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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

NO. 1.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 261.

City News.

NEWSPAPER.

SATURDAY AT

MICHIGAN.

LEGEND'S BLOCK.

For an Publisher.

1000. Year in advance.

AND NEATLY DONE.

ERTISING:

(nonpareil) 75 cents

for each subse-

quent under three

3 M. 6 M. 1 Y.

8 50 5 00 8 00

5 00 8 00 10 00

8 00 10 00 17 00

1 00 17 00 25 00

7 00 25 00 40 00

5 10 40 00 65 00

privilege of three

story, not over three

ages, and Deaths pub-

's name will denote

tion. Two \times signed

inued after date.

collectable quarterly

ads.

Lake Shore R. R.

day, December 10, 1876.

Leave

15 a. m.

12.00 p. m.

3.10 p. m.

9.35 p. m.

er

5.40 a. m.

p. m.

11.10 a. m.

4.10 " 9.30 p "

† 11.20 a. m. 5.10 a. m.

3.15 p. m. 3.10 p. m.

45 " † 4.00 " "

Monday.

Hot for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m.

on

initially except Sundays.

train's road, will be run by Chicago

which minutes later than Columbus

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS TO GR'ND RAPIDS.

Express. Mail. STATIONS. Express. Mail.

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

4 15 7 30 Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10

4 32 7 44 Grandville. 9 55 6 55

4 45 8 26 Allegan. 9 45 6 45

6 11 9 41 Otsego. 8 16 5 18

6 19 9 19 Plainwell. 8 07 5 10

6 35 9 35 Cooper. 7 35 4 45

6 50 9 50 Kalamazoo. 7 35 4 40

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

8 30 11 30 White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

6 00 6 30 Chicago. 10 40 8 50

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

2 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

7 05 9 30 Cleveland. 7 40 3 40

P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

1 15 4 05 Buffalo. 12 10 7 55

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.

No. 1 No. 2

P. M. P. M. STATIONS. P. M. P. M.

8 30 12 15 Muskegon. 2 00 8 00

7 45 11 45 Ferrysburg. 2 30 8 50

7 40 11 40 Grand Haven. 2 40 9 00

6 50 11 11 Pigeon. 3 13 9 50

5 45 10 35 Holland. 3 35 11 15

5 17 10 15 Fillmore. 4 12 11 45

4 00 9 25 Allegan. 5 00 1 15

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and

Notary Public; River street.

SHERBURNE, S. W., Blenden, Mich., Attorney

at Law and Notary Public. Special attention

given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections.

Office in the Village of Zeeland at the store of A.

Boke & Bros.

WEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting

Agent. Office in Kenyon's block, 2nd floor,

over street.

Bakeries.

ESSINK, G. J. A. Proprietor of City Bakery;

Confectionary and cigars; Refreshments in

line served on call; Eighth street.

Banking and Exchange.

ENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting.

Drafts bought and sold; cor. Eighth and

over streets.

Books and Stationery.

KANTERS, L. T. Dealer in Books, Station-

ery, Cigars, Notions and Toys, opposite

City Drug Store, Eighth street.

Boots and Shoes.

EROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.;

Eighth street.

Dentist.

EE D. M. Dental Surgeon; residence and of-

ice on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker &

Van Raalte.

Drugs and Medicines.

ANIS & BROEK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines,

Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfum-

ery, Paints and Oils, &c., Eighth street.

ERBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-

cines, Paints and Oils, &c. Phy-

sician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Med-

icines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-

fumery. Eighth street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-

cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.

W. VAN DEN BERG's Family Medicines; River st.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full

stock of goods appertaining to the business

See advertisement.

Furniture.

MEYER H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-

niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,

Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

REIDSEMA J. M., & SON, General Dealers in

Furniture & Coffins; Eighth street. See ad-

vertisement.

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 convey-

ancer; 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.

Hardware.

VAN DER VEEN, E., Dealer in General Hard-

ware; cor. Eighth and River street.

VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS, Dealers in

Hard-ware, Tin-ware and Farming Imple-

ments; Eighth street.

Hotels.

AETNA HOUSE. P. ZALMAN, Proprietor.

First-class accommodation. Free Buss to and

from the Trains. Eighth street.

CITY HOTEL, J. W. MINDERHOUT, Proprietor.

Built in 1873. Furnished in elegant style, and

a first-class hotel throughout.

PHOENIX HOTEL, J. McVicar Proprietor;

opposite the C. & M. L. S. R. R. Depot; good

accommodation; building and furniture new.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable.

Office and barn on Market street. Everything

first-class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;

Office of Daily Stage Line to Sangatusk, 9th

street, near Market.

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

DIJKEMA & BRO., Wagon and Blacksmith

Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repair-

ing done. River Street.

FLIEMAN, J., Wagon and Blacksmith Shop;

Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing

done. Cash paid for Furs.

Merchant Tailors.

BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer

in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnish-

ing Goods.

VORST, W., Merchant Tailor. Cloth purchas-

ed elsewhere, will be cut to order. Repairing

promptly attended to. River street.

Meat Markets.

BUTKAU W., New Meat Market, near corner

of Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sau-

sages 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 build-

ing material furnished at Grand Rapids prices.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance

Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-

lections made in Holland and vicinity.

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer,

and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug

Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Surgeon and Physician. Office at

his residence, Overijssel, Mich.

ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite

S. W. cor. Public Square.

LEDEBOER, B. Physician and Surgeon. Office

corner Eleventh and River street opposite

public square.

MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office

over E. H. H. Boot and Shoe Store,

Eighth street.

SCHOUTEN, R. A. City Physician. Office at D.

R. Meenge Drug Store, 8th Street.

Saddlers.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in

Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;

Eighth street.

Sewing Machines.

KANTERS, A. M. Agent for Ottawa and Alle-

gan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Ma-

chine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Staves, Wood, Bark, Etc.

KANTERS, H., Dealer in Staves, Wood and

Bark; office at his residence, Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, 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 @ 15

Butter, bushel.....8 50 @ 15

Clover seed, bushel.....6 00 @ 15

Eggs, dozen.....7 20 @ 85

Honey, bushel.....6 00 @ 85

Hay, ton.....12 00 @ 15

Onions, bushel.....2 00 @ 25

Potatoes, bushel.....2 00 @ 25

Timothy Seed, bushel.....2 00 @ 25

Wool, bushel.....2 00 @ 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry.....\$ 3 00 @ 4 00

" green.....2 75 @ 3 00

" beach, dry.....2 50 @ 3 00

" green.....2 25 @ 2 50

Hemlock Bark.....12 00 @ 15

Staves, white oak.....12 00 @ 15

Staves, Tierce.....12 00 @ 15

Heading bolts, soft wood.....3 50 @ 4 00

Heading bolts, hardwood.....3 75 @ 4 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

NEW YORK papers chronicle the death of John O'Mahoney, the well-known Fenian leader.

A FIRE at Scranton, Vt., last week, destroyed \$100,000 worth of business property. It is reported from Philadelphia that a movement is on foot looking to the formation of a gigantic coal combination by owners of mines and heavy stock-holders in what are known as the coal roads. It is said the operators in the Lehigh region have already signed an agreement limiting the production of their mines.

JOHN C. TRACY, President, and J. L. Chapman, cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics National Bank of Hartford, Ct., have been arrested—the former for misdemeanor in falsifying accounts, and the latter for the embezzlement of \$75,000. They gave bonds to appear before the United States Court. The total loss by the bank from overdrafts and loans on poor security is thought to be about \$560,000.

THE WEST.

BEFORE the Burlington (Iowa) Board of Trade the other day, a bottle was exhibited containing twenty-five or thirty young grasshoppers. They were hatched in one nest in the neighborhood of Prescott, Adams county, in the western part of the State, and the gentleman who sent them in writes that in every square foot of ground there are between 100 and 200 nests. The recent warm weather has hatched them out by the million, but the cold weather, it is thought, will kill them between this and spring.

GEN. MILES has forwarded to military headquarters at Chicago a report of his engagement with the hostile tribes of Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Crazy Horse, fought on the 8th of January. The fight lasted five hours. The Indian camp of 600 lodges extended three miles along the valley of the Tongue river below Hanging Woman's creek. They were driven through the canons of Wolf or Panther mountains in the direction of the Big Horn mountains. The Indian loss is known to be severe. Gen. Miles lost four killed and eight wounded. The hostiles were well armed, but otherwise appeared to be in a destitute condition. A number of prisoners were captured with frozen limbs, and were living on horse meat. Advice from Arizona state the Apache Indians are killing and plundering the settlers in the southeastern part of the Territory. The Governor has sent a message to the Territorial Legislature asking for an appropriation of money to raise and equip a force of whites and friendly Indians to carry on a rigorous campaign against the hostiles. He expresses the fear that under the present condition of affairs, Southeastern Arizona must be abandoned by white settlers.

At Toledo, Ohio, the other day, a lad named Charles Kruck, 16 years of age, was sent by his mother to a grocery store to make some purchases for her. The store had a gin-mill attachment, in which three brutes were carousing. They made the lad drunk, and then induced him to wander off with them. In their walks they came to a high bridge over a creek. The boy looked down on the ice below, said, "I guess I'll take a dive," and, imitating such an action, sprang over the railing and struck upon his head upon the ice below, crushing his skull and killing himself instantly.

THE exceptions taken to the rulings and sentence of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadow murderer, have been overruled by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, and the District Court has been ordered to fix another day for the execution. Lee's only hope now lies in an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux Indians, accompanied by 200 warriors, has left Spotted Tail agency for Tongue river, for the purpose of counseling Crazy Horse and his band of hostiles to accept the terms offered by the Government, viz., to surrender their arms and ponies.

THE SOUTH.

A SHIP drawing nineteen feet of water has passed through Capt. Eads' jetty channel at the mouth of the Mississippi river. There is now a good straight channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass, with a minimum depth of twenty-two feet.

THE following dispatch has been received at the Internal Revenue Office, at Washington, from Revenue Agent Wagner, dated Greensboro, N. C.: "Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by him without troops. Am hurrying to provide Maj. Stewart with horses, so we can stop this resistance."

A BRILLIANT ball was given at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., last week, in honor of the Russian Grand Duke Alexis.

MARTIN HENRY and William Henry Simpson, both colored, were hung at Port Tobacco, Md., on the 9th of February, for the murder of John W. Everett.

A DISPATCH from Cartersville, Ga., says that Lieut. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Frog mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, attacks upon the Government forces having been made by distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night. Ex-Congressman James S. Johnson, of Owensboro, Ky., recently committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle.

POLITICAL.

Gov. WELLS was again before the House committee, on the 6th inst., and, in an answer to a question by David Dudley Field as to whether, in canvassing the Louisiana returns, he had altered any figures or destroyed any returns, stated that he declined to answer any question touching the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know "whether he was a member of any number of the committee, or a mere vassal." A number of questions were put to the witness concerning his action as a member of the Returning Board, to all of which he declined to answer until relieved of the sentence imposed by the House, which holds him in duress. Charles S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board, was also examined. He said he dined with the board on Sunday, Dec. 3, at which time Littlefield told him he had destroyed the Vernon parish papers. No one ordered him to destroy them. Witness said he certified to 178 votes for the Republicans from that parish, having full confidence in the clerks; knew nothing about the transposition of votes. Judge Davis, Chief Clerk of the board, gave testimony similar to that of Abell, so far as it affected Littlefield.

DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New Orleans, denies that he offered J. Madison Wells \$200,000 to give the vote of Louisiana to Tilden. He says he asked for \$100,000 to count the vote of the State.

Returning Board, testified before the Congressional committee on the 7th inst. Kenner said he had no knowledge of any alterations having been made in the Vernon parish return, or of any papers having been burned or destroyed, nor did he know of any proposition for receiving money for any act in connection with the electoral vote; the Returning Board, he said, did not feel safe—felt intimidated—hence the necessity for troops to protect them. Eaton testified that he did not see Littlefield or any one else make erasures in the original returns; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making any alterations. Woodward, in his testimony, said he worked with Littlefield on the returns the night of Dec. 3, when the alteration is alleged to have been made, but did not see him making any erasures; first heard of the Vernon parish transfer when he came to Washington.

EX-GOV. STEARNS, of Florida, was before the House Privileges Committee, on the 9th inst. He testified that he never received or sent any telegram saying that we (meaning the Republicans) must have Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, by fair means or foul. Never received a telegram from anybody outside the State requesting him to send couriers for returns which must be made to show a majority for Hayes. He said the dispatch from W. E. Chandler, "Bismarck ought to come here at once," was sent to C. D. Willard, of Washington, and had reference to railroad matters. Nothing was said about money in any telegram which passed between himself and persons in the North, and he also said he had no knowledge of any money having been received from the North either before or after the election. A. B. Levisse, one of the Hayes electors in Louisiana, was examined by the Senate committee. He testified that on the 4th of December last, in New Orleans, one S. M. Asher, claiming to act as the agent of Democrats, approached him with an offer of \$30,000 to cast his vote in the Electoral College for Tilden. Levisse rejected the offer, when, as he claims, the bribe was raised to \$100,000. Levisse held out for \$200,000, and the negotiation fell through. Levisse's story is that he set the figure higher than he thought could be paid, and claims that his purpose in the affair was only to see how far the Democrats would go. C. Irving Ditty, of Maryland, one of the "visiting statesmen" at New Orleans during the count, was called before the House committee, and testified to the bad reputation of Maddox as to truth and veracity, and said he would not believe him on oath. Witness admitted, in answer to a question, that he was at Littlefield's quadroom ball in New Orleans. A number of other gentlemen of both visiting count, witnesses were there, including Lyman Trumbull. An excited war of words occurred at this point between members of the committee and witness, Mr. Sparks having said he believed Judge Trumbull would designate witness' story as stuff. Capt. Ditty replied angrily that if the Chairman meant to insinuate that his (witness') statement was untrue, he (the Chairman) assumed something which he had no right to assume. Witness continued—All parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity. One of the features of the ball was a woman with pink eyes.

JOHN F. MULHERIN, one of the clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, was before the House prerogative committee on the 10th. He testified that some affidavits were made by clerks of the board in the compiling-room. Don't know whether they were used. Most any name was signed to affidavits. Dec. 2 witness saw with Littlefield and Maj. Eaton a slip of paper containing the total of the electoral vote. The majority of those of the Democrats was about 4,000. Saw afterward that a change had been made in the figures. Heard Gov. Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's office, Dec. 2. Could not hear what they said. Dec. 6 saw them again in conversation in a very low tone in a clerk's room. Saw Littlefield take from a desk a paper and make some erasures about a quarter of an hour after conversing with Gov. Wells. The committee examined Postmaster General Tyner relative to the resignation of Watts, the alleged ineligible Oregon elector, and elicited the fact that the latter resigned his postmastership, by telegraph, on Nov. 13, 1876. The written resignation was not received at the department until Dec. 9. Watts' successor as Postmaster was appointed Nov. 23.

GENERAL.

RECENT deaths: At San Francisco, Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States navy; at Milwaukee, D. H. Richards, the pioneer editor and printer of Wisconsin; at Cincinnati, Mrs. Susan Bowler, a sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and Mrs. Sarah Peter, the mother of Hon. Rufus King; at Washington, Rear Admiral Wilkes, of the United States navy.

EX-PRESIDENT LERDO, Gen. Escobedo, and several other distinguished exiles, arrived at New York last week, by steamer from Aspinwall. The foundations of the incomplete Washington monument, at the national capital, are pronounced insecure by engineers, and its demolition and reconstruction recommended.

WASHINGTON.

THE case of ex-Secretary Belknap was finally disposed of, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, last week. The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, saying that he did so by direction of the Attorney General. The Attorney General's report, which was filed in the case, contained an indorsement by the President approving this course, giving as reasons the improbability of a conviction, "the long suffering of the ex-Secretary, and the great expense to which he has been subjected." Suit has been commenced in one of the Washington courts against Senator Simon Cameron by a female department clerk, for breach of promise. The lady—a Pennsylvania widow, fair and forty—claims \$50,000 damages. Senator Cameron says that the suit is stimulated by blackmailers, who will be exposed. The Senator, some time ago, procured a situation for the plaintiff in the Treasury department, but she was dismissed, and he declined to have her restored.

THE Treasury Department prohibits the importation of meat, cattle, and hides of meat cattle from Germany until further orders, consequent upon the rinderpest there.

FOREIGN.

A CONSTANTINOPLE dispatch says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha is attributed to his schemes of constitutional reform, which are regarded by the Sultan as encroaching on his imperial prerogative; also to the discovery of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan and replace him by ex-Sultan Murad. The ravages of small-pox are again increasing in London. There is much suffering among the silk workers of Lyons, France, 50,000 operatives having been thrown out of employment by the stoppage of the factories.

THE peace proposition submitted by the Porte to Serbia embodies liberal conditions which the latter Government can easily accept, and the successful conclusion of the negotiations is regarded as extremely probable. Waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees, the Porte requires of Serbia the right of diplomatic representation at Belgrade; the protection of Jews and Christians equally with native Servians; the prohibition of organizations and of secret societies; territory to be guarded from Serbian efforts on the Serbian frontier to be repaired, and the Turkish army to be sent along with the Turkish army.

THE House of Commons has retired from the hall of the House a motion was made by a Democratic member to take a recess. Hale made the point of order that a recess could not now be taken. A long discussion followed, participating in it, Messrs. McCrory, and Warrick, and Bay Democrat—the

Queen, for the first time in many years, opening the session in person. In her speech she severely denounced the Turks for their bloody crimes in Bulgaria. It is now definitely announced that the veteran Russian diplomat, Prince Gortschakoff, has retired from the Imperial Cabinet at St. Petersburg, and is succeeded by Count Adlerberg. Ill health and long service are the reasons given by Gortschakoff for resigning his portfolio. Dispatches from Constantinople say that the Sultan favors the employment of foreigners, and especially Englishmen, in the administration of the reforms ordained in the new constitution, and that the removal of the late Primp Minister will secure the fulfillment of these designs, and a vigorous policy and rapid progress in the liberalization of the institutions of the empire. Austria is concentrating a large force on the Bosnian frontier, and the occupation of Northern Turkey is believed to be intended.

ROUMANIA has disbanded her reserves and sent them home, being apparently convinced that the danger of war is over.

EARL RUSSELL has given notice to the English House of Lords that he will move that England shall cease all diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and unworthy of rank among the enlightened people of Europe. It is reported that the English mine-owners have resolved to import cheap labor from China. A dispatch from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion occurred at Adhemabad, by which 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded. At a grand parliamentary dinner in Berlin, the other day, Bismarck expressed himself freely upon the subject of the Eastern complication. His opinion is that war is strongly probable, and that it will be begun in the form of a direct attack by Russia upon Turkey.

In Japan, great public interest has been excited, but no dangerous feeling, by the extraordinary measures of reduction of taxation. The amount of relief to land owners is \$16,000,000 per year. To meet this reduction expenditures are cut down in every department, and a great number of minor officials dismissed.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—SENATE.—Mr. Cameron reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations to promote telegraphic communication between this country and Europe. The bill for the relief of settlers upon public lands under the pre-emption laws was passed. Mr. Windom, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported adversely on the House bill to pay Capt. Eads \$500,000 on his jetty contract. The Senate refused to pass the bill. The Senate also refused to pass the bill to pay Capt. Eads \$500,000 for his jetty, and to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific. The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 yeas to 23 nays, to concur in the House amendment to the Deficiency bill ordering a reduction of the price of composition in the Government Printing Office.

HOUSE.—The House devoted the most of the day, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. A resolution was adopted ordering the printing of the testimony taken before the House committee on Louisiana affairs.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered. Mr. Ingalls reported with an amendment the Senate bill to enable Indians to become citizens. Messrs. Hamlin, Dorey and Davis were appointed the new conference committee on the part of the Senate on the bill involving the restoration of the fast mail train and the franking privilege. The Senate discussed without action the bill to pay Capt. Eads \$500,000 for his jetty, and to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Union Pacific. The Senate refused, by a vote of 20 yeas to 23 nays, to concur in the House amendment to the Deficiency bill ordering a reduction of the price of composition in the Government Printing Office.

HOUSE.—The House considered the Deficiency Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the Congressional Printer from paying more for composition than the average paid in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the No. 1 Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates \$12,494,752.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The credentials of Senator-elect Garland, of Arkansas, were filed. The bill to pay Capt. Eads for his Mississippi jetty was indefinitely postponed. The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hale read a letter addressed to him by the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, stating that they were confined in a dark, damp dungeon of the cellar of the Capitol, and offered a resolution directing that they be removed to better quarters, where their health may not be endangered. After a lengthy discussion, the resolution was deferred. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was under discussion when the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced appropriating \$7,000 to defray the expenses of the Electoral Commission, and to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas, according to the plans suggested by Capt. Howgate. The bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe was passed. It incorporates a company to construct a new Atlantic cable, with the American end at Baltimore. The bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts was debated.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill, and the bill to provide for the distribution of the Mexican claims awards. Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the special committee on Louisiana affairs, submitted the report of that committee, which concludes with a resolution declaring that the Democratic electors received a majority of votes in the State of Louisiana; that the pretended canvass and compilation of votes for electors by the Board of Returning officers was without authority of law, fraudulent, and void; and that the votes of the State cannot be counted for Hayes and Wheeler without the confirmation and approval of illegal and fraudulent action by said Returning Board. Mr. Townsend submitted a minority report recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring that the Republican electors have been elected in Louisiana, and that the election was examined into, determined, declared and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State, under all the forms of law, and in compliance with the constitution of the United States. Both reports were ordered printed and re-committed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—JOINT SESSION.—Precisely at 1 o'clock the Senators took their seats in joint session with the House members, and President Ferry took the chair. The decision of the Electoral Commission rejecting the objections made thereto was read to the Representatives by Field on the part of five Senators and twelve Representatives, and then the two houses separated.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, informing the Senate that it has decided upon the matters submitted concerning the electoral votes from Florida. The objections to the decisions of the commission submitted by Mr. Field were read. A long debate took place as to the form of the questions sustaining or overruling the objections filed by Field, and an order submitted by Mr. Whyte that the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the commission created under the act approved Jan. 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson, Col. Robert Bullock, B. Yonge and R. B. Hinton as the electors of Florida are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of that State, and should be counted as the electoral vote of the State, was defeated by a strict party vote—all the Democratic Senators present voting in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Sherman, and then adopted by a strict party vote—44 yeas to 25: "Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding." The Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate had reached a determination in regard to the Electoral Commission, and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

HOUSE.—After the Senate had retired from the hall of the House a motion was made by a Democratic member to take a recess. Hale made the point of order that a recess could not now be taken. A long discussion followed, participating in it, Messrs. McCrory, and Warrick, and Bay Democrat—the

former opposing and the latter advocating a recess. Speaker Randall maintained that, according to the spirit of the Electoral Commission act, it was competent for the House to take a recess, and overruled the point of order. Mr. Hale appealed from the decision. Mr. Cox made the appeal on the table, which was carried—156 yeas to 76. The motion to take a recess till Monday was then carried—163 to 108.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—No business was transacted in the Senate. At 2:30 p. m., in response to a notification from the House, it proceeded to the Representatives' chamber for the purpose of resuming the count of the electoral votes.

HOUSE.—Mr. Knott offered a resolution to re-commit the Florida case back to the Electoral Commission. Messrs. Hale and Wilson raised points of order that the resolution was out of order, and that the House had no power to refer anything to the commission. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and said that only the joint convention of the two houses could refer the matter to the tribunal. The debate on sustaining the decision was then begun, and was carried on with much warmth and earnestness. The Speaker was sustained in his decision, the vote standing 167 to 97. The resolution declaring the Tilden electors in Florida elected was agreed to by a vote of 168 to 103. A resolution was then passed informing the Senate that the House was ready to proceed with the count.

JOINT SESSION.—The Senate entered, and the joint convention was called to order. The resolutions of the Senate and House in reference to the vote of Florida were read, and Mr. Ferry said that, as the two houses did not agree, the decision would stand. The tellers then recorded four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The convention then proceeded to count the State of Georgia being first after Florida. No objection being interposed to the vote of Georgia, the eleven votes were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. Next followed in succession the State of Illinois, with twenty-one for Hayes and Wheeler; Indiana, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Iowa, with eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kansas, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Kentucky, with twelve votes for Tilden and Hendricks. Then came a certificate from Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes, authenticated by Kellogg as Governor; this was followed by the opening of another certificate showing eight votes for Tilden, authenticated by McEnery as Governor. Still a third certificate was read, purporting to be authenticated by Deslonda, Secretary of State, with votes for Hayes. The President official opened and presented another certificate received by mail, no corresponding one having been received by messenger. It was obvious from the first sentence it was a mere burlesque. It commenced by certifying that John Smith had been chosen elector from the First District; John Smith No. 2 from the Second; John Smith No. 3 from the Third; John Smith No. 4 from the Fourth; John Smith No. 5 from the Fifth; John Smith No. 6 from the Sixth; and John Smith and John Smith to be electors at large. It followed the usual formalities, and certified that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana had been cast for Cooper and Cary. The paper purported to be signed by "John Smith, Company 2, Builders, Governor of Louisiana," and wound up with the motto, "Such is life in Louisiana." Subsequently the presiding officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the joint convention. Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, on the ground that the Hayes electors had been duly elected; that their election had not been certified by William F. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact for money, to sell the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes, since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since these four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board, which four members had refused to fill; because four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that the true compilation of votes would have shown that the Tilden electors had been duly elected, because said board had offered for money to sell the State of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levisse and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican electors, held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as electors. The objection is signed by McDonald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Boggs, Senators; Jenks, Wilson, Tucker, Levy, Ellis and Morrison, Representatives. Messrs. Gibson and Wood, of New York, submitted further objections, in behalf of the Democrats, to the Hayes electors. Mr. Howe submitted objections to the Tilden certificates, on the ground that there was no evidence that the eight electoral votes of Louisiana were cast for the Legislature directed; while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana, and by the departments of the Government of the United States. All of the certificates from Louisiana, with the papers accompanying them, were then sent to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision, and the Senate withdrew to its chamber.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—The commission was in secret session the whole day, debating the question of the admissibility of evidence in the Florida case.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—On motion of Justice Miller, ordered that no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate, with different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the electors. The vote is as follows: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne, Thurman—7. On motion of Mr. Abbott, resolved that in the case of Florida this commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, or of persons named in certificate No. 1 as elector. Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne, Thurman—8. Nays—Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—7. The Secretary of the commission was ordered to inform counsel that it will be prepared to-morrow to hear argument touching the eligibility of Humphreys.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—The commission heard testimony upon the question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Florida Republican electors. Humphreys testified that he resigned the office of United States Commissioner on the 5th of October, and produced a letter from Judge Woods, of that date, written at Newark, N. J., accepting the resignation. Argument upon the case was then opened, Judge Hoadley, of Democratic counsel, leading off. He was followed by Messrs. Shellabarger and Everts on the other side. Mr. Merrick closing the argument on behalf of the Democrats.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—The commission was occupied, in secret session, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., in debate upon the Florida case, in which every one of the fifteen members by turns participated. Two or three of the Judges and several of the Senators members read elaborately prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been, from its commencement to its close, of extraordinary power and ability. At the close of the debate Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring, in substance, that the four Republican electors in Florida were elected. Representative Hutton offered a substitute declaring the Tilden electors elected. This substitute was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne, Thurman—7. Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Senator Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Representative Garfield offered the following: "Resolved, That four persons, to wit: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States." This was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne,

Thurman—7. On Monday, Feb. 12, the commission met at 10 o'clock, and the members agreeing to the joint meeting, the joint meeting of the two houses was held in the afternoon of the 12th of February, Monday.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—The joint meeting of the two houses was held in the afternoon of the 12th of February, Monday. Louisiana from the convention of Congress Tuesday was then

A CHAPTER.

THREE men were Pa., a few days ago, an iron mine.

A. G. CROMBIE minus several ing with a buzz.

GEORGE FLEWIT recently aced Marion Warrick.

THREE bright Annie Striley lost their live Salem, Mo. ad 25.

A 14-month-old of Mt. Pleasant, hot soup over up so badly that it

MRS. STANLEY in trying to pre striking his lit arm with such limb.

THE steamer bound from Hi was recently All on board, ished.

CHRISTIAN ANGEL in a shaft ne killed by the cavi rock weighing four fortunate man, cru ribly.

TWO LITTLE child and Catherine Hessling years, while crossing a Louis, the other day, were instantly killed by a st the bodies being horrib

WILLIAM STUCKEY and were chopping wood ne Stuckey bent over to pick as Latham's ax was the blade struck him in head, cutting a frightn causing death in a short time.

HENRY YEAGER, of Oregon into the muzzle of his day, to find out whether at the same time raising his foot. The man's footslip gun went off, sending thechase his head, killing him instan

A FRIGHTFUL collision occurred Southeastern railway, near Berkeley, a few days ago. A train broke in two just after passing a short curve, and the latter portion was left standing on a bridge. A coal train came thundering along, and the cars obstructing the track were torn all to pieces. The engine and eleven cars of the coal train went over the bridge, and were heaped up in a great wreck. The fireman and engineer of the coal train were killed, and two brakemen received injuries from which they can hardly recover.

Blue Light Without Glass. A traveling agent, who has been confined to his bed in Peoria, Ill., for several weeks from an attack of rheumatism, put some blue tissue-paper in front of the window-panes in his room last week, and, after basking in blue light for twenty-four hours, was able to make his toilet, draw on his boots, travel and drum up trade.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	8 75 @ 11 75
HOGS.....	6 40 @ 6 75
COTTON.....	12 1/2 @ 13
WHEAT—Superfine Western.....	5 40 @ 5 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 43 @ 1 45
CORN—Western Mixed.....	55 57
OATS—Western Mixed.....	33 48
RYE—Western.....	83 86
PORK—New Mess.....	16 75 @ 17 00
LARD—Steam.....	11 11 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Choice Native.....	4 80 @ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 @ 3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 20 @ 4 60
Medium to Fair.....	4 25 @ 4 60
HOGS—Live.....	5 90 @ 6 75
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7 00 @ 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00 @ 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 31 1/2 @ 1 31 3/4
No. 3 Spring.....	1 19 @ 1 20
CORN—No. 2.....	41 41 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	35 38
RYE—No. 2.....	70 71
BARLEY—No. 2.....	61 69
Butter—Creamery.....	33 38
Eggs—Fresh.....	19 27
PORK—Mess.....	15 80 @ 16 00
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 11
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 42 @ 1 43
No. 2.....	1 34 @ 1 35
CORN—No. 2.....	44 45
OATS—No. 2.....	34 34
RYE.....	72 72
BARLEY—No. 2.....	74 76
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 45 @ 1 50
CORN—Western Mixed.....	38 38
OATS—No. 2.....	34 35
RYE.....	67 67 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	16 50 @ 16 75
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
HOGS.....	5 25 @ 6 00
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT.....	1 45 @ 1 53
CORN.....	43 44
OATS.....	38 42
RYE.....	78 80
PORK—Mess.....	16 80 @ 16 75
LARD.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 55 @ 1 56
Amber.....	1 49 @ 1 50
CORN.....	44 44 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	41 1/2 @ 42
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Medium.....	6 00 @ 6 80
WHEAT—White.....	1 50 @ 1 53 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	47 47 1/2
OATS—Mixed.....	40 42
RYE.....	70 75
PORK—Mess.....	16 75 @ 17 00
SALT LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers.....	6 25 @ 6 25
Philadelphia.....	7 00 @ 7 00
CATTLE—Best.....	6 25 @ 6 25
Medium.....	4 25 @ 4 25
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 3 50

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 12, 1877.

The past week has been a busy one in the legislative halls. Members who took the opportunity afforded by a week's adjournment to sit and consult with their constituents returned loaded down with petitions, memorials and local bills.

In the House a bill has been passed prohibiting the marriage of first cousins. The question provoked a lively discussion and considerable merriment. Some of the old members testified to having had "many a good time with their cousins," and some of the young members thought it hard that they should be deprived of the same privilege—but the wise law-makers were merciless and the bill passed by over two-thirds majority. Of course it has yet to run the gantlet of the Senate and gubernatorial criticism before becoming a law, and all the first cousins who want to marry will do well to improve the time, as their consanguineous engagements are in imminent danger of being interfered with.

Another little "Marriage bill" still lingers before the House. It provides that no male under 18 years of age, and no female under 18 years, shall be qualified to contract marriage without the consent of his or her parents or guardian. Of course the young folks will send in a strong remonstrance against this bill. The arguments, pro and con, have been very interesting. As an argument in favor of early marriages, Pat McGinnis, the jovial auctioneer from Detroit, informed the House that there was only sixteen years' difference between the ages of himself and his mother. Very naturally Paul Gies, who is a little blunder of perception, wanted to know which was the oldest. All agreed that Pat was. A very lively argument in favor of early marriages. Further consideration of the bill was postponed for ten days, in order to give the boys a chance "to prepare their little speeches."

Capt. Allen, Representative from Ypsilanti, preached "to the boys at the Reform School yesterday—and while speaking of religious matters it might not be amiss to mention the fact that some of the staid deacons of the House and Senate attended the "Light Guard" at the armory Friday evening, much to the dissatisfaction of Bro. Johnson, who seems to have assumed a sort of pastoral care over members.

Mr. Reynolds, the great temperance reformer, preached during the adjournment of the Legislature, and, as a consequence, red ribbons and white ribbons are very conspicuous. The Doctor was very successful here, as he has been elsewhere, and seemingly has done much good. It is universally regretted that he could not remain until the convening of the Legislature, as many of the members would have been pleased to hear him, and some, no doubt, benefited thereby.

It is very well known that during the last campaign very large sums of money were wagered on the result of the election of State and local officials. The law prohibiting betting on such very essential features, and a bill introduced Saturday which proposes to make the great evil by the following penalties: Any person betting money or property on the result of an election, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$1,000, and in addition thereto be disqualified from voting at the election upon which such bet is made. The penalty for selling or offering to sell pools upon the result of an election is even more severe, including imprisonment for a limited term in the county jail. The feature disqualifying the person from voting, it is believed, will tend to secure its enforcement.

A bill was introduced Friday, amending the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company. This will be a huge question to grapple with, and it is important that the greatest care be exercised in dealing with the matter. Railroads should not be crippled by unjust legislation, nor should they be allowed to build up large monopolies to oppress the people.

One of the most important bills yet presented is that providing for the incorporation of mutual benefit loan and savings associations. These associations are said to be very numerous in Canada and Great Britain, and are also said to be popular and successful.

The Grangers have sent in a resolution asking for the reduction of the legal rate of interest from 10 to 7 per cent. State institutions are asking for about \$1,000,000 for buildings and for current expenses. Those which are most modest in their demands will probably get all they ask, but some may be disappointed to a considerable extent. The State University wants a new library building. It is thought by some that the institution may be accommodated in a way not anticipated by the management when they asked for the appropriation. That is, that the medical department be abolished and the building now used for it devoted to other purposes. This would afford ample room for an extensive library, and, if path way pathy is to mock for admission at the doors of the University, I can hardly see why it would not be better to withdraw State support from medical schools entirely. It is questionable whether the State has any more right to support "pathy" in medicine than it has to support "creed" in religion.

The celebrated "Beard claim" is again before the Legislature, and has been reported favorably by the Senate committee. We hope the matter may be finally settled this winter. If the claim is a just one it should be paid. If not a just one it should be so thoroughly repudiated that all future efforts to press it upon the State will be discouraged.

It was hoped that the present legislative session would be a short one, but bills are pouring in at a rapid rate, and already there is before the body more business than has been done at some of the previous sessions during the past few years. I hope no hurried legislation will be allowed, yet the thought of staying for more than three months in the miserably ventilated, uncomfortable old building used as a State House is not at all pleasant.

Legislative Proceedings.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—The two houses of the Legislature met at 9 p. m. After a very brief session, at which little or no business was disposed of, both houses adjourned till 10 a. m. Tuesday.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—Petitions presented.—By Shoemaker, of Austin Blair and 150 other citizens of the county of Jackson, for again submitting, at the coming spring election, an amendment to the constitution increasing salaries of Circuit Court Judges from \$1,500 to \$2,500; Baxter, the memorial of Wm. M. Montgomery, of Middleville, to reorganize the State Board of Equalization; by Rankin, of citizens of Fenton for a law to protect people against charity and malpractice in dentistry; by Mr. Perrin, remonstrance of Good Templar Lodge No. 926 against changing the Liquor Law, to graduate the tax according to the amount of liquor sold. Reports of standing committees.—State Affairs, favorably on bill to amend section 5, act 79, laws of 1873, for the appointment of a Commissioner of Railroads, and to define his duties and compensation; favorably on the bill making an appropriation for current expenses of the Normal School for 1877-78. Bills introduced:—Mr. Foote, for the taxation of liquor manufacturers; and to repeal act 228 laws of 1875; Mr. Morgan, authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain free libraries and reading rooms; by Mr. Adair, to provide for the union of the capital stock of corporations. Reading of bills: Senate bill No. 27, on action of the Senate, passed; Senate bill No. 28, relative to granting patents of land, and for other purposes. The Senate having spent some time in the office of the whole arose and reported, recommending the passage of the joint resolution authorizing the State Land Commissioner to sell certain lands in Oscoda county to James Sims, at original price, and on the terms originally proposed; also of Senate bill No. 31, to amend section 202, of the laws of 1871, entitled "proceed-

ings against garnishees; also Senate bill No. 32, to amend section 7,700, common laws of 1871, relative to offenses against chastity and morality.

HOUSE.—Thirty-seven petitions were presented most of the time being spent on general orders.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—SENATE.—In the Senate nothing of importance was done. In the morning it passed a bill appropriating \$500 per year for two years for the State Pioneer Society. The afternoon session lasted only about fifteen minutes.

HOUSE.—Thirty petitions were presented on various subjects and eighteen bills. The following bills were passed: Relative to the organization and the meetings of the Legislature; to amend section 1 of chapter 55 of the compiled laws of 1871, being compiler's section 1,984, relating to the observance of the first day of the week; to amend section 66 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Ludington;" to change the names of Agnes B. Frye, Francis W. Frye, Jennie M. Frye, Margaret S. Frye, Grace B. Frye, Agnes J. Frye, John F. Frye, and Hampton R. Frye, of the surname of Stevens.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—SENATE.—The Senate, in committee of the whole, had under consideration Senate bill No. 36, relative to fixing the salary of the Railroad Commissioner and clerk. The bill was finally recommitted. A resolution requiring committees reporting appropriations for the several departments and institutions to give an itemized statement of the several amounts was debated at length, and finally passed.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed to amend the law relative to intermarriage. It provides that "no man shall marry his mother, grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter; nor his sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister; nor his father's brother's daughter, nor his father's sister's daughter, nor his mother's brother's daughter, nor his mother's sister's daughter." The same prohibitions are placed upon women. Much time was consumed in committee of the whole on a bill to prevent girls under 18 years of age and boys under 21 years from marrying, many of the members giving their experience from their youth up, how they had loved and married while young, resulting to their entire satisfaction.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—SENATE.—A bill was introduced that owners of stallions must file with the County Clerk a pedigree of each stallion, and making it a penal offense either to neglect filing such pedigree or to file a false pedigree. Also a bill compelling owners of halls and places of public assemblies to obtain certificates of safety of halls, etc., from the proper authority.

HOUSE.—Bills and resolutions were passed as follows: Joint resolution No. 3, amending joint resolution No. 37 of the session laws of 1875, authorizing the Board of State Auditors to audit and pay the claims of the non-commissioned officers and musicians of the 5th, 6th and 7th regiments of Michigan volunteer infantry for services rendered in the month of August, 1861; joint resolution No. 5, asking Congress for an appropriation to construct a light-house on the point of Little Traverse harbor, in the county of Emmet; joint resolution No. 8, relative to fisheries in waters within the jurisdiction in part of different States and British provinces; a bill to amend sections 144 and 145 of chapter 176, being 130 and 131 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to the courts of Chancery; also a bill to provide for the purchase of books for the State Library, and a bill to provide for the incorporation of lodges of Knights of Pythias.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.—SENATE.—A large portion of the day's session was occupied, in committee of the whole, on a bill making an appropriation for the current expenses of the State Normal School. An amendment was offered by Mr. Perrin to reduce the amount from \$18,300 to \$14,500, he favoring economy in all branches of the service. A joint resolution was received from the House asking Senators and Members in Congress to use all honorable means for an appropriation from the United States to build a lighthouse at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior. The rules were suspended and the resolutions passed.

HOUSE.—The House passed a bill to amend sections 153, 155, and 156 of act 169, session laws of 1869, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform assessment of property," and for the collection and return of taxes thereon, being compiler's sections No. 1,119, 1,121, and 1,122 compiled laws of 1871. A bill to amend section 45 of chapter 150, being section 4,247 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to alienation by deed and the proof and recording of conveyances and the canceling of mortgages was passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—SENATE.—Petitions were presented from the State Grange asking for lower legal rates of interest, and for more stringent Usury laws. The following bills were passed: To amend sections 2 and 5 of article 14, and sections 2 and 3 of article 15 of act number 290 of the session laws of 1867, being an act to incorporate the village of St. Johns; to amend section 48 of chapter 154 of the Revised Statutes of 1846, being section 7,599 of the compiled laws of 1871, relating to maliciously injuring houses or other buildings, etc.; to amend section 1 of chapter 55 of the compiled laws of 1871, being compiler's section 1,984, relating to the observance of the first day of the week. The latter measure provides that "no person shall keep open his shop, warehouse, or workhouse, or shall do any manner of labor, business, or work, except only works of necessity and charity, and the making of mutual promises of marriage and the solemnization thereof, or be present at any dancing or at any public diversion, show or entertainment, or take part in any sport, game, or play on the first day of the week; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$10 for each offense."

HOUSE.—Ten petitions and five bills were presented. Most of the time was spent in committee of the whole.

Who Burnt Richmond?

New light seems to be thrown upon the old controversy as to the responsibility for the partial destruction of Richmond at its evacuation by the Confederate forces at the close of the war. In a suit pending in the Circuit Court at Richmond, entitled Graham vs. the Mutual Assurance Society of Richmond, this question has been raised. The company sets up the defense that the burning of the city was an act of war, and it is therefore not liable to pay the amount which would otherwise be due on its policies. Numerous attempts have heretofore been made to prove that Richmond was burned by order of the Confederate Gen. Ewell, a Confederate officer having already testified that he fired the city by direct orders of Gen. Ewell. Ewell has always refused to give any evidence on this point, but, in the case now pending, the attorneys have entered into a stipulation, which is filed as a part of the record, in which this fact is admitted, and it is further asserted that Gen. Ewell caused the burning of the city in obedience to a statute of the Confederate Congress, requiring the officer in command at Richmond to set fire to the city whenever it fell into the hands of the Union forces.—Washington Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Lighter Sleeping-Cars.

The sleeping-cars now in use weigh from twenty-four to thirty-four tons. The upper portion of the car is made very heavy and strong in order to support the upper berths. Senator Wagner hopes to diminish the excessive dead weight of a coach by using lighter materials in construction, and by introducing simple appliances for keeping the upper berths in place. The new cars which he has recently ordered will not weigh more than nine tons.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Grounds Upon Which the Electoral Commission Render Their Decision.

The Electoral Commission state the grounds of their decision in the case of Florida as follows: That it is not competent under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of the act constituting the commission, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of Florida, according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors; or by counter proof to show they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Humphreys, the commission is of the opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the ineligible elector, the evidence does not show he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed. The commission also decided that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be the certificates of the electoral voters of Florida are the certificates of votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

The Democratic Objections.

The objections to the decision interposed in the House recite:

First.—That the decision determined that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice President of the United States on behalf of Florida, is the true and legal electoral vote of the State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of the State.

Second.—That the commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove the first-named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State, but were designated as electors by the Returning Board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with intent to defeat the will of the people.

Third.—That the decision was founded upon the resolution and order of the commission previously made.

Fourth.—That the decision excludes all evidence taken by the two houses of Congress, by the committees of each house, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of due appointment of the electors.

Fifth.—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove the certificate of Stearns (Governor), as also of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy.

Sixth.—That the commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in a case lawfully brought before the court which had jurisdiction.

Seventh.—That the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all certificates of Stearns (Governor) as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted.

Eighth.—That to count the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long as electors for President and Vice President would be in violation of the constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Cooper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald; Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson (Mass.), Jenks, Finley, Saylor, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Springer.

MIDHAT PASHA'S FALL.

Why the Turkish Prime Minister was Deposed, and Banished from the Country.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphs as follows: "The cause of Midhat Pasha's fall dates from some time back. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat's. The constitution disappointed the Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and qualifications, and many warm discussions occurred between the sovereign and Minister. The Sultan desired to introduce largely a foreign element into the Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed this desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midhat Pasha replied curily, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in uncomplimentary terms. On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. On Saturday Midhat Pasha remained home on the plea of indisposition. On Sunday the third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat Pasha attended the council in the afternoon. Meanwhile the police discovered a secret correspondence which showed that Midhat Pasha was plotting for the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as Dictator. On Monday a peremptory summons brought Midhat Pasha to the palace, suspecting nothing. On entering he was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him, and he asked for mercy. A council of Ministers was called, and Midhat Pasha was offered the choice of leaving the country, or being arraigned before a tribunal on the charge of high treason. He elected to leave the country.

"The letters found disclosed that 3,000 Ulemas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand the abdication of the Sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the constitution in its entirety."

Berlin correspondent of the *London Times*: "Midhat Pasha's fall was occasioned by his refusal to conclude peace with Servia unless Turkey received guarantees. As a resumption of hostilities was probable in consequence of this resolute policy, the old Court party induced the Sultan to supersede Midhat. Unless the Sultan changes his mind, Edhem Pasha's administration will only pave the way for a Cabinet with a decidedly pacific concession programme."

TURKEY.

Her Diplomatic Victory Over the "Great Powers."

That Turkey in her late contest has outwitted and outgeneraled, diplomatically all of her formidable antagonists, intelligent and observant readers of late foreign dispatches cannot doubt. A few months ago Turkey was in open conflict with two of her principal provinces—Servia and Montenegro—who were actively supported by Russian influence and military skill, and at the same time resisting, as best she could, the combined advisory attack of all the great powers in Europe. The conflict for a time was of a doubtful character; the odds were fearfully against the success of the crescent. One Sultan after another went down before the storm, and was laid, first upon the political shelf, and then quietly into the grave. But still the crescent waned not. Her arms were victorious, her power survived. Later, a prolonged armistice gave all parties time to gather up their somewhat scattered thoughts, and to gravely consider the situation. Then began the diplomatic battle. The representatives of the "great powers" drew near the Turkish court and capital with heads and mouths full of talk. The talking continued for a month. Proposition was met by counter-proposition, or by refusal. Finally came the ultimatum; and this, after due deliberation, was flatly rejected. The dignified but vanquished Ambassadors made haste to take their leave of the Sultan, and then submissively withdrew from the bootless encounter.

And what is the general outcome of it all? Turkey remains intact and unhurt, and stands collected and defiant, the real master of the situation, while England has subsided into silence, and Russia, apparently, is not quite ready. Verily, the so-called "sick man" of Europe is not quite so sick after all. His "feebleness" wears very much the semblance of strength. He is either a very willful and reckless invalid, or else he must be "getting better" very rapidly. His answer to the ultimatum, "Death before dishonor," and "No reforms from outside dictation," sound wonderfully like the utterances of a man who knew where he stood and what he was about. In fact, the sick man has achieved a signal diplomatic victory, has shown remarkable pluck and bravery, and acts as though he could do a good deal of damage yet, if necessity compelled him. The European patient must now fairly be pronounced convalescent.

To what is this great change in the aspect of European politics owing? First, as already intimated, the extent of Turkish resources and power, and the strength of Turkish character, have both been underestimated by the "rest of mankind." The Turk is still an ugly and formidable factor in the Eastern problem, and is likely to be for some time to come. He does not, and apparently will not, easily bow down at other men's bidding. Constantinople is a solid quantity on the European map. The Golden Horn is neither brittle nor pointless. Turkey's mongrel, yet united, population is leavened through and through with Mohammedanism, and the probability is that the day will never dawn over the world when Mohammedanism, as a sternly-resisting power in all social and civil life, will not have to be recognized as an existing and an indissoluble reality. All history shows what wonderful tenacity and vitality it possesses.

On the part of Russia, there is the wholesome dread of war. The time has come when monarchs and kingdoms, empires and emperors, and nations, hesitate long before plunging headlong into a seething sea of carnage. Formerly, if national debts accumulated, they could as easily be repudiated; but it is not so now. The national credit is a thing that must not be sacrificed for light or trivial or purely personal and ambitious reasons. Again, wars are deadly as well as most expensive; and human life has become too precious and valuable to be recklessly thrown away.

And then, underlying all other causes, is the silent potentiality of an ever-growing, ever-extending Christian and humane civilization, which frowns upon an appeal to arms, except as a *dernier resort*.

The Balance of Trade.

Here are a couple of instructive tables for those who have any knowledge of commercial statistics. They are taken from the late returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the year past. The first table shows the exports of the last eight years:

	Dom. and for.	Specie.	Total.
1870	\$500,621,783	\$56,354,465	\$556,976,248
1871	510,947,222	79,303,514	590,250,736
1872	569,873,998	79,727,075	649,601,073
1873	506,190,854	60,822,497	567,013,351
1874	419,584,239	95,562,413	515,146,652
1875	460,352,088	77,440,470	537,792,558
1876	408,488,172	80,950,725	489,438,897
1869	336,946,078	56,785,991	393,732,069

The following is a comparative showing of the imports of merchandise and specie respectively for the last eight calendar years:

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1876	\$426,612,706	\$34,479,397	\$461,092,103
1875	\$509,010,181	22,775,949	\$531,786,130
1874	\$62,156,394	15,253,807	\$77,410,201
1873	\$61,808,260	27,520,000	\$89,328,260
1872	61,808,260	27,520,000	89,328,260
1871	61,808,260	27,520,000	89,328,260
1870	61,808,260	27,520,000	89,328,260
1869	61,808,260	27,520,000	89,328,260

BOLD CHICAGO BURGLARS.

Five Cracksmen Imprison a Family in a Closet and Ransack the House.

[From the Chicago Tribune.] One of the boldest burglaries of the season was that committed yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Amos S. Seeley, at the corner of West Madison street and Hoyne avenue. About 3 o'clock a gang of five men, having the appearance of well-to-do mechanics, one of whom carried a carpet-bag from which protruded the handle of a hammer, knocked at the front door of the house. The only members of the family at home were Mrs. Seeley, her little boy and the servant girl. Mr. Seeley, who is senior member of the firm of Seeley, Pollard & Co., was down town at his office. The girl responded to the knock, and on opening the door was informed by the spokesman that they came to inspect the gas-meter. The girl, supposing the statement to be true, told them to come in, and called to Mrs. Seeley, who, in response to the query, "Where do you keep the meter?" conducted two of them to the room where that truth-telling machine was stored. One of the remaining trio asked the girl if the water-pipes were all right, and, on being told that they were, requested her to show him where the hydrant was. She took him into the kitchen, when he immediately caught hold of her, and, drawing a pistol, held it to her head. The girl began to scream, and the little boy rushed in to ascertain the cause of the trouble. The burglar then drew a knife and told the little fellow he would relieve him of his head if he did not keep quiet. In the meantime one of the two who had accompanied Mrs. Seeley in search of the gas-meter had thrown her on the floor, and, brandishing a murderous-looking knife, cautioned her with a round volley of oaths to keep her mouth shut. The three unoccupied ruffians then began a systematic search through the house. Every room was visited; bed-clothes and mattresses, closets and cupboards were thoroughly examined. In the dining-room they found a small parlor safe. This they carried out to the middle of the floor, and with the aid of cold-chisel and hammer soon succeeded in opening it. The booty consisted of a lot of deeds and other valuable private papers, a gold watch and chain, a pair of gold bracelets, and a sum of money. Having bagged the plunder, the burglars turned their attention to the two women, whom they placed in a small closet, and, after closing the door, piled up against it a heavy bedstead. One of the gang then stopped the clock—it denoted exactly 4—and the quintette departed. The women were locked up in the closet until the arrival of Mr. Seeley, a little after 6 o'clock.

UNHAPPY MEXICO.

Interesting News from the Land of Revolutions.

We have news from the City of Mexico, via Havana, to the 6th of February. Diaz had been urged to hasten his return to the capital, as the Government was in danger of falling to pieces, owing to dissensions in the Cabinet.

Business was in a worse condition than ever, and failures were numerous. Some of the foreigners who favored the Diaz revolution had failed, and the new revolution against Diaz was encouraged by the capitalists, who make money by loans to the revolutionists at excessive interest. Escalante loaned Diaz \$200,000 toward the payment of \$300,000 to the United States with incoming duties as security, receiving \$25,000 interest for sixty days.

Bands of robbers were appearing everywhere.

Protestant worship had been suspended at Coahuixtla and Morelos by order of the authorities. The Church party were triumphant in the elections in the capital. The most important positions in Michoacy, Puebla, and Queretaro were held by the Church party. A petition was circulating praying the Government to permit the return of the Sisters of Charity expelled from the country two years ago.

Cortina refuses to obey the order to abandon the Texas frontier. He now opposes Diaz.

Advices from Sonora are that Pesquiera attacked Mariscal's command at Urest. The latter was soon reinforced, and Pesquiera was defeated, with a loss of about thirty killed, many wounded, and fifty prisoners. At last advices a large body of cavalry was pursuing Pesquiera's flying and demoralized forces. It was generally believed that this revolution was thoroughly squelched.

A Woman's Freak.

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 man; 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.

Silver Mad.

Recently samples of mud containing silver were sent to San Francisco. At first there was a pretense of secrecy as to where the stuff came from, but later a company of capitalists were told that

Spring, Oregon, was the place that was so rich in silver. These men, and would not in any investigation.

and to P. and to P.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

THE NEW VOLUME.

With this number we enter upon the sixth year of the existence of the News. Although it is not quite a year since we took the reigns of this institution, we are happy to report a material progress in our obtaining subscriptions, a labor requiring a good deal of travel, and which we had to postpone last fall, on account of the severe cold weather, but which we intend to continue with returning fine weather. We have also added considerable job material, in order to compete with the facilities enjoyed in the larger cities, and have been able to do a better class of job printing than has ever been turned out before in this county, and cheaper. We hereby extend our heartfelt thanks to our patrons and customers for the support they have given us, and hope to merit their good will for the future, by strictly and assiduously attending to our business as printers of a NEWSPAPER and doing other fine work belonging to this trade. We will endeavor in the future, as we have in the past, to keep the News wide awake to the popular interests of our city not alone, but the whole county, especially the southern part thereof. Not belonging to any party or clique we will maintain our independent standpoint, and on that broad platform we ask every enterprising business man of the city of Holland to continue to help support the only English paper printed in this colony, and as such the only medium by which we can communicate with the papers of the country at large.

HOLLAND SOLDIERS' UNION.

The third annual meeting of Holland Soldiers' Union was held on Monday evening, February 12, 1877, at the rooms of Eagle Fire Engine Company.

The Secretary reported a revised constitution and by-laws, which were adopted as below.

The Treasurer made his annual report, with a balance on hand of \$4.25.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—John Kramer.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. H. Joslin, D. Miedema and J. L. Fairbanks.
Secretary—G. Van Schelven.
Treasurer—W. Van Putten.
Historian—W. Wakker.

The Secretary was instructed to furnish each member with a printed copy of the constitution.

The Committee on Arrangements on the funeral of Mr. J. O. Bakker, late president of the Union, made a report, and it was ordered that the treasurer pay all bills incurred.

Mr. W. Wakker in behalf of the widow and relatives of the deceased returned thanks to the Holland Soldiers' Union for their sympathy and kind services.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers.

Thursday evening March 1, 1877, was fixed upon for a social entertainment at Kenyon's Hall, and the executive board charged with making the necessary arrangements.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and ordered placed upon the minutes:

The grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's sons, an earnest and enthusiastic member of this Union. His voice once so familiar is hushed in death; his council no longer greets our ears, devoted to truth and justice. Living not entirely unto himself he has stamped the impress of his energy upon this Union.

He—
"Has gone from this strange world of ours,
No more to gather its thorns with its flowers;
No more to linger where sunbeams must fade;
Where on all beauty, death's fingers are laid.
Weary with mingling life's bitter with sweet;
Weary with parting and never to meet.
Weary with sowing and never to reap;
Weary with labor and welcoming sleep.
In Christ may he rest from sorrow and sin
Happy, when earth's conflicts enter not in."

Wherefore it is befitting this Union that appropriate resolutions be adopted, preserving in sacred memory the virtues of our late comrade, John O. Bakker, President of this Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in this their great bereavement and irreparable loss of one so firm, so devoted to the interests, the welfare and the honor of this Union.

Resolved, That in the death of our late President, this Union has lost an efficient member a true soldier and a dear comrade, the wife a kind and affectionate husband, and the children an indulgent and devoted parent.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Adjourned until March 1, 1877.
J. KRAMER, President.
G. VAN SCHELVEN, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ARMY SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

The army commission sent to Europe, consisting of Gens. Upton, Forsyth, and Maj. Sanger, have come home, as might be expected, with their heads full of the military craze of the old world.

It is a matter of record that the commission was composed of three men, each of whom

Upton in a letter to Gen. Sherman discloses the tenor of their recommendations. He proposes to establish three corps d'armee and a cavalry corps amounting in all to 150,150 men; he proposes this apparently as our systematized "fighting left," and to actually furnish and support the 5,531 field officers required to manage such an army, whenever it should be called "to the flag," as the Germans say. He would make the present army of 25,000 men the nucleus of this larger force by districting the country into permanent recruiting districts and stations, in each of which certain regiments of the state militia may be designated as "U. S. reserves." He also proposes that the graduates of colleges where military instruction is given be all enrolled as 2d lieutenants of reserves, and placed in the line of promotion. He lays great stress on the failure in the late war to officer the volunteers at once with those who held commissions in the regular army, —a mistake for which he places the blame on "the commander-in-chief and the adjutant-general." Gen. Upton provides for the shifting back and forth of line and staff officers, and makes many other apparently good suggestions. On the supposition that we needed an army proportionate in any degree to our strength, we should say his plans were first rate. But we really don't take any great stock in that need.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

FARRAGUT in the Rigging of the Hartford in Mobile bay is one of the heroic figures of our civil war, and yet the absurd squabble about how he was there—whether lashed, or holding on somebody else or entirely alone,—in all its variations renders it by no means certain that the next historic doubt will be whether he was there at all. Last winter, when William Page was painting a replication of his well-known portrait of the admiral, a minute account was given of the facts just as Farragut repeated them to the artist when he sat for it, and there is no reasonable doubt but that the picture is correct. He was not bound tight, like Ulysses when he sailed past the Siren's isles, or a spiritualist medium in a cabinet; but a rope was passed loosely around his body and around the shrouds, and tied so as to prevent a fall in case he were wounded so as to render him powerless to keep his hold. It is no wonder that an article in the last Scribner's—which declared this only a poetic fancy, and endeavored to substitute for it the funny story that the admiral staidied himself by holding on to the foot of his pilot, higher up in the shrouds—should meet with indignant replies in the papers, reiterating the account of the lashing. The writers of these replies were some friends of the admiral in his later years, and some officers of the navy near him on the Hartford; but it is, sad to say, true, that the various attempts to throw discredit on the heroic story are helped by a singular spirit of jealousy and detraction that existed in the navy toward the noble admiral.

Mrs. HARRIET Beecher Stowe, sister of Plymouth's pastor and author of the Byron story, has found a scandal down in Florida to expose. She writes as follows to the *Christian Union*: "Two pairs of red birds have set up establishments in our orchard, the males flaming and flaunting in the best Chinese vermilion coats, and the ladies more daintily attired in suits of reddish brown, with scarlet beaks and claws. Yesterday, as my gay lord and lady were making love in the most approved style, another lady red bird alighted on a neighboring bough and began singing her little song of 'Birdie, birdie, birdie.' Instantly my lady number one flew at her like a little red hot fiend, and drove her out of sight and hearing. I don't know that my lord red cardinal had even looked at the intruder; it is possible he may have cast an indiscreet eye that way and remarked: 'What a sweet voice that lady has!' If he did, he was soon taught better than that. No free love nonsense among birds!"

It seems that Ben Hill of Georgia, Senator Ben, was originally a Union man, and opposed the secession of Georgia, but, being powerless to prevent it, finally went with his state and fought. Hence the old true-blue Bourbons have never regarded him as sound, especially since his pretty thorough reconstruction, and all the old-line politicians generally opposed his election to the Senate. Gordon, Bob Toombs, Stephens and the rest were all against him, but his immense personal popularity carried him through, in spite of the politicians. His friends accredited him with more brains than any other southern man in the Senate. Hill is 54 years of age, and a graduate of the university of Athens, Ga. It is a curious fact that the southern States send a much larger proportion of college graduates to Congress than the northern states. The New York *Nation* remarks that Blaine congratulating Hill on his election to the Senate gave "the finishing touch of burlesque to the great 'bloody-shirt campaign' of the year."

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is one made by President Lincoln, who liked shooting. In August 1863, Lincoln, with J. A. Sample of Indianapolis, a clerk in the Navy Department, went to a short range near the White House and fired seven shots in rapid succession with a Spencer carbine. One shot struck the 4-inch target and the others lodged near it. Mr. Lincoln said: "I think I can make that carbine shoot better." He took from his pocket a wooden sight that he had whittled from a pine stick, and adjusted it to the barrel. He then emptied the magazine twice, and 12 of the 14 shots struck the target."—*N. Y. Sun*.

"How much did he leave?" inquired a gentleman of an acquaintance, on learning the death of a wealthy citizen. "Everything," responded the truthful man, "he didn't take a dollar with him."

Special Notices.

A full line of Canned Goods—such as Chow Chow, Salmon, Ginkins, and all kinds of canned fruit at
P. & A. STEKETEE.

Fruit Growers Attention!

A meeting of the fruit growers of Holland and vicinity, will be held at the township town-house, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M. The meeting will be addressed by T. T. Lyon, president of the Michigan State Pomological Society. All interested are requested to attend.

W. DIEKEMA,
C. A. DUTTON,
and others.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1877.

Wonderful in its Results.

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

New Advertisements.

CROSBY'S
MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.
GRAND RAPIDS.

This is and remains the popular Eating House of Grand Rapids.

If you want a square meal go and try them.

Breakfast 25 cts. Dinner 25 cts. Supper 25 cts.

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Meals got up to order any time, and satisfaction guaranteed.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

PHOENIX HOTEL
—AND—

DINING HALL.

As an instance of the enterprise of the Proprietor of the "TRIBE RAILROAD TAVERN," located at the Chicago Depot, his guests have been entertained at the table during the week with some of the following luxuries and delicacies of the season: Roast Turkey, Roast Chicken, Roast Trout, Fried Bass, New Vegetables, Radishes, Lettuce, Apples, Oranges, Celery, Ice Cream, Confectionary—Candies, Biscuits, and Nuts.

The Only first-class Hotel in Holland.

Transient Guests Two dollars per day.

If you need a new Suit of Clothes for yourself or boys go to

E. J. HARRINGTON.

\$900⁰⁰

Profit in six months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in six months—from August to January—by selling the Illustrated "LIFE-DOOR AND OUT," price \$2.50 per annum, including any one of the fine oil chromos, "On the Juniper," "American Harvest," or "Virgin Vista," each 22x28 inches. A reliable agent wanted in every county to canvass for this publication. Address as above.

Editorial Printing Co., 74 & 76 Randolph St., Chicago. Agents for the "LIFE-DOOR AND OUT" in every county.

J. W. Bosman,
Merchant Tailor,
Ready Made

Dealer in all kinds of
AND
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
Moved into his
NEW BRICK STORE

One door West of VAN LANDREND & 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-ly

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

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 Best Chance

You ever had at

G. J. Te Vaarwerk.

He will sell at cost for

30 days Only,

From Feb. 1, to March 1,

His stock of

LAMPS,

CROCKERY AND

GLASSWARE.

For CASH ONLY.

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, Lat and Shingles and other articles too numerous to mention, at the store of

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 Ladies and Children's shoes and gaiters.

Repairing neatly done and Short Notice.

84-ly 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-ly

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 Salter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kaniers' Book Store, where they will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of fresh and salted meats

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

Come and Give us a Trial

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

J. VAN DEN BERG,
PETER BRAAM.

NOTICE!

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

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

Now offers his complete stock of Goods consisting of

Furniture,

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Wall Paper,

Window Shades,

Feathers & Feather Beds,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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

SIMON RIEDESEMA.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 18, 1876.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

If you want a New Dress call on

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Jottings.

SOLDIERS' festival March 1st.

THE weather remains beautiful and spring like.

At Nunica, Mich., 40,000 ties will be hauled to the station this winter.

REV. P. LEFELTAR, of Greenleaf, Minn. has declined the call to Overysel, Mich.

THE robins and blue birds have made their appearance and tell us "that spring is near."

MAYOR Van Landegend will commence extensive improvements on his dwelling as soon as the weather permits.

DIVINE services and lectures will be held in the Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening next, the 21st inst. Rev. Taylor will preside.

E. VAN DER VEEN is getting ready to commence work on his new brick block. Excavations for the basement are being et, and brick is being hauled.

THE \$300 grasshopper prize offered by the Minnesota Legislature has inspired a genius who proposes to destroy the insect by raising a net by balloons a quarter of a mile apart.

THE creditors of E. Kruisenga & Son, representing about \$7,000, have commenced action in the U. S. Court at Grand Rapids, to overthrow the assignment. Considerable litigation is anticipated in consequence.

AN amendment of our City Charter was sent to Lansing on Thursday last, by Mayor Van Landegend, changing the office of Street Commissioner from an elective to an appointive office, also making the City treasurer ex-officio City Collector.

FROM July 1 to Dec. 31, 1876, eighty-one millions of postal cards were sold in the post offices of the United States, or fifteen millions more than for the same period of 1875. Postal cards were introduced in this country only four years ago.

THE interest heretofore manifested in the prayer meetings and revival work is unabated, and we learn that the prayer meeting at Hope College every Tuesday evening which has been held for the last twelve years, has been attended with more interest since October last, than ever before.

WE give considerable space this week to the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Holland Soldiers' Union. The meeting was harmonious and interesting. A revised Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, which will be found on another page. Among other resolutions it was adopted to have a festival on March 1st.

THE grasshopper bounty bill, now before the Minnesota legislature, provides for the payment by the state of the following bounties for catching and destroying locusts or their eggs: Fifty cents a gallon for eggs; one dollar per bushel for insects previous to June 1; fifty cents per bushel June 1 to June 10; twenty-five cents thereafter until Oct. 1.

LAST Sunday was a very interesting day for the M. E. Church. In the morning they had their love feast and in the evening the Lord's Supper was presided over by Presiding Elder Barnes, of Grand Rapids. In connection with this we are authorized to say that a movement is on foot to get Elder Barnes to come back and stay a week to help the revival meetings in this city.

QUITE an exciting runaway took place on Monday afternoon. A team of horses took fright at the railroad crossing on eighth street, just as their driver, Mr. Vliek, was going to jump on the wagon, but the frightened animals took to their heels and rushed down 8th street, smashing the wagon as it collided with hitching and lampposts, until near the post-office, where one of the horses fell, and were taken in hand. Nobody hurt.

RAILROAD construction is very active in Texas. Out of twelve roads within the state limits nine are pushing extensions to a rapid completion. Immigration to the state is unparalleled. Not less than 100,000 newcomers have crossed the Red river since last September, and still the tide pours on. In general there is less depression in business in Texas than in any of the western or northwestern states, and the crop prospects for next year are excellent.

WE are in receipt of a colored chromo, representing twelve styles of the new German Pansies, ranging through all colors, white, black, carmine, yellow, bronze, etc. The work is exceedingly well done, and the varieties of this beautiful flower as shown by the chromo, are entirely novel and distinct. This chromo, together with their book of "Everything for the Garden," numbering nearly 200 pages, is mailed by Peter Henderson & Co., Seedsmen and Florists, 35 Cortland Street, New York, on receipt of 25 cents.

WASHINGTON's birthday, next Thursday.

STREPTANTUS' new blacksmith shop is almost finished.

FIFTY thousand Russian Mennonites are seeking homes in Colorado and Kansas.

JUST as we go to press a telegram reaches us that Gov. Packard is assassinated, at New Orleans.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Phoenix Hotel. Also that of Crosby's at Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE asylum for worn-out railroad employes will be erected by William H. Vanderbilt on the late Commodore's farm at Low Point, about twelve miles below Poughkeepsie.

OUR friend McK. Best, has just finished his course of medical studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, and arrived home on Thursday morning. We hope he may become one of our successful practitioners.

ITALY has declared its seventeen universities open to women, and Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark have taken similar action, while France has opened the Sorbonne to woman, and Russia its highest schools of medicine and surgery.

MCLENNAN county, Texas, has an area of 614,000 acres, is well watered and timbered, and the lands produce from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre, thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and from thirty to fifty bushels of oats or barley. The climate is excellent.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 15, 1877: Martin Colby, Mrs. Russell Little, or Myrtle Little, or George, Hellen, or Rufus Elwell, Patrick McCarthy, Mrs. Jennie Miller, Mr. Lillie Stokes.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A NEW prayer meeting was started on Monday evening last in Hope Church for the young folks, and conducted entirely by the young folks. It was entered into with considerable spirit, and it is confidently expected to become a powerful auxiliary to the revival now in progress. All are welcome.

THE French Government is reported as on the point of complying with the numerous requests to grant a general pardon to the communists, exiled or transported. It is thought that, with perhaps the exception of sundry leaders in the communist insurrection all will be allowed to return and enjoy their former citizenship.

As a sign of more prosperous times in the immediate future we can mention that M. D. Howard, is doing considerable business in real estate in this vicinity. No less than eleven different land and lot transactions have passed through his office within the last six weeks. It certainly indicates that somebody has an eye on and confidence in the future of this place and the country surrounding us.

MR. E. J. HARRINGTON has just returned from the dry goods Market and has bought a new stock that will excel in beauty and variety anything he has heretofore been enabled to offer to the public. The principal articles will be ladies dress goods, gloves, hosiery, and a full line of gent's furnishing goods. The good will be opened to view in a few days. Lookout for new advertisement in our next number.

THE experiment tried in Liverpool of opening cheap coffee houses for the sale of cocoa, coffee, tea, and bread, to counteract the influence of the grog shops, is proving very successful. Eighteen have already been established, and though most of the sales are for only a half penny, they not only meet expenses, but will pay a good dividend on the outlay. They are considered a most effective weapon against intemperance.

A TEXAS paper says: "Ira D. Lattimer, the murderer of Mr. W. T. Flint, in Texarkana, escaped the clutches of the law, but fell into the embrace of a more merciless and unrelenting enemy. He escaped into the terrible cold of the past month, and entered the village of Farmersville with hands and feet literally frozen stiff. Amputation was necessary to save his life, and now the mutilated trunk awaits the further vengeance of the violated law."

WE have just received from the Publisher, W. W. Whitney, Toledo, O., a capital new Song & Chorus entitled, "Tell me that story again, Maggie." Words by Samuel N. Mitchell, music by Chas. Edw. Prior. This song is destined to become very popular, as the melody is easy and the words are charmingly suited to the subject. The first stanza runs as follows: "Come tell me the story again, Maggie, Come whisper it softly to me; The same as you did when the robins were hid 'Mid the leaves on the Sycamore tree, You called me your own darling, your own Maggie. You said that you knew I was true, And each tender word an emotion then stirred, For my heart it was throbbing for you." The publisher will mail this song, post paid, to any address, on receipt of 30 cts. only.

SIXTY persons left Hazleton, Pa., for Texas, the other day.

A BEAR's foot was found in a steel trap in Vermont, the beast having gnawed it off to free itself.

THE Louisiana orange crop of last year is estimated to have been 32,000,000 oranges, which would represent about 70,000 trees, and worth about \$200,000 on the trees.

IT is proposed to cut a broad canal from Manchester, in England, to the river Mersey. Manchester hopes shortly to be a port of entry, accommodating vessels of 4,000 tons. A ship canal is also projected between the North Sea and the Baltic.

THERE is a man in Lodi, Ohio, who knows how many teaspoonfuls of milk make a quart. His mother uses six a day in her tea, and he, by counting, knows when she has consumed a quart. Then he presents a bill. Milk is four cents a quart in Lodi.

THE improvements in long-range firearms have made the bayonet and the sabre comparatively innocent playthings. During the Franco-Prussian war only twenty-one men were killed on the German side by the bayonet and lance, and but six in cavalry charges.

AMONG the buildings recently exhumed at Pompeii is a drinking saloon with its tables and other appurtenances. The pictures frescoed upon the walls represent tavern scenes. Men are drinking and gambling at tables; others are seated upon wooden benches against the walls; and others are standing in conversation.

KERRVILLE, TEX., boasts of a lady, long past the meridian of life, yet still hale and hearty, who depends not on masculine labor when anything has to be done. She plows her field, with three horses abreast, as well as the best man of them all; she puts up stone fence like an expert, and hauls wood for all her household purposes.

THE sum total of railway lines through the principal countries of the world now reaches a distance nearly fourteen times the circumference of the globe, or one and a half times a journey to the moon. Of this total the United States' lines extend 75,585 miles; Great Britain's at home and through her foreign domain, 66,101; Russia's, in Europe and Asia, 34,914; those of France, 29,779; and of the German Empire, 18,899.

THAT two circus performers should consent to be married in the ring, and thus be used as an attraction to the show, is not remarkable; but that a clergyman could be found to take part in the exhibition is astonishing. Such a thing took place in Philadelphia, the persons being Miss Ella Stokes, a rider; Rudolph Mettie, an athlete, and the Rev. S. S. Huff, an Episcopal pastor. The bride and the groom appeared as usual in the regular entertainment; and then the marriage ceremony was performed, to the great diversion of the assembly.

HENRY Vidal, a young man who has a local reputation in Bayonne, N. J., as an athlete, has a cousin, Miss Emma Mason, of Elizabeth, who objected to his claim for superior skill and strength, and while on a visit to the Vidal family last week challenged him to wrestle her. He accepted, and they hired a hall of limited size on Avenue D, where a dozen friends gathered Wednesday night to see the sport. Miss Mason wore a tight-fitting skating costume and heavy laced boots; while her opponent wore a wrestler's tights. She threw him twice, which decided the best two in three, and who was the "best man," in half an hour.

IT is now an accomplished fact that a company has been formed to engage in the manufacture of J. E. Higgins' Patent Butter Tub. The company consists of J. E. Higgins, J. H. Purdy and C. C. Mulder. The intention is to build a factory forthwith and to engage in the manufacture of that admirable patent as soon as circumstances will permit, and whereas the idea patented is applicable to a great many kinds of tubs, it will undoubtedly become an extensive business. We hail it with joy. It is a step in the right direction, and one of which we can afford to speak with pride, being, as it is, sprung from our own home genius, and home capital.

HOME again! Messrs. Joslin & Breyman have returned to their old stand, on the corner of Eighth and Market streets, where they are now ready to wait upon their old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with a call. They have a complete line of watches, clocks, jewelry, fancy goods and musical instruments, which they offer very cheap for cash. They have also been fortunate in securing the agency for the sale of the celebrated Rockford Watches, which are undoubtedly the best make of watches in the United States. They are now having them engraved in the factory in their name, and will offer them for sale by the middle of next month. Everything looks compact and neat, and will no doubt draw the attention of all. Give them a call and see for yourself.

NEW

MATERIAL

Just Received at

—THE—

"NEWS"

JOB OFFICE.

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

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and Neatly

IN THE

English & Holland Languages.

COMMERCIAL

PRINTING

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

ENVELOPES,

PRICE LISTS,

CARDS,

TAGS, &c

Programmes,

Handbills,

Law Blanks,

Etc., Etc., Etc

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

H. Wijkhuijsen,

ELGIN WATCHES



Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,

J. ALBERS.

NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

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

The Goods are first-class.

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

Mark these Facts.

The Testimony of the Whole World, HOLLOWAY'S PILL.

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

"Your Pills are marvellous."

"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."

"My nausea of a morning is now cured."

"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me two boxes; I want one for a poor family."

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

"Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Chills and Fever."

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

FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Invariably cure the following diseases:

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.

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

For Stomachs Out of Order.

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

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

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the signature of J. 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.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

29-17

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.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1877. 24

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES."

My little niece and I read
My Plato in my easy chair;
And she was building on the floor
A pack of cards with wondrous care.

We worked in silence, but alas!
Among the cards a mighty spill,
And then the little one exclaimed,
"Well! Such is life! Look, Uncle Will!"

I gave a start and dropped my book—
It was "Phaedo" I had read—
Sympathetic current thrilled
Like lightning through my heart and head.

I eyed with curious awe the child,
The unconscious silyl, where she sat,
Whose thoughtless tongue could babble forth
Strange parables of life and fate.

Yes, such is life! A babel house,
A common doom hath tumbled all;
King, Queen and Knave, and plain, and trump,
A motley crew in motley fall!

We rear our hopes, no Pharaoh's tomb,
Nor brass could build so sure a name;
But, soon or late, a sad collapse,
And great the ruin of the same.

Ah, such is life! Oh, sad and strange
That Love and Wisdom so ordain!
Some ere the Builder's hand have yet
One card against another lain;

Some when the house is tiny still;
Some when you've built a little more;
And some when patience hath achieved
A second, third, or higher floor.

Or should you win the topmost stage,
Yet is the strength but toil and pain—
And here the tiny voice rejoined,
"But I can build it up again!"

My heart of awe was reached. Can babes
Behold what reason scans in vain?
Ah, childhood is divine, I thought—
Yes, Lizzie, build it up again!

—Cornhill Magazine.

THE IRISH LEAR.

BY CHARLES READE.

There is a legend almost as old as Lear, of a father whom his children treated as Goneril and Regan treated Lear; but he suffered and survived, and his heart turned bitter instead of breaking. Of this prose Lear the story is all over Europe, and, like most old stories, told vilely. To that, however, there happens to be one exception, and the readers of this collection shall have the benefit of it.

In a certain part of Ireland, a long time ago, lived a wealthy old farmer whose name was Brian Taafe. His three sons, Guillaume, Shamus, and Garrett worked on the farm. The old man had a great affection for them all, and, finding himself growing unfit for work, he resolved to hand his farm over to them, and sit quiet by the fireside. But, as that was not a thing to be done lightly, he thought he would just put them to the trial. He would take the measure of their affection. Proceeding in this order he gave them each £100, and quietly watched to see what they did with it.

Well, Guillaume and Shamus put their £100 out at interest, every penny; but when the old man questioned Garrett as to where his £100 was, the young man said: "I spent it, father."

"Spent it?" said the old man, aghast. "Is it the whole £100?"

"Sure I thought you told us we might lay it out as we pleased."

"Is that a reason ye'd waste the whole of it in a year, ye prodigal?" cried the old man; and he trembled at the idea of his substance falling into such hands.

Some months after this he applied the second test. He convened his sons, and addressed them solemnly: "I am an old man, my children; my hair is white on my head, and it's time I was giving over trade and making my soul easy." The two elder overflowed with sympathy. He then gave the dairy-farm and the hill to Shamus, and the meadows to Guillaume. Thereupon the two vied with each other in expressions of love and gratitude. But Garrett said never a word; and this, coupled with his behavior about the £100, so maddened the old man that he gave Garrett's portion, namely, the home and the home farm, to his elder brothers to hold in common. Garrett he disinherited on the spot, and in due form. That is to say, he did not overlook him nor pass him by, but even as spiteful testators used to leave the disinherited one a shilling, that he might not be able to say he had been inadvertently omitted, and it was a mistake, old Brian Taafe solemnly presented young Garrett Taafe with a hazel staff and a small bag. Poor Garrett knew very well what that meant. He shouldered the bag, and went forth into the wide world with a sad heart, but a silent tongue. His dog, Lurcher, was for following him, but he drove him back with a stone.

On the strength of the new arrangement, Guillaume and Shamus married directly, and brought their wives home, for it was a large house, and room for all. But the old farmer was not contented to be quite a cipher, and he kept finding fault with this and that. The young men became more and more impatient of his interference, and their wives fanned the flame with female pertinacity. So that the house was divided, and a very home of discord. This went on getting worse and worse, till at last, one winter afternoon, Shamus defied his father openly before all the rest, and said: "I'd like to know what would please ye. Maybe ye'd like to turn us all out as ye did Garrett."

The old farmer replied, with sudden dignity, "If I did, I'd take no more than I gave."

"What good was you giving it?" said Guillaume; "we get no comfort of it while you are in the house."

"Do you talk that way to me?" said the father, deeply grieved. "If it was poor Garrett I had, he wouldn't use me so."

"Much thanks the poor boy ever got from you," said one of the women, with venomous tongue; then the other woman, finding she could count on male support, suggested to her father-in-law to take his stick and pack and follow his beloved Garrett. "Sure he'll find him begging about the country."

The women's tongues the wounded man turned to bay.

"Wonder at anything I hear ye

say. Ye never yet heard of anything good that a woman could have a hand in—only mischief always. If ye ask who made such a road or built a bridge, or wrote a great history, or did a great action, you'll never hear it's a woman done it; but if there is a jewel with swords and guns, or two boys cracking each other's crowns with shillalahs, or a diddy secret let out, or a character ruined, or a man brought to the gallows, or mischief made between a father and his own flesh and blood, then I'll engage you'll hear a woman had some call to it. We needn't have recourse to history to know your doings; 'tis under our eyes; for 'twas the likes o' ye two burned Throy, and made the King o' Leinster rebel against Brian Boru."

These shafts of eloquence struck home; the women set up a screaming, and pulled their caps off their heads, which in that part was equivalent to gentle-folks drawing their swords.

"Oh, murder! murder! was it for this I married you, Guillaume Taafe?"

"Och, Shamus, will ye sit an' hear me compared to the likes? Would I rebel against Brian Boru, Shamus, a'ra gal?"

"Don't heed him, avourneen," said Shamus; "he is an old man."

But she would not be pacified. "Oh vo! vo! if ever I thought the like 'ud be said of me, that I'd rebel against Brian Boru!"

As for the other, she prepared to leave the house.

"Guillaume," said she, "I'd never stay a day under your roof with them as would say I'd burn Throy. Does he forget he ever had a mother himself? Ah! 'tis a bad apple, that's what it is, that despises the tree it sprung from."

All this heated Shamus, so that he told the woman sternly to sit down, for the offender should go; and upon that, to show they were of one mind, Guillaume deliberately opened the door. Lurcher ran out, and the wind and the rain rushed in. It was a stormy night.

Then the old man took fright, and humbled himself:

"Ah! Shamus, Guillaume, achree, let ye have it as ye will; I'm sorry for what I said, a'ra gal. Don't turn me out on the high-road in my old days, Guillaume, and I'll engage I'll never open my mouth against one o' ye the longest day I live. Ah! Shamus, it isn't long I have to stay wid ye, any way. Yer own hair will be as white as mine yet, please God! and ye'll be thanking him ye showed respect to mine, this night."

But they were all young and of one mind, and they turned him out and barred the door. He crept away, shivering in the wind and rain, till he got on the lee side of a stone wall, and there he stopped and asked himself whether he could live through the night. Presently something cold and smooth poked against his hand; it was a large dog that had followed unobserved till he stopped. By a white mark on his breast he saw it was Lurcher, Garrett's dog.

"Ah!" said the poor wanderer, "you are not so wise a dog as I thought, to follow me." When he spoke to the dog, the dog fondled him. Then he burst out sobbing and crying; "Ah, Lurcher! Garrett was not wise either; but he would never have turned me to the door, this bitter night, nor even thee." And so he moaned and lamented. But Lurcher pulled his coat, and by his movement conveyed to him that he should not stay there all night; so then he crept on and knocked at more than one door, but did not obtain admittance, it was so tempestuous. At last he lay down exhausted on some straw in the corner of an outhouse; but Lurcher lay close to him, and it is probable the warmth of the dog saved his life that night.

Next day the wind and rain abated; but this aged man had other ills to fight against besides winter and rough weather. The sense of his son's ingratitude and his own folly drove him almost mad. Sometimes he would curse and thirst for vengeance, sometimes he would shed tears that seemed to scald his withered cheeks. He got into another county and begged from door to door. As for Lurcher, he did not beg; he used to disappear, often for an hour at a time, but always returned, and often with a rabbit or even a hare in his mouth. Sometimes the friends exchanged them for a gallon of meal, sometimes they roasted them in the woods; Lurcher was a civilized dog, and did not like them raw.

Wandering hither and thither, Brian Taafe came at last within a few miles of his own house; but he soon had cause to wish himself farther off it; for here he met his first downright rebuff, and, cruel to say, he owed it to his hard-hearted sons. One recognized him as the father of that rogue Guillaume Taafe, who had cheated him in the sale of a horse, and another as the father of that thief Shamus, who had sold him a diseased cow that had died the week after. So, for the first time since he was driven out of his home, he passed the night supperless, for houses did not lie close together in that part. Cold, hungry, homeless, and distracted with grief at what he had been and now was, nature gave way at last, and, unable to outlast the weary, bitter night, he lost his senses just before dawn, and lay motionless on the hard road.

The chances were he must die; but just at death's door his luck turned.

Lurcher put his feet over him and his chin upon his breast to guard him, as he had often guarded Garrett's coat, and that kept a little warmth in his heart; and at the very dawn of day the door of a farmhouse opened, and the master came out upon his business and saw something unusual lying in the road a good way off. So he went toward it and found Brian Taafe in that condition. This farmer was very well-to-do, but he had known trouble, and it had made him charitable. He soon hallooed to his men and had the old man taken in; he called his wife, too, and bade her observe that it was a re-

verend face, though he was all in tatters. They laid him between hot blankets, and, when he came to a bit, gave him warm drink, and at last a good meal. He recovered his spirits, and thanked them with a certain dignity.

When he was quite comfortable, and not before, they asked his name.

"Ah! don't ask me that," said he, piteously. "It's a bad name I have, and it used to be a good one, too. Don't ask me, or maybe you'll put me out, as the others did, for the fault of my two sons. It is hard to be turned from my own door, let alone from other honest men's doors, through the viliens," said he.

So the farmer was kindly, and said, "Never mind your name, fill your belly."

But by and by the man went out into the yard, and then the wife couldn't restrain her curiosity. "Why, good man," said she, "sure you are too decent a man to be ashamed of your name."

"I'm too decent not to be ashamed of it," said Brian, "but you are right; an honest man should tell his name though they drive him out of heaven for it. I am Brian Taafe—that was."

"Not Brian Taafe, the strong farmer at Corrans?"

"Ay, madam; I'm all that's left of him."

"Have you a son called Garrett?"

"I had, then."

The woman spoke no more to him, but ran screaming to the door: "Here, Tom! Tom! come here!" cried she; "Tom! Tom!" As Lurcher, a very sympathetic dog, flew to the door and yelped and barked fiercely in support of this invocation, the hullabaloo soon brought the farmer running in.

"Oh Tom, asthore," cried she, "it's Mr. Taafe, the father of Garrett Taafe himself."

"Oh Lord!" cried the farmer, in equal agitation, and stared at him. "My blessing on the day you ever set foot within these doors!" Then he ran to the door and hallooed: "Hy, Murphy! Ellen! come here, ye devils!"

Lurcher supported the call with great energy. In ran a fine little boy and girl. "Look at this man with all the eyes in your body!" said he. "This is Mither Taafe, father of Garrett Taafe, that sayed us all from ruin and destruction entirely." He then turned to Mr. Taafe and told him, a little more calmly, "that years ago, every haporth they had was going to be carted for the rent; but Garrett Taafe came by, put his hand in his pocket, took out thirty pounds, and cleared them in a moment. It was a way he had; we were not the only ones he saved that way, so long as he had it to give."

The old man did not hear these last words; his eyes were opened, the iron entered his soul, and he overflowed with grief and penitence.

"Och, murder! murder!" he cried. "My poor boy! what had I to do at all to go and turn you adrift, as I had done, for no reason in life?" Then with a piteous, apologetic wail: "I tuck the wrong for the right; that's the way the world is blinded. Och, Garrett, Garrett, what will I do with the thought of it? An' those two viliens that I gave it all to and they turned me out in my old days, as I done you. No mather?" and he fell into a sobbing and a trembling that nearly killed him for the second time.

But the true friends of his son Garrett nursed him through that, and comforted him, so he recovered. But, as he did live, he outlived those tender feelings whose mortal wounds had so nearly killed him. When he recovered this last blow he brooded and brooded, but never shed another tear.

One day, seeing him pretty well restored, as he thought, the good farmer came to him with a fat bag of gold. "Sir," said he, "soon after your son helped us, luck set in our way. Mary, she had a legacy; we had a wonderful crop of flax, and with that plant 'tis kill or cure; and then I found lead in the hill, and they pay me a dale o' money for leave to mine there. I'm almost ashamed to take it. I tell you all this to show you I can afford to pay you back that £30, and if you please I'll count it out."

"No!" said Mr. Taafe, "I'll not take Garrett's money; but if you will do me a favor, lend me the whole bag for a week, for at the sight of it I see a way to—whisper."

Then, with bated breath and in strict confidence, he hinted to the farmer a scheme of vengeance. The farmer was not even to tell it to his wife. "For," said old Brian, "the very birds will carry these things about; and sure it is knowing devils I have to deal with, especially the women."

Next day the farmer lent him a good suit and drove him to a quiet corner scarce a hundred yards from his old abode. The old farmer got down and left him. Lurcher walked at his master's heels. It was noon and the sun shining bright.

The wife of Shamus Taafe came out to hang up her man's shirt to dry, when, lo! scarce thirty yards from her, she saw an old man seated counting out gold on a broad stone at his feet. At first she thought it must be one of the good people—or fairies—or else she must be dreaming; but, no! cocking her head on one side, she saw for certain the profile of Brian Taafe, and he was counting a mass of gold. She ran in and screamed her news rather than spoke it.

"Nonsense, woman!" said Shamus, roughly; "it's not in nature."

"Then go and see for yourself, man!" said she.

Shamus was not the only one to take this advice. They all stole out on tip-toe, and made a sort of semi-circle of curiosity. It was no dream; there were piles and piles of gold glowing in the sun, and old Brian with a horse-pistol across his knee; and even Lurcher seemed to have his eyes steadily fixed on the glittering booty. When they had thoroughly drunk in this most unexpected scene, the old man talked in a

tated whispers; but even in talking they never looked at each other; their eyes were glued on the gold.

Said Guillaume: "Ye did very wrong, Shamus, to turn out the old father as you done; see now what we all lost by it. That's a part of the money he laid by, and we'll never see a penny of it."

The wives whispered that it was a foolish thing to say. "Leave it to us," said they, "and we'll have it all, one day."

This being agreed to, the women stole toward the old man, one on each side. Lurcher rose and snarled, and old Brian hurried his gold into his ample pockets, and stood on the defensive.

"Oh, father! and is it you come back? Oh, the Lord be praised! Oh, the weary day since you left us, and all our good luck wid ye!"

Brian received this and similar speeches with fury and reproaches. Then they humbled themselves and wept, cursed their ill-governed tongues, and bewailed the men's folly in listening to them. They flattered him and cajoled him, and ordered their husbands to come forward and ask the old man's pardon, and not let him ever leave them again. The supple sons were all penitence and affection directly. Brian at last consented to stay, but stipulated for a certain chamber with a key to it. "For," said he, "I have got my strong-box to take care of, as well as myself."

They pricked up their ears directly at mention of the strong-box, and asked where it was.

"Oh! it is not far, but I can't carry it. Give me two boys to fetch it."

"Oh! Guillaume and Shamus would carry it or anything to oblige a long-lost father."

So they went with him to the farmer's cart, and brought in the box, which was pretty large, and above all very full and heavy.

He was once more king of his own house, and flattered and petted as he never had been since he gave away his estate. To be sure he fed this by mysterious hints that he had other lands besides those in that part of the country, and that, indeed, the full extent of his possessions would never be known until his will was read; which will was safely locked away in his strong-box—with other things.

And so he passed a pleasant time, embittered only by regrets, and very poignant they were, that he could hear nothing of his son Garrett. Lurcher also was taken great care of, and became old and lazy.

But shocks that do not kill undermine. Before he reached three-score and ten, Brian Taafe's night-work and troubles told upon him, and he neared his end. He was quite conscious of it, and announced his own departure, but not in a regretful way. He had become quite a philosopher; and indeed there was a sort of chuckle about the old fellow in speaking of his own death, which his daughter-in-law secretly denounced as unchristian, and, what was worse, unchancy.

Whenever he did mention the expected event, he was sure to say, "And mind, boys, my will is in that chest."

"Don't speak of it, father," was the reply.

When he was dying, he called for his sons, and said, in a feeble voice: "I was a strong farmer, and come of honest folk. Ye'll give me a good wakin', boys, an' a gran' funeral."

They promised this very heartily.

"And after the funeral ye'll all come here together, and open the will, the children an' all. All but Garrett. I've left him nothing, poor boy, for sure he's not in this world. I'll maybe see him where I'm goin'."

So there was a grand wake, and the virtues of the deceased and his professional importance were duly howled by an old lady who excelled in this lugubrious art. Then the funeral was hurried on, because they were in a hurry to open the chest.

The funeral was joined in the churchyard by a stranger, who muffled his face, and shed the only tears that fell upon that grave. After the funeral he stayed behind all the rest and mourned, but he joined the family at the feast which followed; and, behold, it was Garrett, come a day too late. He was welcomed with exuberant affection, not being down in the will; but they did not ask him to sleep there. They wanted to be alone, and read the will. He begged for some reminiscence of his father, and they gave him Lurcher. So he put Lurcher into his gig, and drove away to that good farmer, sure of his welcome, and praying God he might find him alive. Perhaps his brothers would not have let him go so easily had they known he had made a large fortune in America, and was going to buy quite a slice of the county.

On the way he kept talking to Lurcher, and reminding him of certain sports they had enjoyed together, and feats of poaching they had performed. Poor old Lurcher had been pricking his ears all the time, and edgeling his memory as to the tones of the voice that was addressing him. Garrett reached the farm, and was received first with stares, then with cries of joy, and was dragged into the house, so to speak. After the first ardor of welcome, he told them he had arrived only just in time to bury his father. "And this old dog," said he, "is all that's left me of him. He was mine first, and when I left, he took to father. He was always a wise dog."

"We know him," said the wife, "he has been here before." And she was going to blurt it all out, but her man said, "Another time," and gave her a look as black as thunder, which wasn't his way at all, but he explained to her afterward. "They are friends, those three, over the old man's grave. We should think twice before we stir ill blood betune 'em." So, when he stopped her, she turned it off cleverly enough, and said the dear old dog must have his supper. Supper they gave him, and a new sheep-skin to lie on by the great fire. So there he lay and seemed to doze.

The best bed in the house was laid for Garrett, and when he got up to go to it didn't that wise old dog get up, too, with an effort, and move stiffly toward Garrett, and lick his hand; and then he lay down again all of a piece, as who should say: "I'm very tired of it all." "He knows me now at last," said Garrett, joyfully. "That is his way of saying good-night, I suppose. He was always a wonderful wise dog."

In the morning they found Lurcher dead and stiff on the sheep-skin. It was a long good-night he had bid so quietly to the friend of his youth.

Garrett shed tears over him and said: "If I had only known what he meant, I'd have sat up with him. But I never could see far. He was a deal wiser for a dog than I shall ever be for a man."

Meantime the family party assembled in the bedroom of the deceased. Every trace of feigned regret had left their faces, and all their eyes sparkled with joy and curiosity. They went to open the chest. It was locked. They hunted for the key; first quietly, then fussily. The women found it at last, sewed up in the bed; they cut it out and opened the chest.

The first thing they found was a lot of stones. They glared at them, and the color left their faces. What devilry was this?

Presently they found writing on one stone: "Look below." Then there was a reaction, and a loud laugh. "The old fox was afraid the money and parchments would fly away, so he kept them down."

They plunged their hands in, and soon cleared out a barrowful of stones; till they came to a kind of paving-stone. They lifted this carefully out, and discovered a good new rope with a running noose, and—the will.

It was headed in large letters finely engrossed:

"The last will and testament of Brian Taafe."

But the body of the instrument was in the scrawl of the testator:

"I bequeath all the stones in this box to the hearts that could turn their father and benefactor out on the highway that stormy night."

"I bequeath this rope for any father to hang himself with who is fool enough to give his property to his children before he dies."

This is a prosaic story compared with the Lear of Shakespeare, but it is well told by Gerald Griffin, who was a man of genius. Of course I claim little merit, but that of setting the jewels. Were I to tell you that is an art, I suppose you would not believe it.—Harper's Weekly

Gen. Grant and Charles O'Connor.

The Washington correspondent of a Western journal says: "The President to-day, in conversation, alluded more in detail to the interview between him and Charles O'Connor on Sunday last. O'Connor called on the President with Secretary Fish. The President had been previously notified of the fact—that O'Connor desired an interview for the purpose of paying his respects, and to offer an apology for the expressions made in a letter written to a friend many years ago, which, in the heat of the campaign, was exhumed and for the first time published. The language used was that 'Grant was a drunken Democrat, picked out of the gutters of Galena by the Republican party for the purpose of ruling the nation.' O'Connor told the President that he could remember no such letter, and would not deny that he had written it if he did. He begged to say that the charge was without foundation; that he never, of his own knowledge, or from hearsay, had any information upon which such an accusation could be based. The President said that he had never seen the letter, and only knew of its existence from newspaper comments, adding that he had too much experience in having been personally abused himself as a public officer to seek to aggravate this unpleasant phase of public life by searching for matters of this sort published against him. The President says to-day that he deemed the explanation ample, and was entirely satisfied."

River and Harbor Appropriations.

In the River and Harbor bill the following items appear for the improvement of rivers: Mouth of the Mississippi, \$100,000; Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, \$65,000; Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, \$70,000; Des Moines rapids, Mississippi river, \$95,000; Upper Mississippi, \$30,000; Rock Island rapids, Mississippi river, \$10,000; Missouri river, about the mouth of the Yellowstone, \$10,000; Tennessee river, \$200,000; Ohio river, \$30,000; St. Mary's river and St. Mary's Falls canal, \$100,000; Saginaw river, \$30,000; Falls of St. Anthony, \$5,000; Great Kanawha river, W. Va., \$100,000; Little Kanawha river, W. Va., \$5,000.

For harbor improvements: Galveston, Tex., \$100,000; Savannah, Ga., \$95,000; Baltimore, \$60,000; Oswego, N. Y., \$50,000; Boston, \$25,000; Erie, Pa., \$25,000; break-water, Cleveland, Ohio, \$40,000; harbor at Toledo, Ohio, \$30,000; Chicago, Ill., \$5,000; Michigan City, Ind., \$35,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Mich., \$75,000; Grand Haven, Mich., \$20,000; Cheboygan, Mich., \$15,000; Milwaukee harbor, \$20,000; miscellaneous dredging, Superior bay, \$37,000; ship-channel in Galveston bay, \$28,000; examination, surveys and contingencies of rivers and harbors, \$15,000; examination and surveys at the South Pass of the Mississippi river, \$15,000.

THE points in a Saratoga county love story are that Frank was discarded by Lisa in obedience to the dying injunction of her mother; that they parted at the gate of the cemetery; that she gradually pined until at the point of death; that she sent for Frank, but he was on his death-bed with fever; and their bodies were simultaneously carried through the cemetery gates.

BLUE GLASS.

Some Valuable Information from Gen. Pleasanton's Book--The Effects of the Chemical Rays on Animal and Vegetable Life.

Maj. Gen. Pleasanton has just published in book-form a number of addresses, memoirs, etc., written and delivered by him at various times, on the influence of the blue rays of the sunlight and the blue color of the sky in developing animal and vegetable life, arresting disease, and restoring life in acute and chronic disorders to human and domestic animals. During the summer of 1871, says Gen. Pleasanton, a professional gardener in Massachusetts (near Boston), who had been trying for some time to protect his young plants from minute insects which fed upon them, after numerous experiments, all of which failed, succeeded with the blue ray. He made a small triangular frame, covered it with blue gauze, prepared the ground and sowed the seed, covering a portion of the ground with the frame and gauze, leaving the other part exposed to the attacks of the insects. The plants outside the frame were all eaten as soon as they germinated; those under it escaped entirely.

Gen. Pleasanton's explanation of the phenomenon is that the sunlight, negatively electrified in passing through the meshes of the blue gauze, which is positively electrified, excites an electro-magnetic current sufficiently strong to destroy the feeble vitality of the eggs or of the insects themselves, which are in the soil with the seed, leaving the seed to germinate rapidly under its influence.

A lady residing in Philadelphia also informed the General that, having some choice plants in pots in her sitting-room which were drooping, she threw over them a common blue gauze veil, such as ladies wear, and exposed them to the sunlight, and in a short time they were fully restored to health and vigor.

The General also says on the insect question that, having introduced blue glass into the windows of one of the servants' sleeping-rooms, it was noticed that large numbers of flies which had previously infested them were soon found dead on the inside sills of the windows. A gentleman in West Philadelphia had a large lemon-tree, which he prized highly. He placed it in his hall near the vestibule door, the side-lights of which were of glass of different colors blue and violet predominating. The sunlight passing through these side lights fell upon a portion of the branches of the lemon-tree, and great vigor was imparted to the vitality of these branches, which were filled with fine fruit, while other branches which did not receive the light from the blue and violet panes were small and without fruit.

The early vegetables used in the General's family are for the most part started in pots under blue and plain glass, then transplanted into proper soil, and are ready for use several weeks in advance of the market. Thus he has used corn as early as July 12, which does not ordinarily mature until Aug. 10.

During the latter part of 1871, Commodore Goldsborough learned of Gen. Pleasanton's experiments and proceeded to imitate them at Mount City, Ill., where he was then stationed.

The first trial was made by the surgeon, who had every alternate pane of uncolored glass removed from each of two windows in his parlor, and substituted for them corresponding panes of blue glass. A number of plants and vines of many varieties, potted, were properly placed in the room, and in a short time began to manifest the effects of the remarkable influence to which they had been subjected. Their growth was rapid, and they increased in the length of their branches from one inch and a half to three inches, according to their species, every twenty-four hours.

The second experiment was made on the development of the newly-hatched chickens of two broods of the same variety hatched on the same day. One of the coops was partly covered with blue and plain glass; the other coop was a common one. The chickens were fed at the same time, with equal quantities of the same feed. Those under the blue glass soon began to display the effects of the stimulating influence of the blue and sun light by their daily almost visible growth and increase of activity, far exceeding the development of the chickens of the other brood.

Early in 1872 the wife of one of the gentlemen on the station gave birth prematurely to a child weighing only three and a half pounds. It was very feeble, possessing but little vitality. The windows of the room in which it was born and reared were draped with blue curtains, through which and the plain glass windows the sunlight entered the room. The lactated system of the mother was greatly excited and secreted an excessive quantity of milk, while at the same time the child's appetite was increased to such an extent that the mother sometimes found it difficult to satisfy its hunger. The child grew rapidly, and four months after its birth weighed twenty-two pounds, being at the rate of four and five-eighths pounds per month.

Gen. Pleasanton proceeds to relate the following extraordinary circumstances: At the close of the late civil war he bought a couple of mules which had been in the military service. One of them was completely deaf, his hearing having been destroyed by the noise of firing. Two or three years after the general got him the animal was with so violent acute rheumatism he could not walk. He got a great quantity of it, but his deafness continued until the spring of 1874, when he was entirely cured from both deafness and rheumatism. Over each of the doors of the room to which he had been moved were panes of blue and plain glass. A door with such a transom the rising sun cast his light transom on to the neck and head of this mule. In the

afternoon he threw his light again upon the head and neck of this mule through the transom of a side door. The effect of the light upon the animal was the cure of his rheumatism and the removal of his deafness; and he is now as healthy and hearty a mule as can be seen anywhere. The removal of the deafness was produced by an electro-magnetic current evolved by the two lights upon his auditory nerves and exciting them to healthy action.

Singular Instances of Moral Sense in a Horse.

(From the Atlantic Monthly.)

I have a horse who is now not less than 41 years old, and it is possible that he is a year or two older; for thirty-eight years ago he was broken to use. He is at present on the retired list, only occasionally being called upon to lend a helping shoulder to his younger colleague; but his intellect is as fresh and as full of expedients as ever. No horse ever knew better how to save himself, to spare effort and prolong his powers; no one was ever so cunning to slip his halter, open the feed-box and supply the phosphates, the necessity of which to him he knew as well as any "scientist." I have seen him, through a crack in a board shanty, used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were piled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep into the box, and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth. This horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. (I always talk to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness.) Of course I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits, and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress that I simply said, "Never do that again!" And he never did! From that moment he gave up the habit of years; he laid back his ears or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's affection. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong? The same horse once revealed to me the latter quality in a surprising way. On telling the story privately, I find that it is sometimes incredulously received; yet I am sure that no one who cherishes the proper respect for animals will refuse to credence. In the company of a friend I was driving along a country road in a light, open buggy. I paid no attention to the horse, for he could turn, back, or execute any other maneuver in harness as well without as with a driver. Halting at a house where my friend wished to call, I waited for him outside. Presently the horse looked back at me, twisting his body between the thills in a singular fashion. I perceived that he had some communication to make, and said, "What is the matter now, Ben?" Thereupon, by twisting a little more, he managed to hold up his right hind foot, and I saw that the shoe had been lost. "That's right," said I; "you shall have a new shoe as soon as we get to the village." He set down his foot, and for a moment seemed satisfied. Then the same turning of the head and twisting of the body were repeated. "What, Ben! is anything else the matter?" I asked. He now lifted up the left hind foot, which was still shod. I was quite at a loss to understand him, and remained silent. He looked back at me out of the corner of his eye, and evidently saw that I was puzzled, whereupon he sat down his foot and seemed to think. Almost immediately he lifted it up and shook it vigorously. The loose shoe rattled. There was a positive process of reasoning in this act, and it is too simple and clear to be interpreted in any other way.

Doctors Disagree.

Chicago is suffering severely from scarlet fever and diphtheria. At a meeting of physicians to consider the epidemic and its proper treatment a resolution was offered, the purport of which was that no medicines which could be administered would prevent diphtheria, and that the continued administration of them for any great length of time would be injurious. Dr. Beebe declares that this was aimed at his recommendation of sulpho-carbolic acid, which, he holds, will destroy the germs of diphtheria, the blood and tissues being disinfected. He thinks that the remedy has fulfilled all expectations; and some of his brethren, it appears, think otherwise. Who shall decide when even Chicago doctors disagree?

Sale of a Menagerie.

The great London menagerie was recently disposed of at auction, at Atlanta, Ga. The following are some of the prices paid for wild beasts: Four royal Bengal tigers, \$4,000; five elephants, \$15,000; six hyenas, \$1,000; an eland and two picarons, with the cage, \$1,000; a large African lion, \$400; a lioness and three cubs, \$400; five panthers, \$300; a sacred cow, \$300; a camel, \$300; a zebra, \$500; eight small ponies and their Cinderella carriage, \$1,100; four Shetland ponies were sold at the very low figure of \$35 each. The total amount realized by the sale was \$52,680.50.

There are only about fifty Chinamen at Beaver Falls, Pa., now. These are all engaged in the cutlery works. The others who were there completed their labor contracts, and have gone elsewhere in search of employment.

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "why" and "wherefore" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and Incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It always all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes torpid liver and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "know thyself" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1,000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price \$1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians that, when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death. They also say that about 50 per cent. of those who die from this disease can trace the cause to a neglected cough or cold, which might have been cured by a small bottle of Liquid Opodeldoc, or what is the same thing, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

Is there one reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so, write to Helphinstine & Bentley, Druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

A BILL has been introduced in the New York Senate providing that the capital stock of life, fire and marine insurance companies shall be liable to taxation equally with bank capital.

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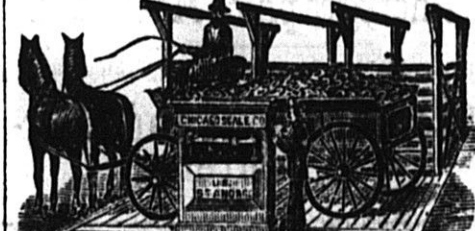
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Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,
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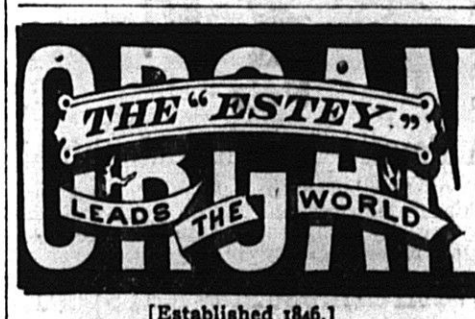


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