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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 2.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 262.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

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

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	2.25	4.00	8.00
2 " "	1.50	2.50	5.00
3 " "	1.00	1.75	3.50
4 " "	.75	1.25	2.50
5 " "	.50	.87	1.75
6 " "	.37	.62	1.25

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

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.15 a. m.	12.00 p. m.
" "	3.10 p. m.	9.35 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.40 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" "	4.10 " "	9.30 p. "
ew Buffalo & Chicago.	11.20 a. m.	5.10 a. m.
" "	12.15 p. m.	3.10 p. m.
" "	9.45 " "	4.00 " "

* Daily except Monday.
† Mixed trains.
‡ Daily except Sunday and Monday.
§ Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m. Sundays only.
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.
¶ All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago which is 20 minutes later than Columbus a. c.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRND RAPIDS.	STATIONS.	TO GRND RAPIDS.
Express, Mail.		Express, Mail.
4.15	Grand Rapids.	7.10
4.32	Grandville.	7.55
4.45	Allegan.	8.45
4.55	Otsego.	9.15
5.05	Plainwell.	9.45
5.15	Cooper.	10.15
5.25	Kalamazoo.	10.45
5.35	White Pigeon.	11.15
5.45	Chicago.	11.45
5.55	Toledo.	12.15
6.05	Cleveland.	12.45
6.15	Buffalo.	1.15

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4		No. 3
7.45	Muskegon.	2.00
8.20	Ferrysburg.	2.30
8.40	Grand Haven.	2.40
8.50	Pigeon.	3.10
9.00	Holland.	3.30
9.10	Fillmore.	3.40
9.20	Allegan.	3.50

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. Bolks & Bros.

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

Bakeries.

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

Banking and Exchange.

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

Books and Stationery.

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

Boots and Shoes.

WATERS, L. T., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc.; Eighth street.

Dentist.

WATERS, L. T., Dental Surgeon; residence and office at 10th Street, opposite Bakker & Co.

Drugs and Medicines.

WATERS, L. T., Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, etc.; Eighth street.

WATERS, L. T., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Brushes, etc.; Physically carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENG, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; River St.

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

Furniture.

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

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

Groceries.

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

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

General Dealers.

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

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

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

Hardware.

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

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

Hotels.

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

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

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

Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

Merchant Tailors.

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

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

Meat Markets.

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

KUIFE, 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 price 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.

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

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

Notary Publics.

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

WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 8th street.

Physicians.

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

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

LEDEBER, B., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.

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

SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at D. R. Meeng's 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 Allegan Counties, for the "Howe Sewing Machine." Dealers in needles and attachments.

Tobacco and Cigars.

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

Watches and Jewelry.

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

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.		
Apples, bushel	25	@ 30
Bacon, bushel	1 20	@ 16
Butter, bushel	16	@ 16
Clover seed, bushel	8	@ 50
Eggs, dozen	10	@ 10
Honey, bushel	15	@ 15
Hay, ton	8 00	@ 7 20
Onions, bushel	80	@ 80
Potatoes, bushel	65	@ 65
Timothy Seed, bushel	6	@ 6
Wool, bushel	6	@ 6

Wood, Staves, Etc.		
Cordwood, maple, dry	3	@ 00
" " green	2	@ 75
" " beach, dry	2	@ 50
" " green	2	@ 25
Hemlock Bark	25	@ 25
Staves, white oak	10	@ 00
Staves, white oak	12	@ 00
Heading bolts, soft wood	3	@ 50
Heading bolts, hardwood	3	@ 75
Stave bolts, softwood	2	@ 75
Stave bolts, hardwood	3	@ 30
Railroad ties	13	@ 13

Grain, Feed, Etc.		
Wheat, white bushel	1	@ 45
Corn, shelled bushel	1	@ 48
Oats, bushel	1	@ 35
Buckwheat, bushel	1	@ 30
Brans, ton	16	@ 00
Feed, ton	23	@ 00
Barley, 100 lb.	1	@ 10
Middling, 100 lb.	1	@ 15
Flour, 100 lb.	4	@ 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3	@ 00

Meats, Etc.		
Beef, dressed per lb.	5	@ 6
Pork, dressed per lb.	6	@ 7
Lard	11	@ 12
Smoked Meat	12	@ 13
" Ham	9	@ 10
" Shoulders	8	@ 9
Tallow, per lb.	7	@ 8
Turkeys	10	@ 12
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8	@ 10

Special Notices.

I. O. O. F.

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

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

F. & A. M.

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

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

Clover and Timothy Seed on hand at P. & A. STEKETEE.

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

L. T. KANTERS.
Just received Moody and Sankey Hymn Books, or Sacred Songs at L. T. KANTERS.

Stop at Steketee's and try his 40 cents Japan Tea.

Dead Animals.

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

BENARD WICK.
HOLLAND, AUG. 28, 1876. 29-1y

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

CHEAP JOHN.

Fine Furniture, Coffins of the finest quality and Live Geese Feathers sold very cheap at 2-2w

H. MEYER & CO.,

AN HISTORICAL FACT.—Every agent who has been steadily selling the Improved \$20 Homestead Sewing Machine for three years, owns his dwelling house, has a good account in bank, is clear of debt, and has money at interest,—the natural consequence of securing a good agency for superior goods at the lowest prices. A good first-class Sewing Machine, most useful, reliable at all times, easy to understand and control, the same size and does the same work as any machines that sell at four times the price. There is no machine at any price better, or that will do finer or more work, and certainly none so low in price by many dollars. The "Homestead" is widely known and used in thousands of families in the Eastern and Middle States, and daily becoming popular in the West. It will save its cost several times over in one season, doing the work of the family, or will earn four or five dollars a day for any man or woman who sews for a living. It is the strongest machine made, is ready at all times to do its work, makes the strongest and finest stitch yet invented, and is fully acknowledged as the Standard Family Sewing Machine. Price, complete for domestic use, \$20, delivered at your door, no matter how remote you may reside. Business permanent and honorable, with more certain and rapid sales, and larger profits than any other. Extraordinary liberal offers made to local or traveling agents where we have none established; or, if there is no agent near you, send your order direct to the factory. Address John H. Kendall & Co., 421 Broadway, New York.

Manœuvring Before Fighting.

The determination which the Liberal party in England has arrived at, to insist upon a policy of cordial co-operation with Russia in its action toward Turkey, is so entirely opposed to the policy which England has been pursuing in the East for the last forty years, and so utterly transcends all ordinary calculation, that it is worth while considering what effect so remarkable a decision is likely to produce upon the Cabinets of Europe, and to what new political combinations it may give rise. However, we are still in ignorance as to the views of the Government and the amount of support upon which they may reckon in the country. While Mr. Gladstone and the more fanatic members of the Liberal party may be prepared even to commit England to such decided action as might involve her in a little with Turkey in alliance with Russia, it is scarcely conceivable that the good sense of the people could be so utterly blinded as to encourage such a course.

It must be evident to the meaneast comprehension that Russia would have everything to gain and nothing to lose, while England would have everything to lose and nothing to gain from such an alliance. Russia would be fighting for territory, England would be fighting for an idea. The result to Russia would be to regain everything that was wrested from her by the Crimean war; the result to England would be to restore whatever advantages she had won by that war to her enemy, and she would even have to go to the length of fighting for their restoration. But, in point of fact, Russia would gain far more than she lost then, for the freedom of the Dardanelles and the acquisition of Turkish territory, both in Europe and Asia, would naturally follow; while a Mohammedan revolution in India would be among the many disastrous consequences which England might have to encounter. It is probable that these considerations will cause the public of England to pause, in spite of the fatal counsels of Mr. Gladstone and the infatuation of the party he so largely influences. The Government, while they will be compelled to abandon the policy absolutely hostile to Russia which a year ago they seemed inclined to inaugurate, will, we think, be able to maintain an attitude of neutrality; and while abstaining from any support or encouragement to Turkey, they will refuse to commit the country, in any way, to the aggressive designs of Russia.

The idea of not answering the last Russian note is one which we do not believe the powers can practically adhere to, but it is extremely improbable that they will be able to unite upon an identical reply. Already the divergence of interests and of views is beginning to be felt, and the geographical position of Austria will compel a far more definite policy on the part of that power than is necessary on the part of England. It is in the consciousness of this divergence that Turkey's strength will be found to consist. She knows that an attack upon her territory by Russia will split the European powers that have hitherto been to a certain extent united. The more England draws towards Russia, the more Germany is forced in the opposite direction.

From the recent hesitation of Russia we are inclined to think that, not anticipating the position in which she has since found herself, she failed before the Conference to make such diplomatic arrangements with Germany as would leave her free to act against Turkey afterward in the event of a rupture of negotiations. The mission of Manteuffel to Berlin in September has been wrapped in mystery. If Russia on that occasion was not able to extract from Prince Bismarck any written guarantees securing Germany's friendly neutrality in the event of a war, his verbal assurances would amount to nothing; and Prince Gorchakoff cannot feel sure of the ultimate designs of that astute statesman.

Now that Russia, encouraged by the strong attitude in her favor adopted by England, and unable to recede from aggressive action owing to internal causes, declares herself freed from all further obligations to the powers as stated in her note, Austria at once finds herself threatened with a great danger. It is well-known that the Slavification of Turkey is the first stage to Slavification of Austria, and this means the preponderance of the Slav element over the German in Europe, a contingency which Prince Bismarck will never tolerate. If England, therefore, adopts an attitude of benevolent neutrality toward Russia, Austria supported by Germany will soon be compelled to adopt an attitude of armed or hostile neutrality to-

ward the same power. The very fact of seeing her late enemy ranged against Russia, will draw France to her side, while Italy, which has designs upon Trieste and Dalmatia, with an eye to Tunis, will find herself in the same camp. We should thus have Russia, England, France and Italy, either from interest or sentiment, acting more or less together; while Germany, Austria, and Turkey would find their political necessities forcing them into union. It is true that a rising in Poland might complicate matters, as Germany and Austria have their Poles to consider as well as Russia; but the danger of Pan-Slavism would override every other consideration, and these powers might use the Poles as allies, and seek for compensation for concessions granted them in some other direction. For instance, it is not likely that Bismarck would suffer such an opportunity to pass without seeking to extend the frontiers of the German Empire in the direction of Holland.

All these complications are, in reality, due to the extraordinary and novel position which England has, since the Bulgarian atrocities, taken up respecting the general question. Had she adhered to her traditional policy, there would have been no Conference, and Russia would not now be tempted by her friendly attitude into precipitating a war which involves such vast consequences. It is probable that the public of England do not yet realize their full scope. There is still apparently a lingering hope that Turkey will yield; but in point of fact, the Turks understand the moves on the European chess-board better than the masses who sway political feeling in England. They know the complications which their resistance must inevitably involve. They know how thoroughly Austria is chained to "the sick man," and sooner than lie down and be trampled to death by Europe they are determined to let Christendom quarrel over the sick bed; and it will not be the first time that a doctor has caught the patient's malady and died of it while the invalid has recovered.

While indicating these combinations as being likely ultimately to result from the phase which is now presented in the kaleidoscope of European politics, we do not mean to say they are imminent. The ball will open by a passage of arms between Turkey and Russia alone. That was evident the day a European conference at Constantinople was decided upon, as we pointed out at the time; and it is extremely probable that Germany and even Austria will be so guarded in their reply to the Russian note as not to allow any indication to appear of their ultimate policy. Meantime we may consider the treaty of Paris as torn up, the results of the Crimean war as thrown to the winds, Europe as released from all the guarantees to keep the peace which that treaty imposed, and the various powers that signed it as now forming a ring, while the two nations whose quarrel was then supposed to have been definitely settled, are stripping for the fight.—N. Y. Sun.

While the bark "Stonewall Jackson" of Boston was on the voyage from New York to Yokohama, the Captain sent a boat's crew to Ombay Island for water, a passenger accompanying them. Upon landing the men were surrounded by hundreds of natives in a perfectly nude state. The chief seized the passenger and soon stripped him of his shirt, and the other natives treated the crew in the same manner, resistance being useless, as the islanders were armed with bows, arrows, and clubs. As soon as they had removed all the shirts the natives began a wild dance which broke up in a free fight for possession of the strange linen—some not hesitating to seize the knives of the crew. Seeing the danger of their position the passenger and second mate drew revolvers and fired into the crowd, who became panic stricken and fled to the woods. The crew then ran for their boats and rowed back to the ship.

THERE is considerable talk about colonization among the negroes in various parts of the South, its latest outbreak being at Raleigh, N. C., and the Missionary organ of the colored Methodists in that section, predicts a great emigration back to Africa within a year or two. The accounts which come from Liberia, however, are not very encouraging, and there seems little to tempt them thither. The fact is, the South needs the negroes and can support them better than they could get along in Africa; and, as they come to appreciate that freedom doesn't mean either license or laziness, they may be trusted to find out that they can't do better than to stay where they are.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

WILLIAM GREEN was hanged at Pittsburgh last week for the murder of his half-brother.

CHARLES OSCHWALD was hanged at Newark, N. J., last week, for the murder of Policeman Stanley Brook. Thomas Ryan, an accomplice in the murder, and who was to have been hanged at the same time as Oswald, committed suicide, by taking poison, on the morning of the day set for his execution.

WILLIAM STEERS & Co., lace importers, of New York, have been victimized by robbers to the tune of \$40,000. Their store was entered at night, and fine French laces to that value carted away. It is one of the heaviest burglaries ever perpetrated in that city. Another cargo of war material for Turkey has just been shipped from New Haven, Conn. It consisted of 10,000 Snider cartridges, 420,000 Winchester cartridges, 5,000,800 Martini shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 33,600 Martini guns, and 33,600 Martini scabbards, all contained in 18,317 cases, the total value being \$1,048,608. The banking house of King & Son, in William street, New York, was robbed, a few days ago, of \$160,000 worth of United States bonds, mortgages, securities, etc. The Brooklyn Argus and Union have been consolidated, under the name of the Union-Argus. Sag Harbor, Long Island, has been visited by a destructive conflagration, involving the loss of \$150,000 worth of property.

THE WEST.

Two Sioux Indians, Charging Horse and Makes-Them-Stand-Up, lately arrived at Spotted Tail Agency, direct from the hostile camp. They report that Crazy Horse, with all the hostiles except the Uncapapas, were encamped on Tongue river, near the mouth of Prairie Dog creek; that Sitting Bull, with his contingent, is on this side of the Yellowstone, marching to join them; that all desire to make peace on the best terms obtainable; and that they themselves are official couriers to notify Gen. Crook that such are the facts. The principal business portion of the town of Urbana, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$75,000. Mrs. M. Schurz, the mother of Hon. Carl Schurz, died at the latter's residence, in St. Louis, a few days ago.

The good city of Minneapolis, Minn., has been the scene of a tragedy combining all the essentials of a first-class sensation. Wm. H. Sidle, assistant cashier of a bank of which his father is President, and a young man occupying a prominent position in business and social circles, was quietly walking along the street, when he was shot down by a woman named Kate Noonan. It appears that Sidle had been criminally intimate with the woman, and had discarded and refused to recognize her. This so angered her that she sought revenge in the manner mentioned.

About 1,000 feet of the eastern approach of the St. Louis railroad bridge has been destroyed by fire, causing a temporary suspension of travel over the structure. The loss is estimated at about \$150,000. Col. Fred Meyer, Internal Revenue Supervisor, and Nathaniel C. Dryden, a prominent Missouri lawyer, recently engaged in a little pistol-practice at Warrenton, Mo., Meyer being shot in the mouth and dangerously wounded. The altercation was the outgrowth of a lawsuit about some crooked stills seized by Meyer. At last accounts Col. Meyer was lying at the point of death.

THE SOUTH.

A FIRE at Dardanelle, Ark., last week, destroyed \$75,000 worth of property. The Mardi Gras festivities this year in New Orleans, Memphis, Galveston, and other cities, were unusually brilliant.

NEW ORLEANS was thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, the other day, by an attempted assassination of Gov. Packard. A young man, representing himself to be an attaché of the Philadelphia Press and a former army officer, called on Packard and was admitted to his private office, where several gentlemen were seated. He sat down for a few minutes, and then asked the Governor how long it would be before he could speak with him. The latter looked up and replied, "In a moment." The assassin, who, in the meantime had arisen from his seat and approached Packard, drew a pistol and presented it at his intended victim's head. Quick as a flash the latter brought his hand down just as the weapon was discharged, and the ball, instead of entering the head, struck the Governor's knee-pan, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. Gov. Packard then caught the fellow by the throat and threw him violently against the wall before he had an opportunity to fire again, and struck him. During the excitement that followed the assassin was shot in the arm, and would have been killed had not the Governor interfered.

THE Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroad is now completed. The completion of this road opens up a large portion of the finest territory in Western Texas, which has heretofore been without railroad communication.

POLITICAL.

DUNCAN F. KENNER, of New Orleans, the man whom J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, testified offered him (Wells) \$200,000 to declare the result of the election in that State for Tilden, was before the House prerogative committee last week. His testimony was to the effect that Wells and he had several secret interviews, at which the sale of the vote of Louisiana was the subject of deliberation; that Wells was anxious to enter into negotiations, but wanted a "big pile" for the job, intimating that about a million dollars would be the proper figure, as Anderson himself wanted half a million. The witness said this was perfectly ridiculous, and, if the demand was insisted upon, they might as well drop matters. After the promulgation of the vote they met, and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells' course. Wells said, "What could I do? You had no money." Witness said he hoped Wells had made himself safe, and Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect. The money, the witness said, was to be raised by subscription, he himself proposing to give \$5,000.

GENERAL.

THE amount of grain in sight in the United States and Canada is given as follows: Wheat, 11,892,076 bushels; corn, 12,818,363 bushels; oats, 3,222,241 bushels; rye, 1,045,468 bushels; barley, 4,229,010 bushels, making a total of 33,207,149 bushels, against 27,700,913 bushels at this time last year.

This bill authorizing Baltimore to establish a cable line between the United States and Europe has passed both houses of Congress. It requires that one cable shall be in operating condition within three years; that the rate of transmission shall be one shilling, British currency, per word, and that there shall be no assignment with or sale of the line to any other cable company.

The politicians who have been prospecting

for bonanzas in the shape of Federal offices in the Black Hills are doomed to disappointment for the present. The Senate Committee on Territories has resolved not to report the bill organizing a Territorial government for the Hills, and that region will probably have to take its laws ready made from the Territories within whose boundaries it lies.

An interesting test has just been made on the stage of McVicker's Theater, Chicago, of a newly-invented fire-proof preparation for stage scenery and properties. The test, which was made in the presence of a number of city officials, was every way satisfactory. The canvas, as it came from the store, blazed instantly when ignited and burned freely; but, after being coated with the preparation, the canvas would only char under a three-quarter inch blow-pipe of gas, would not even ignite at the ordinary application of fire, and would not blaze under any circumstances. Pieces of wood of the thickness of the framework used for scenes and scene-shifting, which had also been coated with fire-paint, were but slightly charred under a blaze of gas for as much as five minutes. This valuable preparation is destined to be utilized not alone by theater people, but will be found of incalculable benefit to the public at large, and farmers in particular. By applying it to barns and other outbuildings, these structures can be rendered almost absolutely fire-proof, and a safeguard will thus be afforded against the occurrence of accidental and incendiary fires, to which our agricultural friends are so constantly subject. The preparation consists of a combination of silicate, tungstate of soda and whiting. Full particulars as to how to make and apply this cheap, invaluable precaution against fire will be furnished cheerfully, and free of charge, on application to Mr. L. L. Sharpe, the business manager of McVicker's Theater, Chicago.

RECENT deaths: Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; Judge Robert Flint, the oldest member of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) bar.

WASHINGTON.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued the thirty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are coupon and \$3,000,000 registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 12th of May next, interest to cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—\$500, Nos. 31,501 to 35,800, both inclusive; \$1,000, Nos. 70,551 to 79,000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—\$50, Nos. 401 to 450, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 5,301 to 5,950; \$500, Nos. 3,601 to 3,800; \$1,000, Nos. 13,351 to 14,300; \$5,000, Nos. 5,101 to 5,350; \$10,000, Nos. 9,301 to 9,750.

THE Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued instructions under which any depository bank located in any city in which there is no independent treasury office, by transmitting to the Treasurer of the United States a certificate stating that the sum of \$1,000 has been placed to his credit in the general account, will receive direct from some mint of the United States, free of expense, a like amount of subsidiary silver coin. Winslow, indicted for the larceny of the \$12,000 package from the Treasury Department, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. It is understood that the Army Board, of which Gen. Schofield is President, has reported new regulations for the army, the result of which is to make the heads of bureaus of the War Department in Washington staff-officers to the General of the Army. The President last week approved the act of Congress providing for a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding. The bill contains a provision that compositors in the Government Printing Office shall hereafter receive only 50 cents per 1,000 ems for setting type. This provision has caused considerable excitement among those employed in the Government Printing Office, and several delegations waited upon the President urging him to veto the bill.

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "President Grant, in speaking of the political status of South Carolina and Louisiana, said that the cases were extremely dissimilar, and could hardly be treated under one general line of action. In South Carolina the contest had assumed such a phase that the whole army of the United States would be inadequate to enforce the authority of Gov. Chamberlain; that the people of the State had resolved to resort to violence, but adopted a mode of resistance much more effective than armed demonstration. They had refused to pay their State taxes, and it would be useless to sell their property, as no one would buy it. Unless Chamberlain could compel the collection of taxes, it would be utterly useless for him to expect to maintain his authority for any length of time. This state of affairs must inevitably result in the abandonment of all efforts by Chamberlain to maintain himself in the exercise of the gubernatorial functions of South Carolina. In regard to Louisiana the President will not undertake to decide as between Messrs. Packard and Nicholls."

THE Washington Capital of Sunday, Feb. 18, contained a fiery article upon the decision of the Electoral Tribunal, in which the following passage occurred: "If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared, without a blow, to part with their hard-earned, blood-stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp-posts will bear fruit for this to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that bondholders and monopolies may fatten securely. That a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence, and to that we make our last appeal." The appearance of this article was the subject of a Cabinet meeting the following day, at which it was determined to prosecute Don Platt, the editor of the Capital, for sedition, and libel upon the President.

FOREIGN.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL CAMPOS, of Cuba, has informed the Madrid Government that the Cuban insurrection will be suppressed by May.

RUDOLF MEYER, of Berlin, editor of the Socialist newspaper, has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for publishing a libel on Prince Bismarck, charging him with stock-jobbing. The Turkish army is reported to be in a dreadful state on account of the insufficiency of hospital accommodations, the lack of medical supplies, etc. Dysentery and typhoid fever are spreading rapidly. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has just paid a visit to the Pope. Statistical returns for the year 1876 show that the vintage has fallen off exactly one-half from that of 1875. The reduction was caused by the ravages of the phylloxera. A terrible explosion lately occurred in the coal mine at Grasseccas, France, killing fifty-five miners.

GEN. CHANGARNIER, who at one time during the Franco-Prussian war commanded the main French army, is dead. Germany has irrevocably determined to take no part in the aris Exhibition. The news from Europe grows more and more warlike, the Russians having concentrated about 200,000 men and 428 guns at Kisheneff, a short distance from Odessa, and only a few miles from the historic Pruth, which

separates them from the Roumanians, with whom a treaty has recently been made that will allow the Russian passage across Moldavia and Wallachia to the Danube. Austria will offer no objection to her crossing the Danube on the Serbian frontier, which can be easily done, and will so place her that she can turn the Balkans and invade Turkey without being compelled to overcome the tremendous natural obstacles of the Danube and the Balkan passes.

A LONDON dispatch of Feb. 19, says: "The man-of-war Valorous returned to Yarmouth Sunday, after a week's search for the missing fishermen, which was unsuccessful. Twenty-five vessels and 150 hands were given up as lost." The announcement comes from Rome that it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., irrespective of nationality. This leaves the door open to the American Cardinal McClosky. A cable dispatch reports that Capt. Whitehill, an engineer in the Khedive's service, and fifty soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—The commission entered upon the consideration of the Louisiana case, and listened to the arguments of counsel assigned to the duty of appearing for the objectors. Senator McDonald led on behalf of the Democrats. He said in the election of 1872 the vote of Louisiana had been rejected because the Returning Board had not complied with the law, and they now proposed to show the law had not been complied with in the present case. A popular majority had been returned in one way, and that majority had been reversed by this board, through actual fraud. They had thrown aside the returns sent them by the proper officers, and had taken the reports of the Supervisors of Registration in their place, but even this they did not follow at all times. The people of sixty-nine polls had been disfranchised. Mr. McDonald maintained that the commission had the right, and it was their duty, to consider the information in possession of the two houses. Their duties were judicial, not merely clerical, and he conjured them to carefully weigh the evidence in the possession of the two houses for which they were acting. Mr. Jenks followed on the same side, and proceeded to review the election in the several parishes, taking as a basis of facts the testimony before the House Louisiana investigating committee, with the incidental claim that this testimony was proper evidence to be considered by the commission. In conclusion, he asked that the moral light of the universe might be allowed to shine upon this transaction, and the nation be free from the vile act of this Returning Board. Mr. Hurlbut, for the Republicans, argued that Kellogg was the legal Governor of Louisiana at the recent election, and that McEnery had no shadow of claim to the office. Hence the Hayes electors were the only ones that were properly and legally elected and certified to. He also argued at length against the admission of evidence and going behind the returns, declaring that the Returning Board was a legal body, and its decision final. Mr. Howe next addressed the commission on behalf of the Republican objectors. His argument was directed mainly to showing the legality of the Kellogg certificates, and the irregularity of those made up by a man who had no valid claim to the office. Senator Carpenter followed on behalf of the Democratic objectors. He said he did not appear for Samuel J. Tilden, a gentleman whom he did not know, and with whom he had no sympathy, but he "appeared for 10,000 legal voters of Louisiana who had been disfranchised by four villains whose official title is the 'Returning Board of Louisiana.'"

Mr. Carpenter held that the powers of the commission were not judicial; that it was nothing more than a committee of investigation, inasmuch as Congress, according to the terms of the law creating it, had the power to approve or reverse its decision, as it saw fit. He then went into an analysis of the statute law of Louisiana relating to elections, returning boards, etc., and claimed that the Election law of the State for appointing electors is in violation of the constitution of the State and of the United States. The commission adjourned before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—On the reassembling of the commission ex-Senator Carpenter resumed his argument, contending that the constitution of the United States forbade conferring judicial power upon the Returning Board of the United States, and that the law of the State which attempted to confer such power was void. The Returning Board, had it possessed judicial powers, had gone outside its privilege. The statute required duplicate returns to be made within twenty-four hours, and such returns were not made within fifteen days. He denounced in bitter terms the members of the Returning Board, and said a careful and thorough examination of the case by the commission would do more to restore peace in Louisiana than a regiment of soldiers. At the conclusion of Mr. Carpenter's argument, propositions were introduced to discuss the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case, and to debate the whole case. The former prevailed, the latter being rejected. After a short recess, Lyman Trumbull took the floor and proceeded with his argument, saying that they were brought face to face with the question whether a President of the United States is to be made through fraud and villainy on the part of officials whose duty it was to issue the certificates. There was no other tribunal to which application could be made except this tribunal. He spoke of the tribunal as the tribunal of the two houses of Congress. Could it be, he asked, that the constitution had made no provision against the inauguration of a President by forgery and fraud, and by a conspiracy between the men who certify to his election? He felt humiliated that as a citizen of this republic he was called upon to argue this question before a national tribunal. Mr. Trumbull argued that it was not only the right but the duty of the commission to go to the very bottom of the case, and ascertain who were the legally-elected electors in Louisiana. He went into a general review of Louisiana affairs, and made what is claimed to be the ablest argument in behalf of Tilden yet delivered before the commission. He was followed by E. W. Stoughton on the Republican side, who argued that the Returning Board was a legal body, and had power to apportion the vote and finally certify it. It seemed to him that the decision of the commission in the Florida case determined the entire question here raised as to the right of the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board, and he could not perceive that any question (much less the main question) was now open for argument. In conclusion he said: "Talk to me about outrage, frauds and disfranchisement of voters. There are two sides of the question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass votes, you sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you must administer them by learning who have been disfranchised, and what was the lawful vote of that State in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of a party." Mr. Shellabarger next addressed the commission on the same side. He argued that Kellogg was the rightful Governor of Louisiana, that the Returning Board was a legal body, that the electors objected to were not ineligible, and that it is not competent for the commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board for the purpose of finding out what happened in its exercise of jurisdiction bestowed by the statute.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—Argument on the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case was resumed. William M. Everts, of Republican counsel, spoke against the admission of evidence, and Judge John A. Campbell closed on

the Democratic side in favor of receiving testimony. At the conclusion of the speeches the court went into secret session, and, after an hour's debate, adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—The following is a brief minute of the secret deliberations of the commission upon the question of admitting evidence in the Louisiana case: Mr. Hoar moved that the evidence be not received. Mr. Abbott moved, as a substitute, that evidence be moved to show that the act of Louisiana establishing a Returning Board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said Returning Board were void. This was rejected by the following vote: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Huntton, Payne, Thurman—7. Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. A number of other propositions for the admission of evidence were presented and voted down, the vote in each instance standing 7 to 8, as recorded above. The vote on Mr. Hoar's original motion, that evidence be not received, was then adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Huntton, Payne, Thurman—7. The following resolution was then offered by Senator Morton, and adopted by the same vote: Resolved, That the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President. Justices Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft the report of the decision, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor. A recess of about one hour was then taken to afford time for drafting the report, which, upon the reassembling of the commission, was presented, and after being read was signed by Messrs. Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield and Hoar. The report is to the following effect:

The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of the State of Louisiana, and certain papers accompanying the same and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of William Pitt Kellogg, O. H. Brewster, B. Levisse, Oscar Jaffrain, Peter Joseph, J. H. Birney, L. A. Sheldon and Morris Marks, named in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by certificates submitted to the commission, as aforesaid, and marked No. 1 by said commission and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and that the same ought lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President.

The commission also decides and reports that the eight persons first named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly, is substantially as follows: That it is not competent to go into the evidence *ab initio* as to 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 by the Governor of the State of Louisiana in and according to the determination and declaration of their electors; in other words, to go behind the certificate of the Governor, so far as it is founded upon the action of the Returning Board. The report also states that the commission could not receive any evidence to show that any elector was ineligible on the 7th of November, the day of the election, on the ground that it was not essential to show that an elector was eligible on that day so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible electors, Brewster and Levisse, were chosen to fill vacancies caused by their own absence from the college, and there was no allegation of the ineligibility at the time they cast their votes.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—The credentials of D. T. Corbin, as Senator from South Carolina, signed by Gov. Chamberlain, were read and filed. A number of petitions and resolutions of minor interest were presented and referred. The Senate, after considerable discussion, ordered the arrest of Conrad N. Jourdan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, who had failed to appear and testify as to the bank accounts of Samuel J. Tilden, William T. Felton and Abram S. Hewitt.

HOUSE.—The bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe was passed. The report of the committee on election in Florida, declaring the Tilden electors chosen in that State, was taken up and debated. Mr. Purman, the Republican member from Florida, ventilated his views upon Florida politics, denounced the State Canvassing Board as dishonest and corrupt, and claimed that Tilden carried the State. A number of other speeches were delivered, but without reaching a vote on the report the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—A bill was passed removing the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia. The bill appropriating \$7,000 to pay the expenses of the Electoral Commission was passed. Mr. Sargent, from the conference committee on the bill appropriating \$350,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. It provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Printer shall not pay a price exceeding fifty cents per 1,000 ems for composition and forty cents an hour for time-work in binding, etc.

HOUSE.—The resolutions proposed by the special committee charged with the investigation of the recent election in Florida were taken up, and the majority resolution, declaring the Tilden electors chosen, was adopted by a strict party vote with the exception of Mr. Purman, of Florida, who voted in the affirmative. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—The Senate devoted most of the day to the consideration of the bill in relation to the Pacific railroad sinking fund and the bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia.

HOUSE.—The House voted against the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The subject came up in connection with the bill to ratify the treaty made with the Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and to provide for their removal from the Black Hills. The bill was passed, with an amendment proposed by Mills, of Texas, which prohibits the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The bill for the regulation of the rates of toll over the Onahua bridge was discussed, but no vote was taken.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed, after which the Senate devoted the day to consideration of the bill for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were exceedingly dull and uninteresting, and hardly worth chronicling.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Kelly made a personal explanation touching his action in the Oregon electoral muddle. He said he did sign the cipher dispatch for Mr. Patrick, who represented that it was a telegram from W. T. Felton for \$10,000 to pay lawyers' fees in Oregon, and if not used would be returned. He denied he ever attempted to buy a Republican elector, or that he ever authorized any one to make such an offer for him. Mr. Kelly also read a telegram from Gov. Grover, of Oregon, denying the authorship of the cipher telegram to Gov. Tilden, and "Cable," saying that he never sent a cipher dispatch in his life. Mr. Sargent said he thought the Senator from Oregon did right to endeavor to free his name from the nefarious transactions in Oregon. The country had lived through the centennial without any Presidential elector betraying the party which elected him, but it had not lived through the centennial without seeing an attempt to buy an elector sanctioned by the chief of a great political party. Mr. Boggs said he condemned fraud in Oregon or anywhere else, and he was not willing to sit in his place and permit a stigma of the kind charged by the Senator from California (Sargent) to rest upon the Democratic party as the only party guilty of fraud. The country knew there were frauds in Florida and Louisiana, perpetrated by the Republican party, and it knew how these frauds resulted. These frauds were like white sulphures, fair without, but foul as hell within. Mr. Boggs severely

criticized the course of Justice Bradley for taking one position in the case of Florida, and then, as he charged, reversing it in the Louisiana case, declaring that his name will go down to posterity as disgraced. His name will be associated with Marlborough and Jeffreys, and will never be pronounced without a blush from all good men in this country. Mr. Morton said he had heard with regret the remarks made by the Senator from Missouri in regard to Justice Bradley. If that Senator could have heard the discussions of the Electoral Commission as he (Morton) heard them, he would not have made such remarks. The time would come when the opinions of members of the commission would be published, and he was sure the Senator would then see he had done an act of injustice to an able and conscientious Judge. The discussion was further continued till adjournment, by Messrs. Sargent, Cooper, and Jones, of Florida.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, informing the House that the commission had arrived at a decision in the Louisiana case, and had transmitted its decision to the President of the Senate, to be opened and read in the presence of the two houses. A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body was ready to meet the House in joint convention, and proceed with the counting of the electoral votes. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Lamar, directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate it would be ready to receive that body at 11 o'clock on Monday, Feb. 19, for the purpose of proceeding with the counting of the electoral votes. Adopted—132 to 111.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—At 10:50 a. m. the Senate repaired to the House, headed by its officers. Upon returning, the President pro tem, said that objection having been made to the decision on the vote of Louisiana, the two houses separated to deliberate in regard to that decision, and, unless some Senator asked it, he would not direct the decision and objections thereon read again. The objections were then read. Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the commission stand as the judgment of the Senate. Mr. Kernan offered a substitute, to the effect that the votes purporting to be the Hayes electoral votes from Louisiana be not counted. After a long debate the substitute of Mr. Kernan was rejected, and the resolution of Mr. Sherman was then adopted by a strict party vote—41 to 28.

JOINT CONVENTION.—The Senate appeared in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a. m., and the joint convention was called to order by Acting Vice President Ferry. The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana was then submitted and read at length. When the reading was concluded Mr. Ferry asked if there were any objections to counting the vote as received from the commission. Mr. Gibson said he desired to enter a written objection in behalf of the Senators and members of the House, which was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. The objection proceeded to recite the entire proceedings of the commission in secret session on the 16th, and then protested that the said decision was wrong and contrary to law, in that the evidence was excluded. In connection with the protest, the pamphlet containing a statement of what the Democrats would prove if the evidence was admitted by the commission was read. The protest was signed by every Democratic Representative, and nearly all the Democratic Senators. When the reading of the document was concluded, Mr. Ferry asked if there were any more objections, whereupon Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, submitted an objection, first, that the decision was made in violation of the Electoral law; secondly, because the act contemplated that the commission would receive evidence regarding the election in the disputed States; thirdly, because the decision disregards truth, honesty, etc. The objection was signed by several Senators and Representatives. Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, also submitted an objection, signed by Senators and members, showing, first, that it was not denied before the commission that the Tilden electors received the largest number of votes; second, that it was not denied that Wells and the Returning Board were guilty of grave frauds; third, that the decision is in violation of the spirit of the bill, and of the constitution. There being no further objections, the Senate, at 12:35, withdrew.

HOUSE.—The Senate having withdrawn, the House, on motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, voted to adjourn for the day.

Mince Pie.

When one of the market women yesterday asked Brother Gardner if he didn't make his month water, he looked from mince pie to fried bologna and back to cold biscuit, and he replied:

"Dar wuz a time when I did. In doze good ole days ob long ago, when dey built mince pies out'n meat, apples, brandy an' spices, dar was a successive hankering to git up chus to a mince pie. But in dese days, when dey erect such pies out'n de fust grizzle an' de fust apples an' de fust pickings dat come handy, nail on de top crust, an' scalloped de edges wid dar false teeth, why I ze gwine to stan' 'roun an' stan' 'roun an' take de chances on finding a cocoanut in de gutter."—Free Press.

As an argument in favor of the repeal of the law fixing the limit of a day's work in factories at ten hours, a member of the Massachusetts Senate instanced an operative with a wife and eight children who had saved so much in ten years that he now had a rental of \$700 a year.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	8 75 @ 11 75
HOGS.....	6 40 6 75
COTTON.....	12 1/2 13
FLOUR—Superfine Western.....	5 50 5 80
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 43 1 46
CORN—Western Mixed.....	57 3/4 59 1/2
OATS—Western Mixed.....	41 52
RYE—Western.....	80 83
PORK—New Mess.....	16 00 16 25
LARD—Steam.....	10 1/2 10 1/2
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice Grade Steers.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Choice Native.....	4 80 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75 3 15
Good Second-class Steers.....	3 90 4 20
Medium to Fair.....	4 25 4 60
HOGS—Live.....	5 50 6 50
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	7 60 8 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 00 5 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 21 1 31 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	1 30 1 31
OATS—No. 2.....	41 42
RYE—No. 2.....	68 69
BARLEY—No. 2.....	56 57
BUTTER—Creamery.....	31 33
EGGS—Fresh.....	13 14
PORK—Mess.....	14 75 15 00
LARD.....	10 10 10 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 45 @ 1 46
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 35 1 36
CORN—No. 2.....	43 44
OATS—No. 2.....	33 34
RYE.....	72 73
BARLEY—No. 2.....	70 71
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 50 @ 1 51
CORN—Western Mixed.....	39 41
OATS—No. 2.....	35 36
RYE.....	67 68
PORK—Mess.....	15 75 16 00
LARD.....	5 25 5 35
CATTLE.....	3 25 3 60
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 60 @ 1 61
WHEAT—Amber.....	1 54 1 55
CORN—No. 2.....	40 41
DETROIT.	
FLOUR—Medium.....	6 00 6 25
WHEAT—White.....	1 50 1 51
CORN—No. 2.....	39 40
OATS—Mixed.....	34 35
RYE.....	67 68
PORK—Mess.....	15 75 16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
HOGS—Yorkers.....	4 80 5 25
Philadelphia.....	4 80 5 25
CATTLE—Best.....	10 10 10 1/2
Medium.....	9 75 10 00
SHEEP.....	10 10 10 1/2

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

LANSING, Feb. 17, 1877.

"Man clothed with a little brief authority," as a Michigan legislator, hath seen fit to take away the "natural rights of the festive tramp who delights to beat his landlord or landlady out of sundry meals, whereby his vagabondship hath grown fat, etc. That is to say, the Legislature has passed a law for the protection of hotel and boarding-house keepers, and also private houses, against the frauds of "hotel jumpers" and dead beats. Any person who shall hereafter order or cause to be furnished any food on accommodation, with intent to defraud, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to both fine and imprisonment.

The bill I mentioned last week for the "preservation of the purity of elections" will undergo some changes before leaving the hands of the committee, it having been ascertained that the Legislature has no power to disfranchise electors for any cause whatever. The constitution provides that laws may be passed to preserve the purity of elections, but it has been clearly interpreted by Judge Cooley as granting no power to interfere with the elective franchise. In some other States the constitution plainly provides that persons may be disfranchised for betting at elections, and many of our citizens are of the opinion that such a provision would be very salutary in our own State. As it is, the bill, if passed, will be so amended as to conform to this construction of the constitutional provisions. It will provide severe penalties for betting and selling pools upon the result of any election.

The temperance reform is constantly gaining strength, and has worked quite a revolution in public sentiment here as well as elsewhere.

The Lansing Light Guards, who have been so successful with their series of "legislative hops," are preparing to present a series of dramatic entertainments at the new opera house.

The close of the fifty days wherein bills may be introduced is approaching, and as a result a very large portion of the time of members is occupied in proposing bills. Up to the present time about 300 bills have already been introduced in the House and about half that number in the Senate, thus placing before the Legislature a very large amount of work. A resolution was introduced a few days since for a final adjournment on the 20th of March, but it will hardly pass both houses, as it is well known that it will be impossible to complete the work of the session before that time. It must be remembered that in Michigan the Legislature meets but once in two years, and therefore a much larger amount of work accumulates than would be likely in States having an annual session. It is probable that the present Legislature will not adjourn finally until some time near the 1st of May. A very great portion of the time of the session is occupied in local legislation, such as the incorporation or amending charters of cities and villages.

Prof. Ten Brook, of the State University, delivered a very able lecture upon the "educating influence of public libraries," in Representative Hall, on Wednesday evening. These legislative lectures seem to be growing in popularity, and, among others, we understand that there will be lectures by Dr. C. T. Wilbur, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Grand Rapids, upon the subject of "Idiocy and the Treatment of Idiots." These lectures are undoubtedly intended exclusively for the benefit of the "third house," and it is to be hoped that no member of that very numerous body will absent himself from the hall on the occasion in question.

The possible contingency of another Senatorial election has been speculated upon by some of the far-seeing politicians of the State. Such a contingency is supposed to involve the appointment of Senator Christianity to the Supreme bench as the successor of Judge Davis, who will soon retire to take his seat in the Senate. Should such an event transpire, it is said that Mr. Chandler will be a candidate for his old seat in the Senate. Of course, all this talk is mere speculation upon possible rather than probable events.

The contractors for the new State Capitol express the belief that they will be able to complete the building about the 1st of August next, in which event the Governor may feel constrained to call an extra session of the Legislature to accept and take formal possession of the property. Such an occasion would be a very interesting one, should it be thought necessary or advisable.

Hon. Levi Bishop, of Detroit, has proposed to donate to the State \$40,000 for the erection of a permanent library building for the State University, at Ann Arbor, provided that the State appropriate \$10,000 additional, and with the further condition that Mr. Bishop shall receive an annuity of 8 per cent. upon the amount donated by him, during his life-time. Guess not, Mr. Bishop! It would hardly be proper for the State to pay 8 per cent. interest upon so large an amount for an object not by any means absolutely necessary. It would hardly be policy to borrow money at that rate for any purpose, and it is very questionable whether the Legislature will feel under any obligation to accept the undoubtedly well-intentioned proposal of Detroit's honored citizen.

Friday noon the House adjourned until Monday evening, and it is not improbable that the Senate may to-day follow the example, so that members can go home for a new gird of bills before the close of the "fifty-day limit." The reporters rather enjoy this brief vaca-

tion, as it gives them an opportunity also to go home and see their consins.

Legislative Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—Petitions were received complaining of the defective accommodation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Bills were read prohibiting betting on the results of political nominations, elections, and appointments. A resolution was adopted inviting C. T. Wilbur, of Jacksonville, Ill., to lecture before the Legislature on Idiocy. Bills were introduced providing for the punishment of persons convicted of concealing relatives who are guilty of crime; appropriating \$5,000 annually for the school of mines at the university. Bills were passed changing the names of the Frye family; amending the charter of the city of St. John's; supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts, approved March 16, 1869.

HOUSE.—Several petitions relating to local matters were presented and referred. Bills were introduced to prevent and punish horse-stealing; providing for the enforcement of decrees in cases of alimony; providing that persons convicted of libel shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100, more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment in State's prison not less than one nor more than five years, or both by fine and imprisonment. Bills were passed adding territory to Jordan township, Antrim county; providing that no attorney shall be allowed to act as bondsman in civil cases, when professionally interested.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—Petitions were received remonstrating against increasing the salaries of Wayne county Auditors, and praying for a Prohibitory Liquor law. A communication was read from Julius Hess, a Detroit architect, submitting plans for the improvement of the Normal School. Bills were noticed providing for establishing a Bureau of Statistics and Immigration; prohibiting the sale of liquor, pool-selling and other gambling on agricultural fair grounds; amending the charter of Jackson. Bills were introduced providing for changing the system of keeping State accounts; prohibiting betting on elections.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented for a law authorizing township boards to appoint Drain Commissioners; for the punishment of persons adulterating fertilizers. A petition signed by 800 Wayne county saloonists, asking that the liquor tax be graduated according to the amount of business done, was presented. Bills were introduced detaching Cheboygan county from the Eleventh and annexing it to the Thirteenth Judicial District; providing that in the trial of civil cases four jurors may be peremptorily challenged by each side; appropriating \$75,000 for the erection of a museum building at the University; making it criminal to sell fruits and vegetables in baskets or cases less than regulation size; providing that hereafter in this State no person shall begin the practice of medicine without first having received a certificate from some member of the medical faculty at the State University, for which certificate he shall pay \$10; providing that every five years lands which have reverted to the State for delinquent taxes shall be sold by County Treasurers, the county to be charged with the difference between the amount received and the amount of tax and interest. Bills were passed repealing the law making it necessary to advertise proposed amendments to village charters before passage in the Legislature; amending the charter of Lawrence village.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—A petition was presented for a law requiring druggists who sell liquor to give bonds. Bills were introduced providing for a bureau of immigration; providing for the incorporation of co-operative savings associations. Bills were passed to amend section 2 of chapter 215 of the compiled laws of 1871, the same being compiler's section 6,790, relative to the lien of mechanics and others; to amend section 7,781 of the compiled laws of 1871; relative to the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals; to amend section 5,241 of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to Probate Courts.

HOUSE.—Petitions were offered for an appropriation for establishing an orphan girl asylum in Calhoun county; for a law repealing the act establishing the Grand Rapids Board of State's. A message was received from the Governor stating that he had signed railroad strikers' bill, and the bill regulating the sale of reserved seats in theaters. Notice was given of bills to compel State officials to give bond; providing for appropriations for Pontiac and Kalamazoo insane asylums; establishing a Police Court in Grand Rapids; providing for an appropriation for another State normal school at some point north of base line; appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of a collection for the State University museum. A bill was introduced providing that horse-thieves and their abettors shall be imprisoned for terms of not less than three nor more than ten years. Mr. Welker, of Branch, introduced a resolution, with preamble, which runs thus: "WHEREAS, The intolerance and bigotry of the lower house of Congress have renewed all the horrors of the Spanish inquisition, by incarcerating Gov. Wells in the dark, damp dungeon under the Capitol. Resolved, That this House do hereby emphatically condemn this action." This created great excitement. Filibustering was lost, by 40 to 30—not a sufficient number.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—SENATE.—The session of the Senate was brief. Notices were given of the proposed introduction of a number of bills. Bills were introduced appropriating money for running the Agricultural College, and \$25,000 for building a dormitory.

HOUSE.—Mr. Welker moved to reconsider the vote rejecting his resolution condemning Congress for imprisoning Gov. Wells, which motion prevailed, by 60 to 24. Mr. Martin, Democrat, spoke against reconsidering the subject. Mr. Hamilton, Republican, said he understood that the Democrats objected to the resolution. Mr. Wood, Democrat, replied: "You are mistaken. We want to see the Republicans pass these resolutions." Mr. Stanchfield, Republican, said: "You will see us do it, too." A substitute was put in a milder form, and offered. Filibustering was here indulged to prevent the reading of the resolution. The Chair overruled the filibusters. The resolution was then read. Mr. Wood, Democrat, made a speech denouncing Gov. Wells, which created great excitement. After an hour and a half's fight the resolution, with a long preamble, was adopted. A number of bills of minor importance were introduced. Adjourned till Monday, 19th.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—SENATE.—Notices were given of the introduction of bills making an appropriation for the State Prison; fixing the salaries of County Clerks; protecting the rights of aged and weak-minded persons; making an appropriation for the support of the Fish Commission; providing for the appointment of a commission to superintend running a State line between Michigan and Wisconsin. A resolution was adopted instructing the Auditor General to make a report concerning the State tax of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Bills were introduced creating the Twenty-third Judicial District out of the Eighteenth; creating a State Board of Censors. The Senate was in session only half an hour, when it adjourned to Tuesday, Feb. 20.

HOUSE.—There was no session of the House, most of the members having gone home to visit their constituents.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Not in session. HOUSE.—The House met in the evening and held a very brief session. Nothing of importance transpired.

Death on the Rail.

Railroad mortality was high, last year, in this country; the accidents were 982 in number, against 1,201 in 1875 and 980 in 1874, the killed 323, against 234 in 1875, and the injured 1,097, about the usual number. The *Railroad Gazette*, which gathers these statistics, credits but eighty killed to the Ashtabula disaster, which partially accounts for the high average of the year. Another reason was the pressure of Centennial travel on some of the minor Pennsylvania roads. Two-thirds of the accidents were derailments. Another instructive fact is that, of the accidents from broken rails in four years, 201 occurred in the first quarter of the year, the winter quarter, and only eighteen in the third quarter. Thus there are eleven times as many broken rails in winter as in summer, showing that the safety of the road-bed is in some way greatly impaired by the winter season, either from the effect of cold on iron and steel or from other causes.

LIFE ON THE PLAINS.

A Duel by Moonlight—Eleven Shots Fired. (From the Cheyenne (Wyo. T.) Leader.)

George W. Via has for some time past been in charge of a band of horses belonging to E. W. Whitcomb, Via's headquarters being at a ranch some twenty-five miles south of this city, on Box Elder creek, in Weld county, Col. A. H. Swan had a number of horses in this band also. A short time ago Mr. Swan discharged a herder named Granville Peak, but, not liking to turn the fellow away entirely, he told Peak to join Via, and thus earn his "grab" until he found work. Via came to Cheyenne last Friday, returning Saturday, and that night Peak inquired if he had brought any money for him. Via said he had not. Peak then asked Via to loan him a revolver, saying he wished to go out and kill a rabbit by moonlight. Via handed him a five-shooter, and Peak started out, but soon returned, saying it was too dark and that he did not feel well. He stuck the weapon into his boot-leg, and the men then took one or two drinks of whisky, when Peak proposed that they ride to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant. Via consented, and they saddled up and started.

When about a mile from their cabin Via asked Peak how he was feeling. "Pretty well," he replied, "only I'm awful dry." Via passed a bottle of whisky to him and Peak took a large drink. Via noticed a strange glitter in his eyes as he returned the bottle, but thought nothing of it. A moment later Peak drew his revolver, threw his arm across the saddle and shot Via in the leg, inflicting a painful wound in the right calf. He then whirled his horse, spurred him forward, yelling like a demon, and again firing at Via. The latter drew his revolver and opened a lively fusillade, one shot striking Peak in the hip near the spinal column, passing through his body and lodging just under the skin of the abdomen; another taking effect in the back of the neck and coming out through the jaw, while a third mortally wounded Peak's horse, and a fourth passed through his hat. Peak of course emptied his revolver at Via, three of the five shots inflicting serious wounds, the first being, as stated, in the calf of the leg. The second struck him in the groin and ranged upward, where it may have struck a vital place, while the third ball struck him in the left wrist, shattering the bone, and making an intensely painful wound. When they reached the cabin Peak's pony fell dead. After lying there a short time Peak arose, saddled another horse, and rode to Calloway's sheep ranch, six miles distant, where he was cared for. Via was brought to this city, a surgeon summoned to attend him, and is as comfortable as good nursing can make him. Peak is said by Mr. Whitcomb to be subject to periodical attacks of lunacy, and when in such condition will arm himself, rush about excitedly, shouting that somebody is "after him," but never attacking his comrades. It is probable that he was out of his mind when Via reached home, and that the whisky he drank caused murder to enter his crazed thoughts, with the terrible result above stated.

Agricultural and Horticultural Interests.

The Wisconsin Agricultural and Horticultural Society recently held an interesting session at Madison, the attendance being large. Among the subjects up for discussion was that of managing bees. Mr. E. W. Sanford, a practical bee-raiser, said there was more profit in the bee than in the cow; must use movable frames; stock of bees must not swarm; honey taken out when made; when flowers are plenty good swarms will produce twenty pounds a week; white clover is better than buckwheat for feed; good swarm of bees is worth \$10, and would bring more clear profit than a good cow; he extracts the honey by an ingenious extractor preserving the comb entire.

Mr. H. Smith read a paper on "The Condition of the Dairy Interest in Wisconsin," stating that the yearly product of the dairies in Wisconsin is \$4,000,000 in value—argued that the dairy interests of the State deserved more legislative encouragement than those of fish culture; the foreign demand for American cheese is constantly increasing.

Mr. B. F. Adams, of Madison, read a paper treating upon strawberries. The best varieties are the Wilson, Downer's Prolific, for later berries the Joconda, and for the latest Reed's Late Pine. Mr. Clark stated that crates could be made out of lath for 4 cents each. Mr. Stone and other growers of the Wilson had had trouble from an insect called the "leaf-roller," resembling the currant worm.

Prof. W. W. Daniels delivered an address upon stock feeding, in which a new theory was advanced that the quality of the feed did not affect the quality of the milk of cows. This view was supported by Mr. Wood, from actual experiments, who said that color only of the milk was affected by the feed, and that the quality followed only the character of the breed.

Mr. Clark, in a paper on raising apples, stated that he had complete success on sandy soils, discriminating in locations.

Discussions were had on horticultural subjects, in which it was held that whale-oil soap is better than arsenic or paris-green for destroying canker-worms, by applying it with a garden syringe on the first appearance of the insect. The compound is made with forty gallons of water, six pounds of whale oil and one pint of kerosene oil. This solution has also been found useful in promoting the health and vigor of the plant. One gallon of common soap can be used in place of one-half the quantity of whale-oil soap named above.

A SINGULAR legal decision has been rendered at Los Angeles, Cal., where damages were assessed against the defendant, who had agreed to loan a cer-

tain amount of money to the plaintiff at a stipulated time, but who, when the time arrived, refused to comply with his contract, whereat the plaintiff suffered great inconvenience and expense.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

Grounds for the Decision of the Electoral Tribunal.

The decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Louisiana is in language about the same as in that of Florida. It reads as follows: The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears, upon such evidence as by the constitution and law named in said act of Congress (Electoral law) is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the constitution of the United States and the law; and the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent, under the constitution and law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *alunde* of the papers opened by the President of the Senate in presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of their appointment by the returning officers for elections in said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or, by counter-proof, to show that they had not, or that the determination of said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact—the commission, by a majority of votes, being of the opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the vote for President and Vice President, to enter upon the trial of such question.

The commission, by a majority of votes, is also of the opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons, so appointed electors as aforesaid, held office of trust or profit under the United States at the time they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *alunde* by said certificates and papers.

The commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning officers of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana were a lawfully-constituted body by virtue of constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, and report as the consequence of the foregoing, and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be that certificate of the electoral vote of said State of Louisiana, objected to by T. O. Howe and others, marked N. C. No. 2 by the commission, and herewith returned, is not a certificate of votes provided by the constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Signed Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, George F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar.

A. T. Stewart.

Judge W. W. Campbell, writing from Cherry Valley, tells the story of the invitation given to Mr. A. T. Stewart to become Secretary of the Treasury. He says: "I dined with Mr. Stewart in company with Gen. Grant on the day when the invitation to become Secretary of the Treasury was given personally to him. As we passed from the parlor to the dining-room he pressed my hand, saying only, 'It has come.' After Gen. Grant left, Mr. Stewart opened the subject, saying that, though the invitation had been kindly and earnestly given, he could not possibly accept; that his business was so extensive he could not well leave it; and besides, he had no political experience, and, while he might be able to manage the financial department, he would not be able to meet the political wishes of the Republican party. After hours of earnest discussion it was finally agreed that if Bancroft Davis, who had expressed a wish to be Assistant Secretary of State (which office he obtained and ably filled), could be induced to take the place of his assistant in the treasury he would accept." After it was discovered that an old statute forbade his holding the office, Mr. Stewart said to the Judge that in his judgment the course he offered to take with his mercantile business would have been a substantial compliance with the law; that he had carefully matured a system in his mind for carrying on the department, and added, "I would have taken the oath of office."—*New York Tribune*.

A New Wrinkle in Sweeping Carpets.

In all our experiments we have found nothing so safe and serviceable as moistened bran. Instead of stopping to clean the broom every few minutes, sweeping the carpets with bran not only cleans the carpet, frees them almost entirely from dust, but keeps the broom clean at the same time. It must be moistened only enough to hold the particles together. If too wet, there are the same objections as to each of the various ways above mentioned. It will leave the carpet so damp that the dust will settle over it, and will deface the carpet more than it will clean it. Besides, it makes the work much harder, because the bran becomes heavy with much moisture. Distribute the bran evenly over the floor, and then sweep as usual. The bran scours and cleans the whole fabric. Very little dust is made when sweeping with it, and scarcely any settles after the work is accomplished, because every thread, bit of paper, lint or dust, is gathered into the mass of bran that is moved over the floor, and is so thoroughly incorporated with it that it cannot be easily separated. Carpets swept in this manner gather very little dust, as will be plainly seen when they are taken up for shaking.—*Mrs. H. W. Beecher*.

Cat Fur.

No longer are cats to be doomed to drag out a useless existence and waste their midnight melodies upon unappreciative ears, for a haven of rest is about being prepared for them on Mansfield island, Lake Erie. A purchase of that island has been made by a man who intends to stock it with black cats, take excellent care of them, and kill their progeny for their fur. He will feed them at first on fish caught off the shore by men who will live on the island; but after the enterprise is well started, by a rare system of economy, he will utilize the meat of the slaughtered cats as food for the living cats.

MY LITTLE MILLIONAIRE.

"And so you have married an heiress—You, Tom, who at college avowed That, of all things on earth, you detested Fine ladies, self-conscious and proud Ah, well! I don't blame you, good fellow. The next one—who knows?—may be me. For 'tempora' still ends 'mutantur,' And then 'nos mutantur,' you see!"

Now, what could I do but make answer To such an assertion as this, When looking askance from his glasses—An odd, quizzing way of his—My chum, for the sake of old friendship, Demanded the how, when and where And then a description, verbatim, Of her I had called "millionaire."

To speak the plain truth, I'll acknowledge The word may have dropped from my pen When writing in haste to my classmate. The news of our marriage—but then I'd never a thought he'd construe it In this way—the mischievous boy!—An heiress, self-conscious, proud, haughty—Ah, little one, timid and coy.

What thought had "we two" of base lucre, Of bank stock, or wealth of the mine, When, standing beneath God's blue heaven, Eye to eye, lip to lip whispered "thine?" Yet, dearest, if riches are counted By measurement simple and true, Gold locks, ruby lips, heart's rare treasure, Ah, how can I give you your due?

And though, when we talk about money, Good fellow, I'm lost in the mist, Since all that I know of "bonanzas" Lies just in my brain and my wrist; Still, when you come down to the matter Of rare, sterling wealth, I declare You were right, after all—I have married An heiress—a true millionaire!

PITH AND POINT.

Isn't this the era of good feeling?—*Graphic*. Feel of a buzz saw and see.

One of the most important rules in the science of manners is an absolute silence in regard to yourselves.

A DOWN-EAST paper says there is a fog bell that is no more use than a boiled carrot hung in a boot-leg.

MR. SIMMS says if it wasn't for the hole in the hoop you couldn't put it on the barrel, and the barrel would burst.

A MAN who had been at a crowded ball said he was fond of rings on his fingers, but he didn't admire belles on his toes.

THE longest day in Spitzbergen is three and a half months, and yet a fellow can borrow money by agreeing to pay it back to-morrow.

LADY (to waiter)—"Don't put that ice into the goblet with your fingers." Waiter—"Lor, ma'am, I don't mind; my hands are very warm."

AN insectologist has discovered that the best time to examine the wonderful architecture of the hornet's nest is after the hornets have moved out.

A JUDGE, sentencing a man to death, observed: "Prisoner at the bar, you will soon have to appear before another and perhaps a better Judge."

A GERMAN Baroness, at Lake George, was very much surprised when a lady knocked at her door, and asked for a pattern of her black silk overskirt! She didn't get it.

THE man who boxes up the water-pipes in his house so that they cannot freeze and burst is just the man who will be followed to his grave by the sad-eyed ghosts of forty starved plumbers.

AN English church sexton hung himself to the tongue of the big bell in the steeple, and now the said bell gives forth nothing but solemn, muffled notes. Sextons shouldn't spoil bells that way.

A WISCONSIN lumberman offers \$30 in cash for "a rattling good wife—one who is not too high-nosed to grow fat on bean soup." All females reaching this point can go through without change of cars.

At a certain supper of sheep's heads a guest was so charmed with his fare that he threw down his knife and fork, exclaiming: "Well, say I, sheep's heads forever." "There's egotism," said Jerrold.

MISS ROSE—"Goodness! the fire is out. I thought it was very cold." Beau—"Shall I get my overcoat and put it on you?" Miss Rose—"Oh, no; but (glancing at the clock) hadn't you better put it on yourself?"

In the present state of alarm regarding the safety of theaters, the ballet would seem to be an entertainment most likely to inspire confidence among the spectators, judging from the large amount of hose displayed on the stage.

"Which is the largest gland?" asked a Chicago medical professor of the newest arrival in his class the other day. The student buried himself in deep and attentive thought for a moment, and then, brightening up suddenly, exclaimed: "The largest gland, sir, is En-gland!" Then the professor kindly led the youth aside, and pathetically advised him to think no more of medicine, but to join a minstrel show, or enter an army.

Intimidated Chinese.

The people of Los Angeles took a very unique method of preventing a threatened influx of Chinese laborers. A party of 600 arrived there a few days ago and camped near the new depot. The citizens immediately started the report that the peculiarities of the climate causes the nose to grow to a formidable length, and that the Indians invariably seize Chinamen by their elongated appendage and wring their heads off. A few minutes before the time for the departure of the train for Indian Wells the Chinese seized their baggage, dashed it from the cars, and stamped over the hills out of sight.

Married at a Circus.

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.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL DILEMMA.

If the plucky Cubans are making their island too hot for Spaniards, Spain is retaliating on the money centres of Europe. She is making England, Holland, France, and Belgium fairly howl. With a population of some fourteen millions of people, Spain has managed to create a debt of over three thousand millions of dollars. Of this immense amount a portion known as the consolidated debt, is supposed to pay three per cent. per annum to its fortunate holders, but for years these dividends have been purely mythical. It is not strange, therefore, that the credit of Spain should be low, her nominal three per cents selling at about 14 cents on the dollar. In other words, Spain agrees to pay about 21 3/4 per cent. per annum for what money she is able to borrow.

Unable, however, to pay three per cent. interest, Spain some time last fall offered to enter into a compromise with her creditors by which she bound herself to pay one per cent. in lieu of the three per cent.; and a minority of the bondholders, probably on the principle of taking anything from an unprincipled debtor, have accepted her terms. A serious resistance has, however, been made to this financial arrangement. The majority of the creditors, regarding it as an arbitrary and spoliation violation of Spain's pledged faith, have organized an international league, and appeal for redress to the respective Governments of England, Holland, France, and Belgium. From late accounts these Governments are likely to put on the screws and endeavor to oblige Spain to comply with her engagements.

It is not, however, an easy matter to squeeze blood out of a stone, and Spain has long since mortgaged all her mortgageable property to meet her own pressing wants. Even the Custom House receipts to Cuba, which were positively pledged to the Spanish Bank of Havana in return for advances of some sixty millions of dollars, made by that institution to the colonial treasury of the island, were vainly hawked all over Europe for a paltry sum of fifteen million dollars, which amount was finally advanced by capitalists of Havana, at a rate of interest which made even the Cortes growl, and the greater part of which advance went into the pockets of the lenders, who were previously heavy creditors of the government.

Moreover, Spain already give evidence of being utterly unable to pay even this one per cent. upon her consolidated debt. She cannot carry out even her own miserable composition. She has a property, however, which to-day is not only unremunerative, but has been a not insignificant element in hurrying her into bankruptcy. Cuba can never again be a source of income to Spain, and all further efforts on her part to retain her dominion over the island can only result in the complete ruin of the mother country.

But what has ceased to be property to Spain may possibly, even at this eleventh hour, be bartered by her for gold. The Cubans, to whom ultimately the possession of their country must accrue, would probably enter into some arrangement with Spain, whereby they could secure their independence without the necessity of entirely devastating the island; and there would be little difficulty in Cuba's obtaining satisfactory sponsors for any such arrangement among the leading nations of the world.—N. Y. Sun.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The *Springfield Republican* reviewing the first act of the Electoral Commission, in the issue of Feb. 16, says: "The great argument—indeed the only excuse—for the extraordinary commission is that it may decide the presidential dispute on unpartisan grounds. If it does not, it had better never been created, for it will leave matters worse than it found them. If the public find out that such a tribunal is no guarantee against notorious fraud in Florida and Louisiana, the discovery will be more threatening to peaceful government than anything that has yet happened. No president's title will ever be submitted to in this country, except under military orders, which has no better support than the republican certificates from Florida and Louisiana. Of that the republicans may be assured. "Nothing is ever settled," said Charles Sumner, "that is not settled right." I am still unwilling to believe that the eight republicans on the commission will vote their party candidate into the White House,—but, if they do, it will only assure the quicker and more complete destruction of their party, for it will show that the poison of party spirit has gone deeper than any of us had believed possible. It is poetic justice, that, while this thing is going on, brings forward the final discharge of Belknap the suttler as the outcome of republican promises to "let no guilty man escape." Belknap and the whisky thieves set at large, and a Florida felon entrusted with an electoral vote for Hayes—that is what the party of great moral ideas has come to in its last

stages! There is more anxiety about the result now than for some weeks past,—for though the republicans have "experienced a hope" they are in great anxiety, and may be cast again into the depths of despair, should one or two of their partisan judges shrink from the iniquity of constituting Wells of Louisiana the president-maker for 45,000,000 of honest people. Why does not the voice of common sense make itself heard, directing that a vote so tainted with every kind of political depravity as that of Louisiana should be cast out of the national ballot-box? If it was rejected for good cause, four years ago, ten-fold stronger are the reasons for rejecting it now."

[This is the language of an Independent Republican newspaper published in Massachusetts, which enjoys a good reputation through the whole Union for its impartiality and fairness.—Ed.]

PRESIDENT GRANT.

A Washington telegram says: It is arranged that the president will leave the executive mansion on Saturday, March 3, and, with Mrs. Grant, will be the guest of Secretary Fish until their departure from the capital, which will be early in April. Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris will take up their residence this week with Mrs. Louis Dent in this city, and will remain until May, when they will sail for Europe. Ulysses Grant, Jr. the president's secretary, will leave for New York March 5, to begin the practice of law with the firm of which he now is a member. Col. Grant, who has been in Washington for two winters, engaged in making copies of the records of Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, destroyed in the Chicago fire, will return to the headquarters of the lieutenant general at Chicago at once. The data which he has been accumulating while here embraces not only the official records of the headquarters, but also the official material for a full history of Sheridan's connection with the war. The president will give no more levees nor dinners. The statement that he will give a farewell dinner to his cabinet was entirely unauthorized. The absence of the usual presidential levees this winter has been the subject of comment. It can be stated that they were abandoned on account of the excited state of feeling incident to the political contest between the friends of the candidates for the succession. The president has no intention at present of taking up his residence in this city. The house which he owns here was taken by him only to relieve the parties who had purchased the ground from him which his own house partly occupied. Before departing for Europe the president will visit the West.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Goodkind, aged 78 and 75, was celebrated by themselves and sixty of their children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren, at New York last week. As the aged couple sat surrounded by the elders of the assembled party, the little ones, to the number of thirty marched into the room two and two, the larger first, then the smaller, until the rear was brought up by toddlers of two years. Each child carried a bouquet of flowers, which decreased in size, as did the bearers, until the last two bore each a single blue violet. Filing past their grandparents, each child presented the flowers to them; the boys to the grandmother, and the girls to their grandpapa; and in making the presentation each recited one verse of a poem descriptive of the occasion.

A QUEENSLAND diver last year succeeded in recovering a box containing \$45,000 in gold from a wreck which was haunted by sharks, attracted there by the corpses of the crew. The Colonial Admiralty Court awarded him about \$15,000 as salvage, but the owners of the gold appealed against the award as excessive. The Judicial Committee to which the case was referred dismissed the appeal and the daring diver obtained his money.

An Honest Medicine.

Of all medicines calculated to cure affections of the throat, chest and lungs, we know of none we can begin to recommend so highly as Dr. King's new discovery for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Tickling in the Throat, loss of voice, &c. &c. It does positively cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been wrought by this wonderful remedy. For the Asthma and Bronchitis it is a perfect specific curing the worst cases in the shortest time possible. We would say by all means give it a trial. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Patten and at J. O. Doesburg, Holland, Mich.

Special Notices.

A Card.

Mr. and Mrs. Downie wish to acknowledge the kindness of all the friends who so generously remembered them on the 20th anniversary of their Wedding Day, held at their residence on the 10th inst.

N. L. DOWNIE,
A. E. DOWNIE.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

Read This.

Just received from New York our new and very large spring stock of Wall Paper which we will sell very cheap at wholesale and retail; also a large and splendid stock of Carpets. Call and see. You will save money by buying of us.

2-2w

H. MEYER & Co.

Without a Parallel.

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

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

New Advertisements.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Buttons of every description from the cheapest to the finest—and many other fineries, too numerous to mention.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ashway Tweed for suits and bleached and unbleached muslins, cheaper than ever

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill. Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A great variety of new prints—New Styles of Gingham, handsome patterns, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Worst Dress Goods—some of the richest patterns ever opened here at an astonishingly low price.

E. J. HARRINGTON.

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

2 1/2 lbs. Floral Tribute, a book of 90 pages with Colored Plates, describes 500 varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cts. This with 6 pkts.

Reid's Fresh Flower Seeds, including Pansy and Verbena, for 25 cts. 14 Choice varieties and The Tribute, 50 cts. Vegetable Seeds substituted if preferred.

Mention this Paper

W. H. REID, Rochester, N. Y.

TUG FOR SALE.

I AM authorized to sell the Steam Tug "Gem" on favorable terms. Inquire of

MANLY D. HOWARD, Holland, Feb. 17, 1877. Holland, Mich.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes

Rubbers, Slippers, etc.

Of the neatest styles and best qualities which I offer cheaper than anybody else.

Makes Custom Work a Specialty.

D. B. K. VAN RAALTE.

SECURE AN AGENCY

and \$50 or \$100 per week.

"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"

HOMESTEAD \$20

SEWING

\$20 MACHINE

For Domestic use.

With Table and Fixtures Complete only \$20.

A perfect and unequalled, large, strong and durable Machine, constructed elegant and solid, from the best material with mathematical precision, for Constant Family use or manufacturing purposes. Always ready at a moment's notice to do its day's work, never out of order, and will last a generation with moderate care; easy to understand and manage; light, smooth, and swift running, like the well-regulated movement of a fine watch; Simple, Compact, Efficient and Reliable, with all the valuable improvements to be found in the highest priced Machines, warranted to do the same work, the same way, and as rapid and smooth as a \$75 Machine. An acknowledged triumph of ingenious mechanical skill, essentially the working woman's friend, and far in advance of all ordinary Machines, for absolute Strength, Reliability and general usefulness; will Hem, Felt, Tuck, Seam, Quilt, Bind, Braid, Cord, Gather, Ruffle, Shirr, Plait, Fold, Scallop, Roll, Embroider, Run up Breadths, &c., with wonderful rapidity, neatness and ease, sews the strongest lasting stitch equally fine and smooth through all kinds of goods, from cambric to several thicknesses of broadcloth or leather, with fine or coarse cotton, linen, silk or twine. Gives perfect satisfaction. Will earn its cost several times over in a season in the work it does, and make a good living for any man or woman who desires to use it for that purpose; works so faithful and easy the servants or children can use it without damage. Price of Machine with light table, fully equipped for family work \$20. Half Case, Cover, Side Drawers and Cabinet Styles each at correspondingly low rates. Safe delivery guaranteed, free from damage. Explanatory pamphlets illustrated with engravings of the several styles of Machines, references, variety of sewing, &c., mailed free. Confidential terms with liberal inducements to enterprising Clergymen, Teachers, Business Men, Traveling or Local Agents, &c., who desire exclusive Agencies, furnished on application. Address John H. Kendal & Co., 421 Broadway, New York. 2-ly

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

This Meat Market is in Sluiter's Store, two doors East of L. T. Kanter's Book Store. They keep on hand a choice assortment of fresh meats, and also keep

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

and every thing else belonging to that line of business. Full weights and good quality is our standing rule.

Come and Give us a Trial.

VANDEN BERG & BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

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.

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.

One Step toward Temperance.

I have this day reduced the whole scale of prices to

5 Cents a Drink.

HOLLAND, Dec. 21st, 1876.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker

HOLLAND, MICH.,

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

105 1/2

N. KENYON.

\$900.00

Profit in 36 months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 36 months—from August to January—by canvassing for the illustrated "12-MONTH AND OUT," price \$2.50 per annum, including any one of the fine oil chromos, "On the Plains," "American Harvest," or "Virginia Vesta," each 25 cts. A reliable Agent wanted in every county. Write to J. W. Bosman, 421 Broadway, New York, or to the Editor of this paper, for circular free. Sample page 25 cts.

PHENIX HOTEL

—AND—

DINING HALL.

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

The Only first-class Hotel in Holland.

Transient Guests Two dollars per day.

J. McVICAR.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-ly W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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.

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. HOLLAND, Mich., Nov. 17, 1876. VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.

J. W. Bosman,

Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

NEW BRICK STORE

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876. 42-ly

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. Vorel, 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, 1876.

Hottings.

BEAUTIFUL weather for February.

FLAGS were flying on Washington's birthday.

THERE is a wonderful revival in the print-cloth trade.

MR. J. MEYERS remains dangerously ill and is steadily declining.

ANOTHER Presidential campaign would wind up the last vestige of business that is left.

A LARGER area will be sown to wheat in California the coming season than ever before.

THE presidential muddle is not settled yet as we go to press; however, the atmosphere looks very Haysey.

THE temperance meeting for next Tuesday, will again be postponed on account of the religious meetings.

THE schr. A. Plueger is being painted up, and the schr. Wollin is being repaired in preparation for an early opening of navigation.

STAVE bolts are still accumulating at the Stave factory and prospects are brightening for an early start of the factory, especially if the weather continues mild.

MESSRS. Upham & Smith are repairing the "Fanny Shriver," preparatory to placing her upon the Holland route, upon the opening of navigation.—*Saugatuck Commercial.*

ERASMUS, who had a dispensation for eating flesh, being reproached by the pope for not observing Lent, replied: "I assure your holiness that my heart is a Catholic one, but I confess I have a Lutheran stomach."

A TEAM belonging to the Van den Belt Bros. ran away from the Geertling Mills, on Monday last, and were stopped in front of this office—one of the horses was seriously hurt. Runaways are becoming quite frequent.

CAPT. CHAS. BRANDT complains that a pair of rubber boots and a mouse-trap were stolen from the schr. Banner, and whereas the party is suspected, we would advise him to return the property if he don't want to be caught in a man-trap.

AT the annual meeting of Columbia Fire Engine Co. No. 2, on the evening of the 6th day of February, the following officers were elected: L. T. Kanters, Foreman; H. Gezon, Ass't foreman; P. Kleis, 2nd Ass't foreman; A. M. Kanters, Sec'y; J. te Vrée, Treas.

WE notice in the House Proceedings of our Legislature, the introduction of a joint resolution by the Hon. D. B. K. Van Raalte, to ask Congress for an appropriation to improve Holland harbor. Mr. Van Raalte deserves the thanks of this community for his watch over our interests.

THE Manistee Times says: "Robert Patterson informs us that he is building a steamer which he intends to run along the shore between Manistee and St. Joseph next summer, stopping at Grand Haven, Muskegon, Pentwater, Ludington and all other places for freight and passengers."

A COUPLE of young men who took offense at not having been invited at a wedding, in Vriesland, last week, avenged themselves by taking a couple of rails off the fence and ramming the door open with them, and otherwise disturb the quiet festivities—for which trouble they will be prosecuted.

THE schr. Kate Howard, which was beached last fall at St. Joseph, Mich., will be taken off by our shipcarpenter, Mr. Anderson, who has taken his ways and blocks from here to St. Joseph to raise her and launch her. It is rumored that Mr. Anderson has bought her and will repair her at his own expense.

THE prayer and revival meetings continue with unabated fervor—in Hope College, in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Reformed churches; in the Methodist Episcopal, in the Wesleyan Methodist, one led by Elder Clapper, and we are told, a few more in private rooms by young folks. As a blessed result we can mention that twenty new members joined the 3d Reformed church on Sunday last, and some at the other churches—the number we did not obtain.

FOUR-cent temperance eating-house have been established in New York. The bill of fare includes twenty-six articles, ranging from four cents to one cent in cost. For instance, beefsteak, pork steak, pork and beans, roast beef, pigs' feet, sausages, corned beef and beans, ham, fried fish, English pudding, etc., are four cents each; pies (per cut), beef soup, bean soup, etc., three cents; coffee and tea (per cup), bread and potatoes, one cent. These restaurants are largely patronized by the poor people, the majority of patrons, says *The New York Times*, "confining themselves to a single dish at four cents, and a cup of 'coffee' at one cent, a few of the richer and more epicurean expend as much as ten or twelve cents upon a meal."

WE prefer Hayes to a new election.

THE ice in Black Lake is gradually melting.

TWENTY thousand unemployed workmen in Albany, N. Y.

A TRIP down to the harbor revealed a grand panorama—ice as far as the eye could see.

KANSAS anticipates a very large emigration in the spring from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan.

MARYSVILLE, in Vermillion county, Ill., state, is prospering. The erection of fifty houses the approaching season is intended.

PROF. GEE's band have changed their quarters, and have rented the upper floor of Beitsch's store opposite this office, which they intend to furnish up nicely.

I KNOW people so fond of contradi-shun that it would not surprize me at all to hear them disputing with a guide-board about the distance to the next town.—[Josh Billings.

GEN. NEWTON has just finished plans for erecting a new bridge which is to cross the Hudson at Peekskill. It will be one magnificent span of 1,680 feet, and the floor will be 165 feet above the water.

THE Common Council has passed a resolution requiring all able bodied persons, who have received support from the Poor Fund, to work for the city at the rate of 50 cents per day under the direction of the City Marshall.

SENIOR class-room. Mr. L.—"Doctor, could the wicked find any pleasure in associating with the good, in the next life?" Dr. A.—"No, sir." Mr. L.—"Then wasn't God kind to provide hell for their comfort?"—[Rochester College Paper.

THE Patent Tub Manufacturing Company have bought the large blacksmithshop of Mr. Purdy, formerly occupied by Mr. McMartin and are having it moved to their own place, and will turn it into a workshop for their purpose. That is right! Push it!

THE latest news from Washington, by telegraph, is to the effect that the Commission adjourned under the most terrible excitement, some Republicans having joined the Democrats in arguing against the vote of Wafts. This is evidently the last straw for the Democrats.

JOHN Emory, who has a ranch in the foot hills near Winters, Solano county, Cal., exhibited on the 7th a bunch of wheat raised on his place, measuring thirty inches above the ground, and one of barley, which is heading out in fine style, measuring twenty-four inches.

THE British steamer J. B. Walker sailed from New Haven on Thursday with \$1,048,000 worth of arms and munitions for the Turkish government, including 10,000,000 Snider and 420,000 Winchester cartridges, 5,000,000 Martini shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 33,600 Martini rifles, and 33,600 Martini sabbarbs.

A steam iceboat, constructed by Mr. Mower of Arcola, Minn., has been doing good business on the St. Croix river this winter. The boat has a fine cabin for passengers who prefer such warm quarters to an open cutter. The boat has an iron wheel filled with spurs, is moved on runners of steel, and propelled by steam.

MR. S. KUIPER started back to his Iowa home, last week taking with him one of Holland's fairest daughters, as his bride. We wish them health and prosperity! At the same time Mr. P. Schaap started with six others to the same locality, and report has it that more families will follow. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its course."

THE forming of a cemetery corporation in the Township of Holland is being agitated. The city not taking any measures to provide for the wants of the surrounding country has doubtless led to this movement. One thing is apparent—something must be done, and that very soon, whereas the present cemetery is too small for the present, to say nothing of the future.

SINCE the siege of Matamoros was raised goods are being rapidly shipped across from Brownsville. The telegraph line is being repaired, and free communication will soon be established with all parts of Mexico. Gen. Revuelas has issued a proclamation announcing that the roads to the interior are now open to commerce, and warning Cortina and his forces against molesting trains and travellers. Revuelas is a strong Diaz man.

THE Rhode Island manufacturers report business unusually promising, and Gov. Lippitt thinks this is to be the best year since 1867. The cotton mills are doing particularly well; the products of at least seven-eighths of them are taken up to April 1, and in many cases to July 1, and all at profitable prices. The Spragues, who have been working hard to repair their fortunes, are having particularly good success with new designs in prints, are working all their mills, and selling goods as fast as they can be made.

THE Wisconsin lumber-camps are breaking up.

EVERY mill at Fall River is in active operation.

SUGAR making has commenced in the vicinity of Crawfordsville, Ind.

THE Legislature of Rhode Island is endeavoring to make education compulsory throughout the State.

A SHEEP ranch of 640,000 acres has just been surveyed in Menard county, Texas, for a Tennessee breeder.

INDUCEMENTS are offered by the Land Department of Florida for 50,000 wealthy Mennonites to emigrate to the orange groves.

THIS is the first season "within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant" when wheeled vehicles have superceded runners in February at Marquette, Mich.

THEY have discovered that that unfortunate old Washington monument has got to be torn down, what there is of it, and started again where a solidier foundation can be had, before finishing it.

A teacher in a Nashville Sunday School urged the familiar lesson that the early bird catches the worm. A bright boy reminded him that the owl, wisest of birds, is out all night and sleeps all day.

I WANT to go. What is there left to tie me to this world? My brother, my comrades, my friends have all gone, and I am ready to go to them. I am weary of this world and its sufferings.—*Alexander H. Stevens.*

A LOCOMOTIVE engineer, just discharged, revenged himself by saying that it was about time he left the company, anyhow, for the sake of his life, for "there was nothing left of the track but two streaks of rust and the right of way."

WHEN asked by a young man who contemplated emigration what he thought of Texas as a place of residence, old Ben Wade flew into a furious rage and shouted: "If I owned Texas and hell. I would not hesitate to rent Texas and live in the other place."

THE glass works in Brooklyn are making glass that won't break. Their lamp-chimneys can be used for driving nails into boards, and can stand cold water when heated without harm, while their plates thrown into the air 25 feet and falling on a brick floor, are unbroken.

A SINGULAR suicide recently occurred in Drowana, Australia. A Greek who had become insane by reason of poverty and misfortune poured a quantity of molten lead down his throat. He died in agonies, and after death a lump of lead nearly half a pound in weight was taken from his stomach.

ROGER M. SHERMAN was arguing a case, and made a point which the Judge did not at once see. "Mr. Sherman," said he, "I would thank you to state the point so that I can understand you." Bowing politely, Sherman replied in his blandest manner, "Your Honor is not probably aware of the task you are imposing on me."

THE recent mild weather in the West has had the effect to prematurely hatch the grasshoppers that have for several years ravaged the crops in Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, and the farmers are hopeful that a return of cold weather will prove the destruction of the pest, for it has been ascertained that while the severest weather does not destroy the eggs, the insects when hatched, cannot stand a solid freeze.

THE shipment of beef to the English markets has proved so profitable that a cattle-dealing firm in Holland has started the enterprise of transporting live stock from this country. The Rotterdam steamers have been engaged for this purpose, and one hundred and seventy-five head of cattle purchased at the Jersey City stockyards will be transported as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made on board the steamers.

THE President of the Pomological Society, Mr. T. T. Lyons, of South Haven, Mich., addressed the fruit-growers of Holland and vicinity on the subject of fruit-growing on Wednesday afternoon at the townhouse in the Township of Holland. The attendance was not so good as might have been if a more seasonable notice of the meeting had been given. Comparatively few of our Holland growers knew anything of the holding of this meeting. In our next issue we hope to give a few extracts of Mr. Lyon's lecture, which we think will be read with interest by many of our readers. After the speaker had closed his lecture it was resolved by those present to organize a local society, and a committee, consisting of C. A. Dutton, J. Coatsworth, I. Marsilye, O. Bosman and T. Venhuizen, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and said committee was authorized to call a meeting as soon as they may deem convenient, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

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. A. BLHS.

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 marvelous."
"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."
"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."
"I gave one of your Pills to my babe for cholera morbus. The dear little thing got well in a day."
"My nausea 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 stone or gravel, or with achy and painful 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, is on 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.

20-17

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 low est possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18

I. P. THIBOUT.

UNCLE NED'S DEFENSE.

My bredren an' sistahs, I rises foh to 'splain dis match dat you's talkin' 'bout—I hope to make it plain.

'Tis berry sorry dat de t'ing hab come befo' de chu'ch, when I 'splain's it you will see 'dat it am nuffin much.

My frien's, your humble speakah, while trabin' here below, Hab nebbel cared to heord up gold an' silver foh to show;

We's only stoppin' here a spell; we all hab got to die.

An' so I always tries to lay my treasahs up on high.

Dar's jest one t'ing dat pesters me, an' dat am dis, you see,

De ravens fed ol' Lijah, but de critters won't feed me.

Dey's got above dar business, an' jest goes swoopin' 'round.

An' nebber turns to look at me a-waitin' on de groun'.

I waited mighty sartin like; my faith was pow'ful strong;

I reckoned dat dem pesky birds would shuahly be along.

But oh, my frien'tly hearahs, my faith it cotched a fall.

De aggravin' fowls went by, an' nebbel stopped at all.

De meal an' 'flou' was almos' gone, de pork bar'l gettin' low,

An' so one day I cluded dat I had bettah go To Brudder Johnson's tater-patch an' borry jest a few.

'Twas evenin' fore I got to start, I had so much to do,

It happened dat de night was dark, but dat I didn't min'.

I knowed de way to dat ar patch, 'twas easy 'nuff to fin'.

An' den I didn't car' to meet dat Johnson, foh I knowed,

Dat he would sass me 'bout de mess ob 'taters dat I owed.

Agot de basket full at las', and tuk 'em on my back, I an' 'em was gwine to tote 'em home, when some-thin' went ker-whack.

I tought it was a cannon, but it jest turned out to be

Dat Johnson's ole hose-pistol a-pointin' straight at me.

I tried to argify wid him; I 'pologized a heap,

But he said dat stealin' 'taters was mean as stealin' sheep.

Ob course I couldn't take dat an'; it had an ugly sou'n'.

The only t'ing foh me to do was jest to knock him down.

My bredren an' sistahs, de story am all told (Ob course I pounded Johnson till he yelled foh me to hold).

An' now I hopes you 'grees wid me dat dis yere case, an' such,

Am berry triffin' mattahs to fotch befo' de chu'ch.

SAVED BY A COFFIN.

Riding hard and fast, almost as for dear life, along the wilds of the vast and lone Western prairie, I found myself, to my intense astonishment, entering upon a straggling settlement, and pulled up to reconnoitre and consider. That I had missed my way was all too plain; for, on the course that I ought to have come, there was not a cabin or a single settler. Somewhere or other I had got out of the right track and into the wrong one.

Almost any traveler in the border sections would have been rejoiced to thus stumble unexpectedly upon a place where food and shelter might be obtained. At another time I should have been so myself. Not now. In the breast-pocket of my closely-buttoned coat I carried five thousand four hundred and ninety odd dollars in greenbacks. It was during our time of war. This money had been given into my charge to carry it without stopping, and by the most unfrequented route, to Fort L—, and place it in the hands of Col. Southard, who was waiting for it.

"Get through at your best speed," said the Major General to me when I was on the point of starting. "The money has been long due, and Col. Southard is showing some irascible temper over it. Should you scent danger en route ride in a careless manner, as though you had nothing about you. Be very cautious."

"Is it known that this money is going to him?" I asked.

"It is not generally known. Some few, of course, inevitably know it—the mail agent and a clerk or two. Still, I don't see that we need fear treachery from them; I think you will be all safe."

But here I was, having lost my route, and not knowing whether I was safe or not—at least, whether the money would be. And, now that I had blundered on to the verge of this scanty settlement, what must be my course? Should I halt for refreshment, as any ordinary traveler would, or should I ride straight through without stopping?

The latter course might of itself excite suspicion. So, pushing on to the house of entertainment with the most careless air I could assume, I got off my horse. If treachery had been at work I was, no doubt, being watched for on this route as on others, and should need all my cunning to escape—if escape were indeed possible. There were only two men in the bar-room when I entered, the landlord and the hostler. I ordered supper and sat down.

Two travelers next rode up and ordered drink. One of them went with the hostler, the other threw himself down on a bench outside and began filling a huge pipe. Strolling carelessly about the room, I managed to glance from the window. My heart leaped into my throat, for in the man seated there I recognized Bill Wolf, one of the most desperate characters that ever figured in the annals of border ruffianism. Yes, it was certainly he, and no other. There was the huge red mustache, the thick, hairy throat, and the shoulders hunched up around his head, suggesting the shape of a mammoth clam—and there was the voice with a deep-down intonation, like the plop, plop, of water hurriedly leaving a jug.

I sat down again and went through the form of eating my supper; but whatever appetite I might have felt, on my entrance into the inn, had vanished now. The discovery that this dangerous man, Bill Wolf, was at my elbow, filled me with suspicion and dire apprehension. His being there might be all chance; but—I did not believe it to be.

Presently the men came in together, and ordered supper. Mine was finished, and now was my chance to leave.

Paying my score, and saying a general good evening, I crossed the dim, smoky

barroom. They took no notice of me whatever, not even returning my good night, only the landlord looked furtively after me. My spirits rose; I hoped my fears had misled me and that I should get safely away.

It looked quite duskish outside, but he hostler was flitting about the stable with his lantern, which emitted but a little more effulgent light than a white bean would have done; he brought out my steed, and I trotted away. The moon—a little past the full—would soon rise; and I pushed along at a smart trot, so as to get well out upon the plains and into the right trail before that time. I was feeling infinitely relieved at my providential escape from contact with the desperate characters which I had left at the settlement, when my acute, trained, ever-alert ears detected the sound of swift riding. In what direction? From behind me? Yes, for the mildly-floating breeze blew from that quarter. The face of the prairie in this section was a little rolling, but not so as to afford any shelter, and not a shrub or bush dotted the expanse for miles.

I drew up my horse one moment to listen. On they came. No chance travelers ever rode like that. It meant pursuit.

I gave my steed a lash and he broke into a convulsive gallop, hove his body up with one or two plunges, stumbled, going down from his knees to his nose, and pitched me literally heels over head. For an instant I was paralyzed with astonishment, wondering what could have taken my trusty and good horse; the next, I seized the bit to fetch up the fallen animal, for there was no time to lose.

But what was the matter with the horse? He had a white spot on his face, and this white seemed to come off on my hand as I touched him. A wet, slimy, sticky substance, bearing a remarkable resemblance to whitewash. With my heart in my mouth, I stooped to feel his white legs and feet. Yes, they were whitewashed, too. The trappings had been taken off my own horse at the inn, and transferred to this worthless animal, which had been whitewashed over to imitate mine.

This discovery brought an appalling interpretation of the oncoming horsemen. I gave the horse the whip as soon as his unstable legs were well under him, and sent him scouring on ahead; while I ran off on foot to the right, making for a little hollow that I saw in the distance. This proved to be a shallow, dry ravine; and here, to my profound astonishment, I discovered a low cabin, or hut, about the dimensions of an ordinary country log-cabin. Dashing up to this, for it was out my only hope of shelter. I gave a rapid succession of knocks. A shrinking, pale and cowering woman opened the door.

"What is it?" was her first question, noticing my breathless haste.

Had I taken a moment's reflection, I might not have given the true explanation as I pushed in by her. In all probability this secret hut belonged to my enemies. The moon was coming up dry and red in the east.

"Is there any chance to hide here? My horse has thrown me, and I believe a party of desperadoes are close up with me."

She mechanically closed the door behind me before I had finished my explanation. "No, no; there is no place," she gasped, her ear catching the sound of the coming horsemen. "This is all there is; this one room."

My eyes had been seeking for a piece of furniture, or else that I might lie concealed in—all in vain. Suddenly they rested on a dark object in the far corner.

"But this?—what's this?" I exclaimed, making a rush for it.

"It's a coffin," was her quick response. "But there's no other chance—they are turning up to the door. Get in."

I had barely time to place myself in this receptacle for the dead, when a hoarse voice that I had now too good cause to know, that of Bill Wolf, was heard outside. His heavy whip struck the door.

"Here, you Dick!—Is Dick here?"

The woman threw her apron over her head and opened the door.

"Where's Dick?"

"He has not come back!" returned the woman.

"Oh, not yet! Jenny, have ye heard a horse go by yonder?"

"Yes, just but now. I looked out, thinking one of ye might be coming. Seemed to have a small man on it."

"Driving on like the devil—eh?"

"Going fast," she answered. "You might, perhaps, hear its track still," she added, passing out and pulling the door to. "Listen!"

But Bill Wolf must have been of a suspicious nature. I heard him leap from his horse. For the life of me I could not help pushing up the coffin lid by a hair's breadth, and looking through the chink. A fire was burning on the stone hearth. Bill Wolf had a hand on each door-post. His brutal head was thrust inside the room, peering about.

"What's that?" he questioned. And my heart stood still, for I knew he spoke of my retreat.

"It is Staffer's coffin," she answered. "Blue Rex left it here for Dick to take over to-night."

"Stuff!" ejaculated Wolf, contemptuously. "A coffin for the likes of him! As Staffer made his own bed, so let him lie on it."

"The boys wish it," said she, "and Dick promised."

"Dick be shot! He ought to be here. Are you sure he is not in? You've not got him in hiding anywhere?"

Wolf, all suspicion, went up to the rain barrel, and I heard him shake it. I suppose he thought "Dick" might have taken refuge in the water; then he came to the door and looked in again. Satisfied, he turned away, and mounted his horse.

"Are you in pursuit of the man gone by?" asked the woman in a timid, careless tone.

"Ay. But what's it to you if we are? He can't have gone far either, on that animal."

Riding away in search of me and of what I carried. Wolf clattered off. The woman watched him join two comrades, who had waited at a little distance; then she came in, and barred the door. I was out of the coffin in a trice.

"What shall I do? what shall I do?" gasped the woman. "They will be back in twenty minutes; for I believe that your horse is yet in sight; and my husband is also liable to come at any moment."

"Your husband might perhaps shelter me. He—"

"Him!" she emphasized it in despairing tones. "He is Bill Wolf's brother. I suppose you have managed to affront some of them. And they give no quarter."

I looked around in despair. To go out was to meet this Dick; to stay in meant discovery, probably death. The coffin was no longer available, for Dick was coming for it.

"It is death for you, any way," she moaned. "I hear the rattle of Dick's axle-wheels already."

"Stay, there's the rain barrel outside," said I, in desperation. "They've tried that once, they may not look in it again."

And before you would be able to speak a sentence, the water was dashed out of the cask, stealing down into the arid soil, and I was in the barrel, and the woman dropping a tub half filled with water in at the top as a cover.

She had barely time to re-enter the house, the door of which fortunately opened on the side away from the moon, when a rattling vehicle drew up at the door, and I heard a voice raving and swearing at the woman for something done, or undone; and then from the bung-hole, the plug having been dislodged in the upsetting of the cask, I saw the furious return of the three other renegades. Hearing Dick's wheels they must have turned back. As to the steed they supposed I was on, they knew they could catch that up at any time, whatever the delay.

There ensued a good deal of loud talking, explanations, and oaths. A jorum of hot nectar was prepared, and they all went in to partake of it. Dick refused to join in the hunt after me, on account of having to take the coffin to its destination.

"Any way, we are bound on the same track," cried Wolf, "so you may have the pleasure of seeing us wing the turkey. Five or six thousand dollars. It's a prize we don't get a chance of every day."

"Won't old Southard swear when he finds the money don't reach him, and he doesn't know why?"

A shouting laugh. Dick's voice was heard as it died away.

"Is there water enough out there, Jenny, to drink my horse?"

"I'll see," she returned, moving slowly over the sill. And then, leaping to the cask, she lifted out the tub and tipped my barrel over a little so that I could spring out.

"Hide where best you can," she whispered.

The best place, the only place seemed to be the dark corner between the cabin wall and the barrel. Dick came out, and led his horse up to the tub to drink. Then, turning the wagon endways, he went indoors, brought out the coffin with the help of one of the others, and slid it into the vehicle. Bill Wolf came out next.

"I've made another jug of nectar," called out the woman. And at the tempting words they all went back to the cabin. I believe the woman did it to give me time.

At that moment a wild and desperate plan entered my brain; but, feeling for my knife, I found that it was missing, along with the belt to which it was attached. In the sudden jostle which the steed had given me, the girdle had been snapped and lost without my knowledge. The horses of the three renegades—my own, which had been retained by the hostler at the inn, among them—were hitched on the farther side of the door, where the moonlight, striking by the end of the cabin, rested fully upon them. It was suicide to attempt seizing one of them—my own, as I had hoped so do—and riding off; so I embraced the only alternative. Creeping into the wagon, I lifted the coffin-lid, and again lay down in the long, narrow prison.

There was no choice. The flood of moonlight had swept so far toward my hiding-place that only a part of my body was concealed by the barrel, and I knew that discovery was inevitable, for the man's horse stood in such a position that, in order to recover the reins, he must have trodden upon me; and there was no earthly thing, as far as the eye could reach over the plain, behind which a man could hide. Ah, but what if he should re-adjust his freight? Can you think how my heart beat away at the thought? You wonder what my plan could be? I had none; other than the hope of having only one man to deal with, if Dick parted with the rest and went alone. He had said he would go with them as far as the "Forks," after which, as I comprehended, his way would lie one road and theirs another.

The three others mounted, and all were about to start, when the woman ran out with some sort of a blanket, and muttered something about covering the coffin. Dick yelled out to her to mind her own business and let the thing alone.

But she succeeded in accomplishing her purpose. Disposing the blanket across the coffin, as he was beginning to drive away, she contrived to lift its lid and drop inside a bowie-knife. You may be sure I seized it heartily, and gave her a blessing, too, poor thing; and the first use I made of it was to lodge the lid up just a fraction. So that my breathing was easy, though my position was cramped.

"We'll beat up the game speedily now," said the horsemen one to another,

the quantity of whisky they had imbibed, in the shape of "nectar," somewhat impeding their utterance. "He can't by any miracle have got yet into the wooded belt by Burford Springs."

"Horse couldn't take him there."

"Dick," they called back, as they were riding on, "a cool twelve hundred apiece! Throw out your old shell and join the hunt."

The driver mumbled some foreign answer, as if the nectar were clouding his understanding, and whipped up his horse. If he did attempt to move the coffin, I was lost.

They kept within hailing distance for the length of three or more miles, Dick smashing the heavy wagon along at a steaming pace; and I expected that the coffin would be jostled out.

By-and-by, there was a sudden shout; a loud "tally-ho," as if the huntsman had sighted his quarry. It came from the right. Nothing but an unwarrantable amount of liquor could have influenced them to conduct themselves as they did and to make this noise. The probability was that not a soul (save the one they fancied they were pursuing) was within miles and miles, but men bound on these raids are cautious. No sooner was the noise heard than my driver came to a halt. Listening for a moment, he threw the reins across the horse, leaped down, and started off towards his friends. Perhaps the temptation of the money (that they might then be dividing) was too much for him.

For one instant my heart stopped beating at thought of the hazard which I was about to run. The next moment I sprang from the coffin to the ground. A few lightning-like strokes, and I had severed the traces and the rude bands of the harness.

The whole scene is vividly pictured in my mind now. The moon-lighted prairie, the sloping ravine towards which the renegades had been dashing, and the wagon standing in the trail. I mounted one of the horses and urged him onward. All might have been well, had not the quick ears of the men caught the echo of his footsteps. Looking round, they saw me making off—and I think must have known me, for I was lighted up by the bright moonlight. With a wild shout, they came on in pursuit. There was the sharp report of two rifles. I felt a sting in my foot, another in my shoulder; but the horse was unharmed, and the race for life began.

There was one disheartening disadvantage for me: I had no saddle; but I was riding for my life, and I held my steed between my knees, and took the broad trail with the fury of a tornado. The issue would rest chiefly with the horses. I knew nothing of the one which I rode; I knew nothing of those that were pursuing me, excepting my own white-faced horse. He could run like an antelope, and outwind a hurricane.

On, and on, and on, my steed, desperately spurred with the point of the knife, bore ahead, actually causing me to gasp for breath; and not 200 yards in the rear rode those would-be assassins.

On the rolling prairie now; and my animal took the declivities with a plunge, and the elevation with a sure, fierce stride. Across the brawling ford now—but crack came another rifle echo, and again a stream of fire seemed to strike my shoulder. They were closing in—closing up. I could now make out only two horsemen following. One of these had discharged his rifle at me; the other I supposed was keeping his in reserve until he should be a few yards nearer. I knew not where I was, how far I had come, or how far I had to go; but I did think and hope I must be nearing civilization and Col. Southard's camp.

Could I keep up this pace? Would the horse fail me? Away and away went we; I in front, they behind.

A momentary dizziness threw me forward on my horse's neck. Whether I should have yielded to the faintness, I know not; but a distant sound struck on my ear, and brought me up. Oh, it was good, that sound!—but I was not sure yet, I broke into the wild, long, fierce yell of the border rangers, and sped on again; but my horse had that peculiar twist now and then in his gait that told me he was faltering.

Again that echo reached me, swelling out on the rising wind, and my heart leaped up. It was the shrill music of the fife, and the rumble of the drums of the infantry; who were probably returning to camp from some expedition to Fort L—. Again I sent out that long, wild, border cry, and I knew by the quicker breathing of the fife and the rapid pulsing of the drum, that the soldiers had heard, and were coming to my rescue.

A parting shot fired at random, and my two pursuers turned; they could not face the soldiers. But one of them, at least, was not done with. I called my horse with a peculiar whistle that he knew. I repeated and repeated it; and then I heard him come crashing again in pursuit, while his rider shouted and lashed him, and tried to pull him round the other way. For a brief space of time, Wolf, for he it was, wrestled with the animal, lashed, goaded, roared at him; but my incessant, jerky whistle-call kept his mind and head toward me. Wolf only gave up the fruitless struggle and leaped from his back, when a squad of infantry dashed over a billowy swell of the prairie.

"It is Wolf," I panted, as they bore down. "Go in pursuit of him; I am all right now."

No need to urge them. A price was set on Wolf's head, as they knew, for he was the most dangerous and desperate outlaw of the time. I just saw some of them fly off—while the plain seemed to be rising and falling about me, and then quietly fainting; partly with fatigue and excitement, chiefly with loss of blood.

And when my eyes opened again, they fell on Mr. Wolf—a prisoner. Our men had brought him in to receive his deserts. As for myself, I was saved, and the money also.

"It was a near touch, Captain," observed one of the men to me, "and I should not have liked the coffin at all." But it was the coffin that saved my life.

Rules for Winter.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

In going into a colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other serious forms of disease.

Never sleep with the head in the draft of an open door or window.

Let more cover be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night.

Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street-corners, after having walked even a short distance.

Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half-minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed.

Never put on a new boot or shoe in beginning a journey.

Never wear India-rubber in cold, dry weather.

If compelled to face a bitter cold wind, throw a silk handkerchief over the face; its agency is wonderful in modifying the cold.

Those who are easily chilled on going out of doors should have some cotton-battling attached to the vest or other garment, so as to protect the space between the shoulder-blades behind, the lungs being attached to the body at that point; a little there is worth five times the amount over the chest in front.

Never sit for more than five minutes at a time with the back against the fire or stove.

Avoid sitting against cushions in the backs of pews in churches; if the uncovered board feels cold, sit erect without touching it.

Never begin a journey until breakfast has been eaten.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The Talmud.

Tryon Edwards, in *Scribner's Monthly*, says: The Jews, Protestants and Romanists all agree in receiving as canonical the books of our Old Testament. But as the Romanists would add to these the apocryphal books, so the Jews insist on adding their oral law. They say that when the written law was given to Moses, inscribed on two tables of stone, God also gave another and verbal law explanatory of the first, which he commanded not to commit to writing, but to deliver down by oral tradition. When Moses came down from the Mount, they tell us that he first repeated this oral law to Aaron and his sons, and then to the seventy, and finally to all the people, each of whom was obliged to repeat it in his hearing, to insure its correct remembrance. Just before his death, they say, he spent a month and six days in repeating it to them again; and then, they assert, he committed it in a special manner to Joshua, through whom it was imparted to Phineas, and so on through the long line of prophets, and afterward of teachers, down to the time of Judah the Holy, who lived in the second century, by whom it was committed to writing lest it should be lost. This work, consisting of six books, is the famous Mishna of the Jews, which, with its Gemara, or commentaries, constitutes their celebrated Talmud, in which is comprehended all their learning and much of their religion as a people. The whole work is held by them in far higher esteem than the Bible, so much so, that they say the Bible is water but the Talmud is wine; and they even declare that he who studies the Bible when he might read the Talmud does but waste his time; and that to sin against the latter is far worse than to sin against the former. So implicit is their confidence in this oral law that it is almost useless to reason with a Jew out of the Old Testament; for he is ever ready with an answer from the Talmud, with the authority of which he is fully satisfied.

Fish Culture.

The American Fish Culturists' Association has just held its sixth annual meeting in New York. President Roosevelt read a paper on the result of the artificial culture of fish in New York State by the commission. The shad fisheries of the Hudson had been so changed, he said, that there are now ten fishermen employed where there was one eight years ago. Prof. Milner read a paper advocating the protection of fish by legislation. Mr. Balteman said that in Holland there was a regular fishery police, and recommended a similar system for this country. Mr. Wilnot, of Canada, reported as to fish-culture there. Some 6,000,000 salmon and 9,000,000 white fish are nearly ready to be placed in the streams. There was a general discussion of fish legislation and interests, and a fish supper to close with in the evening.

A Lawyer's Charges.

No wonder our leading lawyers get rich. Look at the charge brought by W. B. Martin against the Windsor Hotel Company for legal services. Mr. Martin's bill of particulars contains a few items such as these:

Drawing a lease.....	\$ 1,000
Drawing summons and complaint.....	500
Appearance in two bankruptcy suits.....	2,000
Defending a foreclosure suit.....	10,000
Drawing mortgage and bonds.....	15,000
Defending a mortgage suit.....	1,500
General counsel fee.....	20,000

Other items bring the general amount up to \$60,000. How many such clients, one may ask, would a lawyer need in order to get rich? The Windsor Hotel must be very profitable in order to stand such a bill. Instead of paying, however, the proprietors contest the claim.—*New York Letter.*

A BRITISH PAGEANT.
The Programme for the Opening of Parliament by the Queen.

The *Whitehall Review* publishes the arrangements for the opening of Parliament on Thursday, the 8th of February. The Queen will leave Buckingham Palace shortly after 1 o'clock in the royal state carriage, drawn by eight cream-colored horses which are used only for these occasions. With the exception of one carriage (that one immediately preceding the royal equipage), which will be drawn by six black horses, all the other carriages will be drawn by the boys. The sovereign will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty, who, until the death of the Prince Consort, used to pass through the grand entrance of the House of Lords, will alight from the state carriage at the Peer's entrance, where the Queen will be received by the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain (Lord Aveland), and the great officers of state. As in previous years there have invariably been many complaints by Peers and Peeresses of the extreme crowding around the door by which those personages enter the House of Lords, both on their arrival and departure, it has been deemed advisable to augment the number of police stationed in front of the upper house. In all there will be upward of 3,000 constables between Buckingham Palace and the House of Lords. Those who have experienced the difficulties and discomforts of getting away from the House of Lords after the royal ceremony will doubtless remember why, on the next 8th of February, some arrangement could not be made which would render the task of getting away from the Peers' Chamber an easier one than has hitherto been. Under existing circumstances, a practical suggestion on this point may not be considered out of place. Just beyond Victoria tower there is a large open space, altogether unused at present, and likely to be so for some time to come. This vacant area might easily be made available as an immense waiting-place for carriages on the day of the opening of Parliament, with results which would be eminently satisfactory to all who have assisted at the ceremony.

Tupper on America.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper is in Charleston, S. C. The *News* of that city prints a letter which he has written to a friend in England, in which he praises this country without limit, and says: "I note everywhere, as an unbiased traveler, a vast advance and improvement, not alone materially, but also mentally, morally and socially; and of all these parallel lines of human progress the marvelous Centennial Exhibition is the culmination and the flower. Contrasted with others I have seen, it is a Victoria Regia to a common water-lily. For mental, there is not a better educated people on the face of the earth. Schools and teachers, churches and chapels, books and newspapers, are only almost too abundant; except among the newest emigrants from Europe, it is difficult to find an ignorant person, and there seems to be no home where the children are not habitually sent to school. For morals, which include social, there is so vast a stride toward absolute temperance that Americans may now be called a water-drinking people. I have not yet seen a single case of intoxication, and habits of dram-drinking seem to be quite on the decline. No case of cruelty to animals, or even over-driving (perhaps the 2:40 trotting matches of racing men may be excepted), has met my glance. I have seen no street quarrel, no one handcuffed, nor heard one foul word or exclamation. Several cases of curious honesty have occurred to myself, while the general good nature and courtesy, and even self-forgetfulness, of the bulk of those one meets are traits abundantly noticeable. You may say, dear sir, that I take an optimistic view of things, but I simply speak of what I see—that great cities cannot be without sin, nor human nature generally from folly, nor (as is hinted to me) political life purified from corruption, are manifest truths, but at all events the good is on the surface and not the evil, and no one has a right to condemn what he cannot perceive.

But Where's the Cat?

The skeleton of a cat walked into Ryan's store at Hohokus. Ryan, seeing her, bawled out, "Mickey, didn't I tell ye a month ago to fade that cat a pound of mate a day until ye had her fat?" "Ye did, and I'm just after fading her a pound." "Has that cat ate a pound this mornin'?" "Yes, sir." "Shure, I think it's a lie ye're telling. Bring me that scales. Now bring me that cat." The cat turned the scales at exactly one pound. "There, didn't I tell ye she had eaten a pound of mate this mornin'?" "All right, my boy, there's yer pound of mate, but where the devil's the cat?"—*New York Mail*.

Cleopatra's Needle.

The London papers announce that the monolith popularly known as Cleopatra's Needle is to be erected by the Board of Works on the Thames embankment, if it can be transported from Egypt to the Thames. It is a single block of stone, about as high as an ordinary house in London, seven feet in diameter, and weighing, according to computations over 280 tons. Concerning its carriage by water, various opinions have been expressed by engineers; but it lies imbedded in the sand, within a comparatively few feet of the sea, and the latest proposal is to float it over between two gigantic rafts or pontoons. The Viceroy, Mehemet Ali, gave it to the British Government forty years ago.

The City Council of Wichita, Kan., has been petitioned to appropriate \$2,600 to the establishment of a public library and reading-room.

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, 30,779; and of the German empire, 18,899.

Why Advertise?

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at a moderate price (\$1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

Popularity.

The popularity of Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co.'s soaps, manufactured in Chicago, is shown by the unprecedented sale which their goods have reached during the year 1876. This by far is the largest soap manufacturing concern in the United States, producing and selling in all parts of this country, from the Red River of the North to New Orleans, and from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, 25,000,000 pounds annually. No so-called greases enter into these soaps. Only pure refined tallow and vegetable oils are used, containing no adulteration. Fair and square weights always reliable. This is why their soaps are so popular with all good and economical housekeepers.

Coughs and Colds.

Sudden changes of weather are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Take at once "Broken's Bronchial Troches," let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight.

A NEW METHOD that cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules. As they dissolve in your mouth, a healing gas is generated and inhaled, permeates and comes in direct contact; will cure Throat and Lung diseases. Trial boxes, by mail, 25 cents. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War Department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for the use of the Cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange*.

WE noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Dea. John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this Liniment as tending to consumption.

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.

LADIES! If you want the gentlemen to admire you, take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier. It will give you health, strength, vitality, and pure, rich blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo.

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PATENTEES and inventors should read advertisement of Edison Bros. in another column.

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