco. They wind handkerchiefs tightly around the blades of their knives, leaving a quarter of an inch bare. Then they fight with these weapons, and, although the wounds cannot be deep, they are often numerous and painful.

GOLD-MINING is having a marked effect on the physical features of California. The river bottoms are being gradually raised by the earth carried down in suspension, and it is estimated that, at the present rate of "shoaling," the Sacramento will be un-navigable in ten years.

A SET of false teeth was found on the floor of the Board of Trade room in Chicago, but the owner would not expose himself by claiming his property, and it was therefore sold by auction for the benefit of a charity. It is suspected, however, that he hid it in through a confidential friend. His pride cost him \$30.

VERMONT is going to spare no pains to make her celebration of the battle of Bennington, next August, worthy to rank with our other centennial anniversaries. It is likely to be a State holiday, a week long, and William M. Everts is asked to deliver the oration and Oliver Wendell Holmes the poem.

It is proposed in the New Jersey Legislature to furnish every schoolmaster in the State with a rawhide or rattan for purposes of juvenile castigation, with directions for using them to accompany each instrument. The object is to prevent the use of rods and other more cruel weapons of pedagogical warfare.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Jackson county (Ore.) Times says: "While at work on the old Deakin rancho, opposite Rock point, the writer discovered some curious fossil. It is a turned stone, and yet so perfectly every particular as to plainly show the fingerprints of the cook. Some have seen it say it was made by a gentleman now living in Oakland, Cal., in early times, and when he was leading the happy life of a bachelor on the rancho."

THE NEW SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

As the Senate and the supreme court are now, respectively, going from the court to the Senate seems a very long backward step, and Judge Davis will lose in the respect of the country by taking it. But, if the Senate were what it ought to be, what we hope it is to be, there might well be intelligent differences of opinion as to which is the higher place, a seat in it or upon the supreme bench.

The field for active usefulness is perhaps greater in the Senate chamber than in the court room. There is a closer and more manifold dealing with the every day questions of our American life in the one than in the other. Much of the work of the court is dull and dreary, concerning not so much principles as points of law, and frequently pretty poor points at that. The prevalence of pettifoggery wastes and impoverishes a judge's life, and we can well understand that, after 30 years of it, Judge Davis feels like refreshing himself with a change. Besides, he has a real taste for politics. Though he has been on the bench as State and federal judge ever since he was 30 years old, he has always kept up an active interest in and knowledge of political affairs, and probably fewer men in the country know American politics and American politicians better than he does.

It will be a great loss to the court to have him leave it. He is one of the three or four, perhaps one of the two best judges upon it. His perception of the truth is intuitive, his grip of the facts and principles of a question strong and vital, and he deals with the right and wrong of the cases before him not only with undeviating sense, but with unflinching courage. Speaker Kerr said of him that no man detected a rascal or a rascally proposition quicker than he, and no man was more instant in exposing them. He would override almost the proprieties of the court-room and of the trial to put his foot upon the wrong and drive the cruel suitor out of court.

His appearance in the Senate will be a great gain to that body. His judicial experience and reputation and habits of thought will of themselves give him position and weight in its debates and votes, while his real merits and power are added alone to put him among the first counselors of that great council body. As a substitute for John Logan, language seems almost to fail in measuring the contrast and the gain.

Though elected mainly by the votes of the democrats, Judge Davis is really an independent national republican, with no more sympathy with the old democratic party than Abraham Lincoln who was his great friend and who appointed him to the federal bench, or Charles Sumner, "Why," said Speaker Kerr, denouncing, last winter, the suggestion of making him the democratic candidate for the presidency,—"He would smash the democratic party to pieces so soon and so sure as he got into the White House."

Judge Davis was born in Maryland (1815) read law in Judge Walker's office in Lenox, in Berkshire county, and married his daughter, and never was farther east in New England or Massachusetts than Longmeadow, whether he came once to attend a wedding-party. Physically, he is a monstrous person. His head is fine and without superfluous flesh; nor are his feet and ankles of rare size; but the expanse of flesh between is something vast if not appalling.

Though he has not sought his present election, we take it for granted that he is quite willing. We suppose it will be his own choice whether he gives to President Grant or his successor the selection of his substitute on the bench. It will not be an easy place to fill; but we pray that neither politics nor personal favor shall control the selection.

It is on a vast scale that the British Government in India is prosecuting public works there, in order to relieve the famine which is afflicting the people. In the region of which Madras is in the centre over one million persons are employed on the relief works which have been undertaken, and in Bombay, nearly three hundred thousand persons are similarly employed. Besides these, multitudes of the helpless, who are unable to work, receive charity. The authorities at Delhi have sent Sir Richard Temple, a man of experience and energy, to the distressed districts, to devise means of relief; and, at latest advices, he was engaged in this business in the Deccan. We were informed by a recent despatch from Calcutta, that the Government of India estimated its expenditures for relief works and charity in Madras and Bombay at the enormous sum of \$32,500,000. It is not often that such a gigantic scheme of preventing idleness and starvation has been put in practice.

The hard times in Russia are growing harder. At Odessa the price of bread has gone up from two copecks to three copecks a pound, and there are fears of an absolute famine.

A BILL has been prepared, and will soon come before the legislature of Michigan for action, to render wills irrefragable. It provides that to a will the testator may make and annex his affidavit, to be taken before the judge of probate or circuit judge for the country where he resides, stating "that such will was duly executed by the affiant without fear, importunity or undue influence, and with a full knowledge of its contents." Such circuit judge or judge of probate shall thereupon, at the request of such testator, carefully examine into the mental condition of such testator, and may within 30 days from the time of such application examine witnesses in relation thereto, and if from such examination or otherwise he shall be satisfied that such testator was at the time of making such affidavit of sound mind and fully possessed of testamentary capacity, he shall certify under his hand and cause the official seal of the court to be affixed, certifying "that the affiant at the time of making such affidavit was possessed of sound mind and testamentary capacity," and shall cause such certificate to be indorsed on or annexed to said bill, and such affidavit and certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the testamentary capacity of such testator, and that such will was executed and having such affidavit and certificate annexed thereto or indorsed thereon shall not be set aside or impeached on the ground of insanity or want of testamentary capacity on the part of the testator, or that the same was executed through fear, fraud, importunity, or undue influence.

THE former residence of Edwin Forrest, near Philadelphia, now a home for indigent actors, is a strange place. The house is a palace in its gorgeousness; the furniture is beautiful and expensive; the library, the pictures and the statuary are such as are seldom seen in private collections. All this is enjoyed by two old and infirm actors and a superintendent, for the benefits of the establishment have not been availed of by any except the two mentioned. Celia Logan, who recently visited it says that their chief trouble is to kill time. Forrest's will orders the erection of a miniature theatre, in which the inmates of the home may entertain themselves and others. The endowment is sufficient to maintain a large number of persons, and it is supposed that in time the institution will become filled.

GERMAN newspapers are denouncing the emigration agents who decoy emigrants to Antwerp and Rotterdam, and there fleece them of their money and cause untold hardship and misery. One way in which they despoil their victims, who frequently have just money enough to pay their passage, is to get them to port by false representations weeks before a vessel sails, and force them into boarding houses with which the agents are in league, and where the helpless wanderers are robbed in every form. Tickets are advertised at very low prices which, it afterward appears, do not include numerous sundries that more than double the cost. These emigration agents were driven out of Hamburg by the prosecuting attorney of that city, but they have found a new haven in Holland.

THE Jacksonville Union of the 13th inst. says: "It would be very difficult for our friends at the north to realize just now, when winter reigns with its covering of snow and the lakes and rivers are locked with ice, and the bitter cold and frost penetrate everywhere, that down here in Florida the days are sunny and almost too warm for comfort. Yesterday a number of people were seen on the street in summer costume, and yesterday evening much complaint of the heat was made by those attending the circus. Nor is this an exception. A snow-storm here would excite the curiosity and wonderment of old residents, and become a tradition to be handed down to future generations, while an icicle is a rare sight indeed."

THE London Economist is justly startled by the recent statement of M. Leon Say, the French Finance Minister, who, when discussing the unfavorable outlook for the Budget of 1878, declared that there had in reality been no reduction of the floating debt of France; for, while the Government had, during the last four years, repaid \$90,000,000 francs to the Bank of France, they had in the same time issued Treasury bonds to the same amount. Their indebtedness had only altered in form, not in amount. The Economist believes that France is evidently beginning to bend under its heavy load of taxation.

WITHIN the memory of the oldest inhabitant Paris has not had so mild a winter as it is now enjoying. Thus far there has been no really cold weather and throughout January the temperature has been so high that flies and June bugs have made their appearance, and the trees show signs of budding. Two or three such winters were noted during the last century.

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

Special Notices.

Without a Parallel.

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

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

A Card to the Public.

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

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO.

CHEAP John has come to town again with his half price store, and offers better bargains than ever before. The stock consists of Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Furniture and Notions. The best Sewing Machines at less than half price. All goods bought here that do not prove satisfactory can be returned and money refunded. At the old store of J. W. Bosman.

CHEAP JOHN.

Holland Soldiers' Union.

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

HOLLAND, January 20, 1877.
J. O. BAKKER, President.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

To whom it may Concern:

TAKE notice, that I have been appointed assignee of all property, effects, accounts and demands of Everhardus Kruisenga and John Kruisenga, co-partners as E. Kruisenga & Son, of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and am now in possession of all such property, and that all accounts and demands of said Everhardus Kruisenga and John Kruisenga, co-partners aforesaid, must be paid to me as such assignee.

HENRY D. POST, Assignee.
Dated: HOLLAND, Mich., February 3, 1877.

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

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

\$900.00

Profit in 6 months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 1 1/2 months—from August to January—by canvassing for the Illustrated "Harvest, or Fruit & Flower" per annum, including any one of the finest chromos, "On the Sun," "A Harvest," or "Fruit & Flower," each 25x30 inches. A reliable agent wanted in every county to canvass for the "Harvest," or "Fruit & Flower" chromos. For particulars, send 10 cents to the Editor of the "Illustrated," Chicago, Ill., and you will receive a full description of the "Harvest," or "Fruit & Flower" chromos.

J. W. Bosman, Merchant Tailor, Ready Made CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

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

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

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.
HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-1y

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES! Having disposed of our old stock, we have put in a new and large stock of STOVES. The latest styles of PARLOR STOVES, and a great many New Patterns. WE SELL CHEAPER THAN EVER. CALL AND SEE US.

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK, DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS, No. 86, Eighth Street. Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store. DEALERS IN Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash. We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage. T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

I. P. THIBOUT, MERCHANT TAILOR Has removed his business to GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 79 Monroe Street.

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

Repairing Neatly Done. GIVE US A TRIAL.

5-18 I. P. THIBOUT.

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

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-1y W. & H. ELFERDINK.

HARRINGTON & VAUPELL'S Livery, Sale and Board Stable.

BARN WEST OF CITY HOTEL.

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

GOOD TURNOUTS GUARANTEED.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

TEAMING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

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

One Step toward Temperance.

I have this day reduced the whole scale of prices to

5 Cents a Drink. C. BLOM, JR.

HOLLAND, Dec. 21st, 1876.

NEW Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

J. VAN DEN BERG, PETER BRAAM.

CONSUMPTION

POSITIVELY CURED.

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kisser's celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—dead, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you. Price, for a large box, \$3, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
360 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOTICE!

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

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture, Carpets,

Oil Cloths, Wall Paper,

Window Shades, Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All the goods are marked down, and I hereby solicit the good will and patronage of the public.

SIMON REIDSEMA.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

Jottings.

THE weather remains mild.

Our brass bands are steadily improving. Constant practice and good tuition will all.

Two of our saw-mills have commenced sawing lumber last week—at Van Dyk & Co's and at Plugger Mills.

According to the latest dispatches the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is still lying dangerously ill in the city of Washington.

The municipality of Paris has given orders for an immense barometer, the largest in the world. It will be placed near the central markets.

The Mush and Milk party had a good time at the City Hotel on Thursday night, and the whole affair is pronounced a success from more than one point of view.

According to the London Army and Navy Gazette recruiting has been so brisk, owing to general depression in all trades, that no fewer than 30,000 young men enlisted last year.

E. KRUISING & Son have made an assignment to Henry D. Post, Esq. Liabilities are reported at \$9,000; assets \$6,000. How many more before we have struck the "bed rock?"

The Chicago Stonecutters' Union sent a man to urge the Illinois Legislature to prohibit the employment of convict labor, and it was discovered that he had learned his trade in the penitentiary.

Mrs. B. LEDEBOER was this week suddenly called east to the bedside of her father, who was reported beyond reach of medical aid. Almost every one will recollect old Mr. Goetheus, as he frequently visited his children, and grandchildren of the West. Last summer, when he was on a visit here, he took delight in strolling around with his great grandchild. Mr. Goetheus has attained the ripe age of 82 years.

ANOTHER surgical operation was performed on Rev. R. Pieters, on Wednesday afternoon, by Dr. De Camp, of Grand Rapids, assisted and witnessed by almost all the doctors in our immediate vicinity. Three large tumors were taken away, and some call it cancer. The patient was doing well immediately after the operation, but fears are entertained that the immediate future will be more dangerous, and that the disease will overpower the patient.

THE Paris correspondent of the London Standard vouches for a remark made by Bismarck when speaking of the family ties existing between the Emperor William and the reigning family of Russia: "When war is urged," said Bismarck, "it is the devil's own work to convince the old gentleman. He thinks always of his relations." It is thought that Bismarck has his eye upon Holland, and that, in case of Russia's entering Bessarabia, a German army would take possession of Holland. This would be opposed by France unless she was allowed to possess herself of Belgium.

THE life of a statesman's wife at the capital is not strewn with flowers. I was returning from the opera, and a friend suddenly twitched my elbow, "Come here," he whispered, "and I will show you something." It was a hack drawn up near the curb, the driver and horses of which seemed asleep. "Well," I asked. "That hack," continued my friend in an undertone, "holds Mrs. —. She comes here every night, almost to wait for her husband, who is in the hall yonder drinking and gambling. She waits here hour after hour, and meeting takes him home without a word of reproach."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

T. A. TROLLOPE, writing from Rome of a sensation caused by the burning of the Brooklyn theatre, says: "There is not a theatre in Italy where a similar misfortune might not produce results similarly deplorable. In all the means of exit are terribly insufficient—insufficient even for the requirements of daily convenience—and such as are certain to produce tragic consequences on the largest scale in case of a sudden panic. And this with the Coliseum before our eyes—the means of approach to and egress from which are such that the tens of thousands who might be collected in it could evacuate the building with out the possibility of confusion in a few minutes."

THE latest news from Washington amounts compactly to this: By a vote of 8 to 7 the commission refuse to go behind the "broad seal" of a State. They will only take in consideration the evidence presented to the joint houses with the different certificates. The vote is a partisan vote, and that is the worst feature of the whole affair. It knocks the moral bottom out of the whole Supreme Court, and nothing remains but a political skeleton. Take either side, if you choose, and those five judges ought to have voted one way, no matter on what side of the question; then they were believed it to be a law decision, and not a political decision, and that is the worst feature of the whole affair.

ROBBINS have put in their appearance in the neighborhood of Boston.

An addition has been built to the railroad blacksmithshops to facilitate the repairs necessary at this station.

We have just received an elegant stock of fine papers, and offer to do job work better and cheaper than ever.

An enterprising genius named Perkins has a floating saw-mill on the Columbia river, Oregon, ready for service.

List of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 8. 1877: Willis Nobles, Christian Schwitz.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

DISPATCHES of the 5th inst. from Burlington, Iowa, and Kansas City, Mo., give alarming accounts of the appearance of young grasshoppers, hatched out by the recent mild weather.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas threatened to shoot a number of Russian officers who asked either for the opening of the campaign or that they should be sent into proper winter quarters.

OUR old friend, J. Meyers, Esq., who has been ailing for a long time, is now fast declining, and his case is considered dangerous. Mr. Meyers will best be remembered as the first City Hotel keeper in this city, and as such was very successful and popular.

In looking over the field we find that more logs have been hauled to the mills and to the water's edge this winter than was done for several winters past. At Van Dyk & Co's mill there are a vast amount, more than we anticipated to find, and also at Zeeland—in fact, all around us. We have therefore reason to hope for a larger export of lumber than for several seasons past.

On Monday evening last Eagle Fire Co. No. 1 held their annual election of officers, with the following result:

Foreman—H. Elferdink.
1 ass't foreman—G. Winters.
2 ass't foreman—P. de Feyter.
Secretary—Van Bruggen.
Treasurer—S. Petheram.

The following officers were appointed: G. Mouch, foreman of hose; J. de Feyter, assistant foreman of hose; J. van Anroy, company engineer; P. Koning, first pipeman; L. Jacobussen, 2nd pipeman.

RICHARD A. Proctor, writing about the probability of there really being such things as "sea serpents," says it is not likely that naturalists know all the forms of animals that exist in the oceans. He reminds us that the first account of a griffin was laughed at, that the gorilla was for a long time disbelieved in, and that those who originally described a gigantic cuttlefish were regarded as liars. Mr. Proctor's conclusion is that the stories of "sea serpents," therefore are not unreasonable.

A YOUNG bank clerk at Toronto, Mr. Barber, gets \$20,000 a year for five years. This is how: It was found that he had been taking the securities of the bank (of which he was custodian) and using them himself as collaterals to obtain loans on for stock speculations, or to lend to other people for a consideration. A public trial would have exposed a great number of his accomplices, men of high position, so he elected to be tried summarily, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the penitentiary for five years. The men of high position just alluded to paid him \$100,000 to take this course.

WRITING from Kischeneff to the *Politische Correspondenz*, a correspondent says that all the reports circulated, especially by the Polish papers, touching the poor condition of the Russian army of the south, are entirely groundless. With its reserve it numbers 274,600 infantry, has 245 cannon, and 12,330 cavalry. There are large stocks of ammunition in Chotem, Giorgieff, Akkeromard, Bjolitz, and Kischeneff. The passage of the Pruth could be deferred for political motives, but the health of the army will suffer no detriment in any case. In a week, continues this correspondent, the Russian army of the south could raise four additional armed corps, and in case of emergency could be re-enforced as early as the 15th of February with 120,000 men.

THE late Lord Tweedale was a fine swordsman, and in the Peninsula he had a special sabre made for him of extra length and weight, wherewith he slashed away in a very heroic fashion. He was a great boxer, too. One day when he was driving, a gigantic costermonger, riding, as is their wont, upon a barrow behind the most diminutive donkey possible, stopped the way. On being called upon to move, he flatly refused, and jeeringly offered to fight for the road. Lord Tweedale, nothing loth, got down, and fought him there and then, according to science, and in five minutes reduced him to a pitiable state. The costermonger then gave in, and, wiping the blood from his face, said, "Well, I'm blessed if I thought there was anybody but Lord Tweedale as could lick me!" "Ah," replied his lordship, who by this time had remounted his box, "I am Lord Tweedale." "Then, it isn't fair. If you'd said that at first, I'd have let you pass."

GARIBALDI is said to be very ill, and beyond hope of recovery.

YOUNG grasshoppers have made their appearance in Navarro and Limestone counties, Texas.

THE police of Moscow have frequently found of late placards upon walls, posted during the night, which demand for Russia the same Constitution lately granted by the Sultan to Turkey.

THE London customs officers seized twenty-seven gills of a peculiar fluid the other day, and on examination found it to be nicotine, the product of 2,500 pounds of tobacco sweepings, mixed with alcohol, which virulent fluid was to be used in transforming cabbage leaves into the finest Havana cigars.

A NEW Orleans dispatch of Feb. 5, says: The bark Adept, drawing nineteen feet, was put to sea through the Jettie channel without a moment's detention. Col. James Andrews says there is now a good straight channel through the shoal at the head of the South pass, with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet.

THE revival meetings are a decided success so far, and the popularity and interest manifested at the prayer meetings is unabated. From all around us we hear the same report. At Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Saugatuck—in fact, from the whole surrounding country we read of religious awakenings.

MABEL HALL, a ballet girl, was murdered in the green room of a St. Louis theatre by a jealous lover and he is now on trial. In the court room a table and chairs were arranged like the furniture in the room where the murder was committed, and an actor, as a witness, described the crime by imitating the language and movements of the murderer.

ABOUT four hundred shanties are far out on the ice in Saginaw bay. These structures are made of thin wood, lined with heavy building paper, and rest on runners, so that they may be moved readily. The inhabitants are fishermen, who cut holes through the ice and capture great quantities of fish. The population is over a thousand, and there are stores, saloons, and a hotel in this strange village, which will last probably until March.

A HANDSOME boy boarded for a year in a Nashville hotel, and conducted a sewing machine agency. He was active and successful in business, and a pet of the women, with whom he was fond of associating. His youthfulness insured him more freedom with them than would have been accorded an older beau; but one day he hugged and kissed a chambermaid, and was complained of to the landlord. At this point in the story the pronoun "he" must be changed to "she," for the offender confessed to being a woman in boy's clothes. She said that, being compelled to earn her own living, she learned by experience that her sex was a detriment. So she took to trousers, and in that guise she not only did better in business, but was able to bamboozle the women.

Mrs. JENETTE M. Robinson of Chicago says that she has been cured of paralysis in direct answer to prayer, and several of the clergymen of the city vouch for the truth of her story. She was, according to her account a helpless invalid for seven years. Physicians were in vain, and she steadily grew worse. Her jaws became fixed by long disuse, and she could not speak. One day, when particularly despondent, a physician having just told her that she could not recover, she read in her Bible the text: "All things whatsoever ye ask, believing, ye shall receive." She had faith that Scriptural promise, and prayed fervently that she might be miraculously cured. Suddenly she was able to move her jaws and to speak. She got up and walked without difficulty, and has been well ever since.

ANOTHER one of the old soldiers of this city was called to his eternal home on last Tuesday afternoon—this time the President of the Holland Soldier's Union—J. O. Bakker, at the age of forty years. On Thursday afternoon the funeral ceremonies took place. His funeral escort was the body of old veterans, whose president he was at the time of his death. They took the corpse to 2nd Ref. Church, of which he was a member, where very impressive services were held, and then the corpse was taken to our little cemetery, and laid by the side of "those, who've gone before." The whole funeral was in charge of the Holland Soldiers' Union, who assume the expenses of burying their comrades, and always call out a vast number of people to participate with them in this sad duty. The Union turned out remarkably well, and made a good appearance. One by one the old comrades are mustered out, one by one we must lay them away, until finally this sad duty will devolve upon a rising generation. He was a patriotic soldier, an honorable citizen, a faithful husband and a kind father. He leaves a wife and four children, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

—THE—

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c.

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc

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

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,
J. A. BERB.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World,
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
"I had no appetite; Holloway's Pills gave me a hearty one."
"Your Pills are marvellous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea of a morning is now cured."
"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of sores in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the sores has left."
"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."
"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Chills and Fever."
I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
Invariably cure the following diseases:
DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
None are genuine unless the signature of J. H. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one, rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.
* * * Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. each.
* * * There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
* * * Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.
39-17

DR. SCHOUTEN'S
ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and Bowels, and stimulate these organs into such vigorous action that the impediments are removed. Favorably known by operating mildly. They prevent all irregularities originating from impurities of the Blood.

—SOLD AT—

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—
H. WALSH, Druggist.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 23, 1876. 3-4

THE DUEL.

BY THOS. HOOD.

In Bedford town, of old renown,
There lived a Mister Bray,
Who fell in love with Lucy Bell,
And so did Mr. Clay.

To see her ride from chamberlains
By all it was allowed,
Such fair outside as seldom seen,
Such angels on a cloud.

Said Mr. Bray to Mr. Clay:
You choose to rival me,
And court Miss Bell, but there your court
No thoroughfare shall be.

Unless you now give up your suit,
You may repent your love:
I who have shot a pigeon match,
Can shoot a turtle dove.

So pray before you woo her more,
Consider what you do;
For you are caught by Lucy Bell,
I'll pop it into you.

Said Mr. Clay to Mr. Bray:
Your threats I quite explode!
One who has been a volunteer
Knows how to prime and load.

And so I say to you unless
Your passion quiet keeps,
I who have shot and hit bull's-eyes,
May chance to hit a sheep's.

Now gold is off for silver changed,
And that for copper red;
But these two ways away to give
Each other change for lead.

But first they sought a friend apiece,
This pleasant thought to give—
When they were dead they thus should have
Two seconds still to live.

To measure out the ground not long
The seconds then arose,
They having taken one rash step,
They took a dozen more.

They next prepared each pistol pen
Against the deadly strife,
By putting in the prime of death
Against the prime of life.

Now all was ready for the foe;
But when they took their stands
Fear made them tremble, so they found,
They both were shaking hands.

Said Mr. C. to Mr. B.:
Here one of us may fall,
And like St. Paul's cathedral now
Be doomed to have a ball.

I do confess I did attach
Misconduct to your name,
If I withdraw the charge, will then
Your ramrod do the same?

Said Mr. B.: I do agree,
But think of Honor's Courts!
If we go off without a shot
There will be strange reports.

But lo! the morning now is bright,
Though cloudy it begun;
Why can't we aim above, as if
We had called out the sun?

So up into the harmless air
Their bullets they did send;
And may all other duels have
That upshot in the end!

THE FACE IN THE GLASS.

The morning express from New York arrived at Chicago at 8 o'clock, and brought its usual medley of passengers, among them one very strange one. A dead woman was found in one of the sleeping-cars—a young and exceedingly lovely girl, with hair like silk and features exquisitely perfect and fair.

Shelley in the lower berth of a section as if asleep; only, when they turned her and looked in her face, the large, black eyes were staring with a look of agony and horror in them that even death had not been able to remove.

The upper berth, did not seem to have been occupied, and there was nothing about her to indicate that she had died by violence except that look in her fixed eyes and a slight distortion of the lovely features.

Upon one of the long, silky curls which lay across her throat, was a small piece of soft, slightly adhesive wax, which, finding it impossible to remove otherwise, the curl containing it being severed, was laid aside for future examination.

It was learned upon inquiry that she had come upon the train at Detroit, in the night, and alone.

The section had been engaged for her beforehand, by a woman of middle age seemingly, though none of the officials at the ticket-office could give more than a general description of her, she having worn a veil, and only partially lifted it at any time. Nothing was discovered to really excite suspicion of unfairness, though an uncomfortable air of mystery hung about the affair.

The exceeding beauty of the dead girl, the richness of her clothing, the costly jewels in her ears and upon her hands, the absence of any baggage, even a traveling bag, the fact that an elegant portmanteau containing notes to a considerable amount was found in the pocket of her dress, but no papers or address of any sort, no name—these circumstances were discussed and commented upon, until curiosity grew weary.

At the inquest the jury gave in their verdict in accordance with the report of the doctors—"Died of congestion of the lungs." Many came to look upon the beautiful, dead face, drawn by the noise the papers made about the affair; and she was at last recognized by friends from Detroit, whom she had lately been visiting, as a Miss Tracy, from California. But they could give no explanation of the mysterious circumstances attending and preceding her death. She had left them without telling them where she was going—had gone out that afternoon ostensibly to call upon an acquaintance, and had not returned. That was all they could tell.

The body was sent to her father in San Francisco, and the matter dropped. But there was a general feeling that a mystery remained back of all; it might be a dark and terrible one.

I was a young girl of 17 at this time, and chanced to be on the train, and the very car, with the dead girl, though I did not know it till long afterward.

It happened in this way: I had been visiting a school friend, and was summoned home suddenly by telegram to attend the wedding of a sister, whose betrothed, being called abroad unexpectedly, wished to take his bride with him. Hence the sudden marriage. I got aboard the train at a town about six hours' ride from Chicago,

go, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and, not feeling inclined to sleep, took a seat in the small compartment of a palace-car, called the drawing-room. I sat with my back to the main portion of the car, and so close to the door on the side by which passengers entered that no one would be likely to know I was there, except by actually looking inside.

The lights were turned low, but sufficient remained to enable me to see in the mirrors about me most of the interior of the car outside my own retreat. There was not much to see, the berths being mostly all closed. But for that very reason, perhaps, I noticed a hand which was holding slightly apart the draperies of a section half way down the car. The hand glittered with several evidently costly stones upon the small fingers, and that was enough of itself to attract my attention.

When a face, the most beautiful I had ever seen in my life, presently followed the hand, looking cautiously out, and quickly retreating, my interest increased the face was so white—the large eyes so anxious.

Her society, though seen but for a moment, affected me. I could not help wonder what she was looking for, and I watched her berth constantly (in the mirror) to see if she would look out again. She did repeatedly.

At last I saw her face brighten into an ecstasy of joy, and at the same moment the figure of a man slipped swiftly along the aisle, and stopped beside her an instant. I could not see his face. He climbed instantly to the upper berth, without even removing the cap, which he wore instead of a hat, close down over his forehead.

I could not see his face then, but, after a time, when the cars stopped at a small place about twenty miles from Chicago, I saw the same man, with his cap still on, coming back along the aisle.

I had one glimpse of his face in the mirror—a brief one—but in that instant he lifted his eyes, and in the glass our eyes met. He stood staring a moment, and then, with a glance around him of savage bewilderment, dashed by and disappeared.

I cannot describe the creeping, icy thrill which that one look, encountered only in a glass, sent through me.

The face, too, haunted me, more by its expression than its features—a handsome, wicked, sneering face, that fascinated and repelled at the same moment—a face whose ghastly, livid whiteness it sickened me to remember, whose terrible eyes in that one flash of meeting had seemed to look about fear and savage threatening at once.

I covered down in my seat, and covered my face with my shawl, afraid to look lest I should meet that awful glance again, and finally fell asleep, not waking till we were entering Chicago.

I had no baggage—I had left my trunk to be sent in the next train—and I got off at Twenty-second street.

As I left the car, I remembered noticing that one section in the middle of the car remained undisturbed and closely curtained still. The conductor had addressed the occupant several times, but when she did not answer supposed her to be still sleeping, and did not discover that it was the sleep of death until after the arrival of the train at the depot.

In consequence perhaps of my having left the car at Twenty-second street, I was not remembered, or called as a witness at the inquest, and as my sister was married at 12 o'clock that day, and I went away with her to New York and remained there some weeks after she had sailed with her husband, I did not happen to hear of the finding of that dead girl in a sleeping-car, in a long time.

A year passed. My sister was still abroad. I was having a good time in society, of which I was extremely fond.

I had lately formed the acquaintance of a gentleman who brought a letter of introduction from my sister. He was an Englishman, but had lived much in Paris, and had met my sister there, and had been able to extend her and her husband some courtesies, which she in her letter asked me to return as far as lay in my power.

I was obliged, therefore, to be polite to the gentleman, though I had taken a violent dislike to him. I could not account to myself for my aversion, but it was insurmountable.

He was very handsome and distinguished-looking, but I never met him suddenly without a start, and a chilly shivering as if I had met him somewhere before, under terrifying circumstances. He seemed very rich, and I am ashamed to say that, in spite of my dislike, when he asked me to marry him I hesitated about refusing him, because I did not like to lose the éclat of being attended by him—an attendance which I knew the girls generally envied me. I did not give him a decided answer.

About this time, Ralph Winston came home from California. Ralph and I had been children together, and very easily grew the best of friends now. The Englishman chanced to be in New York when Ralph first came. The two met at our house and in my presence, and it was evident at sight that this was not the first time they had met; and that they entertained a mutual dislike for each other, though both acknowledged the introduction like strangers.

"Have you ever met Mr. Byers before?" I asked Ralph, at the first opportunity.

"Yes."

"And you don't like him?"

Ralph shook his head emphatically.

"Why not?"

"Do you know how he got his money?"

"No."

"Well, I'll tell you, one of the prettiest girls in San Francisco fell in love with his handsome face. She was a rich heiress, and as good and true a girl as she knew how to be. Her father hated Byers, and would never consent

to her marrying him. She would not marry him without her father's consent. But just as soon as she came of legal age to do so, she made her will, and gave all her money to Byers, at her death. She was visiting in Detroit afterwards, and went away without telling her friends where she was going, or even without taking a trunk with her. The next they heard of her she was found dead in a sleeping-car at Chicago."

Here Ralph repeated to me those particulars of the tragedy which I recounted at the beginning of this recital.

"Byers, of course, got all her money," Ralph went on, "and took it so greedily and unscrupulously that everybody who knew the circumstances was disgusted. He was in Europe at the time of her death, and came posting to California after the money as soon as he heard of it; and when he had got it, went posting back again. Everybody in San Francisco despised him."

Ralph's story affected me very strangely.

"Was Byers suspected of knowing anything about her death?" I asked.

"There was some mystery about it. But the inquest had decided that she died a natural death, and Byers was abroad at the time, so they could not connect him with it. But I have always suspected, and so have many, that he knew more than he was willing to tell."

Ralph and I were sitting at one extremity of the two parlors. A large mirror was near us, and exactly opposite this mirror in the other parlor was another.

As Ralph said these words, I looked round the rooms involuntarily in search of Mr. Byers.

He was nowhere to be seen, but glancing accidentally in the glass near me, as I turned to address Ralph again, my words froze on my lips. For there, staring at me from the mirror, was the very face whose reflection had scared me so in the drawing-room of the sleeping-car a year before. The very same—handsome, wicked, sneering—in the eyes the same expression of mingled fear and threatening, on the face the same livid and horrible whiteness, and as our eyes met in the mirror he knew me again, as I knew him.

I could not look away. I thought I beheld a vision. It was only by a supreme effort that I kept my senses, so strongly did the old horror and terror of that face, which had held me once, hold me again now.

"Ralph," I said in a low voice, "look where I am looking, and tell me if you see anything."

Ralph obeyed.

"I see Cecil Byers glowering at us like a demon," he said. "He hates me for loving you, I suppose; and let him, only don't you marry him, Lou. I could bear to lose you myself better than to see you the wife of that devil."

Cecil Byers! Odd as it may seem, I had not recognized that awful face in the glass as his, till Ralph named him. I put my hand in Ralph's arm.

"Take me away out of this room, quick," I said. "I never want to meet Cecil Byers again. I am sure I shall scream or faint, or do something dreadful if I do."

Ralph got me out of the room by the nearest door, one which led out upon the terrace, and then I quietly fainted away, a thing which I never did before or since. At the moment I recognized the face in the glass as the face of Cecil Byers, that moment the whole circumstances of the strange story Ralph had just told me seemed to rise before me like monsters. I was back in the drawing-room of the sleeping-car again. I was watching in the mirror opposite me that section half way down the car from which I had beheld the palest and loveliest of faces look with anxious eyes. I was recalling the figure of the man I had seen gliding toward her, and I remembered now, though it had scarcely occurred to me at the time, and never been recalled since, that as I left the car at Twenty-second street, that very section remained shut in by its draping curtains, just as it had all night. Suddenly the awful conviction burst in upon me that Cecil Byers was a murderer, and that I had almost seen him do the deed.

Was it any wonder I fainted? The next day I went with my father before a magistrate and told my story. I had to do it. The angel face of that poor murdered girl haunted me till I died, and would have haunted me till I died, if I had not, for I believe she had been murdered. My story seemed very little when it was told, but when it was proved that I was on the car that very night, or rather morning, on which the dead girl was found, and when I swore positively that it was Cecil Byers I saw go to her berth and come away from it, the matter began to look worthy of investigation.

It was found that Byers had been seen both in Chicago and Detroit before and after that poor girl's death.

He must have scented danger, for he had left Chicago, they found, when they went to arrest him for the murder. They followed him, however, and captured him in New York. He was very bold and defiant at first, but ultimately confessed the cruel deed.

He had met the unfortunate girl out walking, and had persuaded her at last to consent to a secret marriage. She had always been firm enough in her refusal before, but now she had not seen him in a long time, and he was very eloquent, and she did love him, and she was of age. Besides, he promised never to claim her as long as her father lived, unless by his consent; so she yielded. They went on the cars separately, he joining her afterward.

He watched from the upper berth till she fell asleep, and then creeping down, smothered her by holding a plaster of stink wax over her mouth and nostrils. No wonder her eyes wore such a look of agony and horror even in

death. When Byers was asked why he killed her, he answered almost coolly: "I needed the money, and I knew it might be a long time before I got the handling of it if she lived."

"But when she was your wife you could have claimed it."

"Ah, that was just it. She could not be my wife, because I was already married. It was my wife who engaged the section in the sleeping-car for her."

"Where is your wife now?"

"Dead," was the sullen answer, "as she deserved to be."

He deserved to be hung, but he was not. He sickened with some kind of fever in the prison, and died there, without ever having shown much signs of repentance. Such natures as his are incapable of true repentance, I believe.

That Monster Sea Serpent.

The London papers have the following concerning the wonderful snake, whose appearance off the coast of Brazil has been recorded.

Yesterday Capt. Drevar, of the ship Pauline, and a number of the crew of that vessel attended before Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, and made the following declaration:

We, the undersigned officers and crew of the bark Pauline (of London), of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do solemnly and sincerely declare that on July 8, 1875, in latitude 5 deg. 13 min. south, longitude 35 deg. west, we observed three large sperm whales, and one of them was gripped around the body with two turns of what appeared to be a huge serpent. The head and tail appeared to have a length beyond the coils of about thirty feet, and its girth eight or nine feet. The serpent whirled its victim round and round for about fifteen minutes, and then suddenly dragged the whale to the bottom, head first.

Again, on July 13, a similar serpent was seen about 200 yards off, shooting itself along the surface, head and neck being out of the water several feet. This was seen only by the Captain and one ordinary seaman.

A few moments after it was seen elevated some sixty feet perpendicularly in the air by the chief officer and the following seamen; Horatio Thompson, Owen Baker, William Lewarn. And we make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Several declared and subscribed at Liverpool aforesaid, this 10th day of January, 1877.

Before T. S. Raffles, J. P. for Liverpool.

Signed: Geo. Drevar, Master; Horatio Thompson, John Henderson Landells, Owen Baker, William Lewarn.

The Printing Business.

Rowell's Newspaper Reporter and Printers' Gazette confirms other evidence in reporting the newspaper and printing business in New York city at its very lowest ebb. Never a year, it says, in the memory of the oldest printer has the business been more unprofitable; the circulation and advertising patronage of the newspapers have fallen off alarmingly; not one of the large book and job offices has even a fair supply of work; competition was never so active, and prices are absurdly low. There are now in the city 500 printers out of work, and though the nominal prices for piece-work range from 40 to 45 cents a thousand, many offices pay but 30 cents, and weekly wages range from \$15 and \$16 to \$18 and \$19, and first-class Adams pressmen are down to \$20. The country printing offices, as a rule, we think, are in better condition than this; certainly the year 1876 was an average good one with them for hard times; but we fear 1877 is to borrow its quality from the present condition of things in the cities.—*Springfield Republican*.

A Startling Scene in Church.

Last Sunday week, after the first hymn had been sung in the Congregational Church at Geneseo, N. Y., a wealthy and respected resident of the town rose in his pew, took out his watch, and, addressing the clergyman, exclaimed: "There is a devil in this church, and I give her just five minutes to live." At the same instant he drew a revolver and pointed it at a lady seated in a pew in front of him. The lady was discreet. She rose quietly and left the church. The preacher gave out his text, but his sermon fell on dull ears, and there was gossip without end after the benediction. The gentleman had been summoned home from Albany to look after his daughter, but when he arrived he had learned that she had run away with this lady's son and been married at Mount Morris a few days before. He was convinced that the elopement had been planned by the mother-in-law, and was unable to repress his indignation in church.

Too Hasty.

Having been lately quite often cheated by those who advertised with us, we became rather too hasty in being suspicious of the *Chicago Ledger* Company. Upon inquiry we find that the company is not only wealthy, but that the *Ledger* has a tremendous circulation, and better still, the company are very gentlemanly. The *Ledger* is a large-size 48 column literary family paper, and is full of good things every week. The terms of this paper being only one dollar per year, and 15 cents for postage, make it the cheapest weekly paper in the world. Three copies for 10 cents.—*Akron (O.) Commercial*.

VIRGINIA has a national banking capital of \$3,580,913, and pays an internal revenue of \$7,843,789. The six New England States have a national banking capital of \$160,517,266, and pay only \$5,575,554 revenue.

MAKING EYES.

So many things a girl can make
I cannot fathom why
So few can turn us out a cake,
Or make an apple pie.
Excuse them they can make, galore,
Fair bouquets, wreaths, and ties;
But they delight in something more,
And that is "making eyes."

A girl can make a man a fool—
See history for that—
Can make a dress by fashion's rule,
Or trim a dainty hat,
But oft—from gaping crowds apart—
I've pondered with surprise
On this; her rarest, dearest art,
You know, is "making eyes."

A woman makes the moments fly,
She makes the cash fly, too;
For husbands say she makes them buy
Whatever comes in view.
But this I know, O modern belle—
It is no vain surmise—
The art in which you most excel
Is that of "making eyes."

Pith and Point.

THIS country is affected with the poll-evil.

PASSIONS evaporate by words; grief by tears.

DICE which none of us care to "throw"—Paradise.

WITHOUT the rich heart wealth is an ugly beggar.

A NECESSARY wing of Eastern universities—rowing.

JONES finds that drinking like a fish makes his head swim.

He that cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he must certainly pass.

In place of the base-ball batter of last summer, we now have the buckwheat batter.

WHEN can you be said to swallow glassware? When you buy a tumbler and goblet.

TO MAKE the most of the good and the least of the evil of life is the best philosophy.

THE new moon reminds one of a giddy girl, because she's too young to show much reflection.

THE best way to capture a burglar is to bore a hole through him with a bullet, or tie him down with a club.

THE name of the man in Chicago who fed his geese on iron filings, and gathered steel pens from their wings, is Sharp.

THE smallest and slightest impediments are the most annoying; and, as little letters most tire the eyes, so do little affairs most disturb us.

NOSE cardinal red,
A carnation head,
Red mustache and sonofagolt;
Red fringes, red ashes,
Red eyes and eyelashes
Take the darlings of dainty Detroit.

ON a pretty girl's saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad, you see," he replied, "Oh, no; you belong to the other Jewish sect. You are very fair, I see."

A SCOTCHMAN asked an Irishman, "why were half-farthings coined in England?" Pat's answer was, "To give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing to charitable institutions."

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

A GOOD many faces are pressed against the window panes these days, while sweet voices murringly complain: "Such nice sleighing—so many people gliding around, and no one comes for me. Or, in other words, I'm left."

Two French ladies were looking at the pictures in the Paris Salon. "So I hear," said one, "a celebrated painter has finished a picture for you?" "Yes, he has graciously consented to paint the portrait of my husband for my drawing room." "Indeed!" said the first speaker. "Well, for a room like that, I think I should have chosen a gayer subject."

BOSTON advertisements of 1808: "Much wanted—a neat, well behaved female, to do kitchen work in a small family at Charlestown, near Boston. She may pray and sing hymns, but not over the fish-kettle; may go to meeting, but not to believe in the divinity of Elias Smith; nor belong to the whining congregation of midnight worshippers. Enquire at the Repertory office, near Boston."

THEY all happened to meet one another at the corner. In silence, and with a gravity savoring of sadness, they simultaneously touched their hats and extended their hands. A move was made on a neighboring bar-room and, looking into one another's eyes, they drained without a word, the last of the rosy. When it was asked who they were, the only response that came was, "We were not nominated."

JUST LIKE HIMSELF.—"Why doesn't this fire keep up?" asked a husband pettishly, as he pranced around half dressed, and furtively poked the stove-grate, late one bitter morning. "It's so much like you!" piped out his wife, from her warm bed. "Like me!" exclaimed he, stopping in his work. "How so?" "Because," said she, roguishly, "it will go out nights!" He only mumbled something to himself, and returned to his work.

The Iron Product.

The pig-iron production in 1876 was 2,050,000 tons, against 2,266,000 in 1875 and 2,868,000 in 1873, the highest ever reached. New England only produced 18,000 tons, or one-half the product of the previous year, and New York fell off one-third. Pennsylvania, Ohio and some of the Southern States increased their yield, and Pennsylvania has a larger stock on hand now than a year ago. The total stocks in the country are 100,000 tons less, produced 989,000, or 100,000 tons less, and Ohio ranks next.

The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, before an audience in Charlier Institute related some of his experiences among the Turks in Constantinople. "No wonder," he said, "that the Czar of Russia would like to transfer his capital from the icy north to the banks of the beautiful Golden Horn." The lecturer said that he visited the seraglio where the Sultan sees his 150 wives every day. In the kitchen 200 sheep and 100 lambs are roasted every day and, during the year, 4,000 oxen. In the stables stand a thousand horses in harnesses covered with jewels. In the same building is the armory where hang the golden keys to the gates of all the Turkish cities, tokens of submission to the Sultan.

Some unprincipled young men travelling with him, when in the palace of the Viceroy of Egypt, privately told the chamberlain in charge that the speaker was the Prime Minister of America, and that any attention paid to him would redound to his benefit. Forthwith the wonders of the palace were at their disposal; beautiful Circassian girls were lavish in attentions, and the hilarity reigned; but as they were about to depart, the chamberlain hinted that it was the custom for visitors to give presents to him, and the greater the personage the larger the gift!

In conclusion, the Doctor said that the population of Turkey is two-thirds Christians, and that for years it has been trodden into the dust. The religion and government of Turkey are identical. The hereditary and constitutional laws of the land are propagation of Turkish power by war; but, he believed, that the downfall of Turkey is not far off. To admit that that land is soon to be rid of Mohammedanism is not to say that it will be Christianized; it will be civilized. To-day it is the barrier of civilization; it prevents the civilizing of Great Asia. But the arm of God will soon be seen in the din of war.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met pursuant to the call of the Mayor.

Present: Mayor Van Landegent, Health Officer Dr. B. Ledeboer, Justice Isaac Fairbanks, Ald. Breyman, Minderhout and the Clerk.

Minutes of meeting held Oct. 6th, 1876, were read and approved.

The Committee appointed at said meeting, reported the following:

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Board of Health of the City of Holland, held in said city on the 29th day of January 1877 present as members Dr. B. Ledeboer, H. D. Post, Esq., and Isaac Fairbanks, Esq., H. D. Post was elected chairman of said Committee and Isaac Fairbanks, Secretary. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the organization of the Board of Health according to the requirements of the state law and the directions of the State Board of Health.

Resolved, That the Secretary give notice to the clerk of the Board of Health that this Committee is ready to report minutes of Committee meeting.

Committee adjourned.

H. D. POST, Chairman.

ISAAC FAIRBANKS, Secretary.

—Report adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the same committee be appointed to see to the necessary printing required according to law and that said printing be let to the lowest bidder, also that they have one thousand copies printed.

By Dr. Ledeboer,

Resolved, That the Common Council be requested to change Ordinances No. 28, relative to the public health and No. 40, relative to nuisances so as to conform with the charter and State law.—Carried.

Adjourned until February 15th, 1877.

JOHN A. ROOST,
Clerk of the Board.

Persons afflicted with baldness will be glad to hear that a luxuriant growth of hair may be produced by a very simple process, described by a British Consul at a Russian port, in his commercial report. In the summer of 1875 his attention was drawn to several cases of baldness among bullocks, cows, and oxen, and the loss of manes and tails among horses. A former servant of the Consul's prematurely bald, whose duty it was to trim lambs, had a habit of wiping his petroleum-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and after three months of lamp-trimming experience, his habit procured for him a much finer head of glossy black hair than he ever possessed before. Struck by this remarkable occurrence, the Consul tried the remedy on two retriever spaniels that had become suddenly bald, with wonderful success. His experience, therefore, induced him to suggest it to the owner of several black cattle and horses affected as above stated, and, while it stayed the spread of the disease among animals in the sand sheds and stables, it effected a quick and radical cure on the animals attacked. The petroleum should be of the most refined American quality, rubbed in vigorously and quickly with the palm of the hand, and applied at intervals of three days, six or seven times in all, except in the case of horses' tails and manes, when more applications may be requisite.

One town at least is exempt from the prevailing pressure of hard times. At Le Sueur, Minn., money was never so plentiful as now, and now the banks all report deposits largely in excess of calls.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of December, A. D. 1873, made and executed by Henry Samelt and Emma Samelt of the City of Holland, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and William Kette, of the same place, party of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 422, which said Mortgage, was on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, duly assigned by William Kette to Charles Storing, of Holland City, Ottawa County, Michigan, and said assignment was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock p. m., of said day, in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 231. And whereas there is now due and unpaid at this date, on said Mortgage the sum of \$165.45 for principal and interest, and whereas the said mortgage contains a condition that when any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose said mortgage by virtue of the power of sale therein contained, the sum of \$15 as solicitors or attorneys fee shall be paid by the party of the first part to the party of the second part, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale in case any proceedings shall be taken to foreclose the same, and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof: Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and of the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as is necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, for principal and interest, said attorney fee and costs and expenses of advertising and sale allowed by law, at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder on the Third (3) day of April, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Haven in said county, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. The said mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows, viz: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Holland, in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to-wit: the east half of lot numbered four (4) in block numbered twenty nine (29) according to the plat of said city, of record as the Village of Holland in the Registers Office of Ottawa County, State of Michigan.

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

CITY HOTEL,

E. KILLEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Washington Str., - - Grand Haven, Mich.

First-Class Accommodations.

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 Lantern 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.

WILL KNOT 20,000 Stitches in a Minute!

BICKFORD AUTOMATIC KNITTER

Simple, Durable, Cheap!

Will last a Life-Time!

A Family Knitting Machine!

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

With almost Magical speed,

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

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

A sample machine will be sent to any part of the United States or Canada, (where we have no office), express charges pre-paid, on receipt of the price.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town, to whom very liberal discounts will be made.

Address, BICKFORD KNITTING MACHINE MFG. CO. 5-18-17

Sole Manufacturers, Brattleboro, Vt.

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.

46

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

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

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

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

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 29, 1876.

Meat Market,

—OF—

Jacob Kuite.

I will pay the highest market

prices for all meats.

The Highest market prices

paid for Hides.

I will sell cheaper than any

one in this City.

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

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I

intend to devote to this line of

trade the necessary attention,

and will keep on hand a complete

stock of White Granite

and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to

those who buy sets or in large

quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow

Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

BOTTOM PRICES

I am now prepared to take

Photographs, Tin-Types,

Copies, large and

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