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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VII.—NO. 2.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 314.

The Holland City News.

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

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

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

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$1.00 per annum.
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the subscription. Two XX signify that no paper will be continued after date.
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.
Taken Effect, Tuesday Jan. 1, 1878.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11:55 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
"	9:35 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	10:45 a. m.	5:25 a. m.
"	9:25 p. m.	3:35 p. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1:05 a. m.	12:15 "
"	5:10 "	11:00 a. m.
"	3:25 p. m.	9:45 "
"	2:40 "	"

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.
Taken Effect, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1878.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
8:00	12:15	8:00
7:25	11:41	7:25
7:15	11:36	7:15
6:30	11:07	6:30
5:35	10:40	5:35
5:07	10:18	5:07
8:55	9:30	8:55

Business Directory.

Attorneys.
HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.
SHERBURNE, S. W., Blendon, Mich., Attorney at Law and Notary Public. Special attention given to foreclosure of mortgages and collections. Office in the Village of Zeeland at the Store of A. Belks & Bros.
TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank eighth street.
Banking and Exchange.
KENYON, NATHAN, Banking and Collecting, Drafts bought and sold; Eighth street.
Barbers.
DE GROOT, L. barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel.
Boots and Shoes.
HEROLD, E., Manufacturer of and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather, Findings, etc., Eighth street.
Dentist.
GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth street, opposite Van Raalte's Shoe store.
FURGUSON, B. R., Dental Surgeon. Performs all operations pertaining to Dentistry in the best style of the art. Office, over E. Herold's Shoe store.
Drugs and Medicines.
DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.
MRENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumeries. River street.
VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr. W. VAN DEN BANG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.
WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods pertaining to the business.
Furniture.
MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Carpets, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.
Produce.
FRIETSTRA, A., Groceries and Supplies; a ready market for country produce; a choice stock always on hand; cor. Eighth and Market st.

General Dealers.
THE 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.
Livestock and Sale Stables.
BOONE & ALBERTI, Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.
NIEBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.
Liquor Dealers.
TEN HAGE, Wm., Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Beer, Old, Pop, Cigars, Sardines, and keep of a fine Pool Table, No. 50 Eighth street.
Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.
DIJKEMA J. & C. Wagon and Blacksmith Shop. Horse-shoeing and all kinds of repairing done. Eighth Street a few doors west of River.
Merchant Tailors.
BOSMAN, J. W., Merchant Tailor, and Dealer in ready made clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Meat Markets.
BUTKAU & VAN ZUEREN, New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.
KUIJE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.
VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.
Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.
DEMING, W. H., Manufacturer of Plows. By improved machinery is enabled to sell the regular Kalamazoo, Plow and warrant them at lower prices than any surrounding town. Plow points ground to order. 10th street west of River st.
HEALD, R. E., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Moving Machines; cor. 10th & River street.
PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Puffer 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.
RUOST, John A., Notary Public. Office in Common Council Room, Van Landegend's block, Eighth street.
WALSH, H., Notary Public, Conveyancer, and Insurance Agent. Office, City Drug Store, 8th street.

Physicians.
ANNIS, T. E., Physician; residence, opposite S. W. cor. Public Square.
BEST, R. B. & L. E., Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overysel, Mich.
LEDEBOER, B., Physician and Surgeon; Office corner Eleventh and River street opposite public square.
LEDEBOER, F. S., Physician and Surgeon; office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chl. & M. L. S. R. crossing.
MORRIS, S. L., Physician and Surgeon. Office, at real estate, on Twelfth st., and at H. Walsh's Drug Store.
SCHOUTEN, R. A., City Physician. Office at D. H. Meengs' Drug Store, 8th Street.
Photographer.
HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.
Saddlers.
VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.
Tobacco and Cigars.
THE 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; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.
I. O. of O. F.
HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
N. W. BACON, R. S. A. WELTON, N. G.
F. & A. M.
A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE, No. 161, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, March 13, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
O. BREYMAN, Sec'y. DAVID BERTSON, W. M.

Special Notices.
NOTICE.
The undersigned, Dr. L. E. Best, having settled in the Holland colony, offers his services as a Physician, Surgeon and Accouchieur to the public at large, and whereas he pays particular attention to chronic diseases, and fine surgery, he has concluded to stop at the City Hotel, in the City of Holland, on Saturday of each week, where he can be consulted from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.
L. E. BEST, M. D.
OVERYSEL Sept 22, 1878.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.
Apples, bushel.....\$ 35 @ 40
Beans, bushel.....1 50 @ 2 00
Butter, lb.....14 @ 15
Clover seed, lb.....18 @ 20
Eggs, dozen.....12 @ 15
Hay, ton.....8 00 @ 1 00
Onions, bushel.....1 00 @ 1 25
Potatoes, bushel.....35 @ 40
Timothy Seed, bushel.....1 00 @ 1 25
Wool, lb.....2 00 @ 2 50
Wood, Staves, Etc.
Cordwood, maple, dry.....2 50 @ 3 00
" green.....2 00 @ 2 50
" beach, dry.....2 00 @ 2 50
" green.....1 75 @ 2 00
Hemlock Bark.....4 00 @ 4 50
Staves, white oak.....10 00 @ 12 00
Staves, yellow.....8 00 @ 10 00
Heading bolts, soft wood.....2 50 @ 3 00
Heading bolts, hardwood.....2 75 @ 3 00
Stave bolts, softwood.....2 25 @ 2 50
Stave bolts, hardwood.....3 00 @ 3 50
Railroad ties.....10 @ 12
Shingles, A & B.....2 00 @ 2 50
Grain, Feed, Etc.
Wheat, white, bushel.....new \$ 1 00 @ 1 25
Corn, yellow, bushel.....25 @ 30
Oats, bushel.....20 @ 25
Buckwheat, bushel.....50 @ 60
Bran, ton.....16 00 @ 18 00
Feed, ton.....18 00 @ 20 00
Barley, 100 lb.....1 00 @ 1 25
Widdling, 100 lb.....1 15 @ 1 25
Flour, 100 lb.....2 85 @ 3 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.....3 00 @ 4 00
Meats, Etc.
Beef, dressed per lb.....4 @ 4 1/2
Pork.....4 @ 4 1/2
Lard.....10 @ 12
Smoked Meat.....10 @ 12
Ham.....7 @ 8
Shoulders.....6 @ 7
Turkey, per lb.....9 @ 10
Chickens, dressed per lb.....6 @ 7

Astonishing Success.
It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try are sold at 10c. Regular size 75c. For sale by all druggists. 48-4m

Special Invitation.
Call at our Drug Store and get a trial bottle of *Dr. King's New Discovery*, free of charge, if you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its many wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of *Dr. King's New Discovery* have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of charge, or a regular size for \$1.00. Wm. Van Patten, Holland City, Michigan.

German Syrup.
No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by druggists in this country to those afflicted with consumption, asthma, croup, severe coughs, pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your druggist and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10c. Regular size 75c. Three doses will relieve any case. 48-4m

Subscribe for It.
The most Popular, the Cheapest, and one of the best Magazines published in the World is FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY. The March number, now ready, contains, as does every copy of this publication, over 100 illustrations and 128 quarto pages filled with excellent matter. The articles on "Celebrated Light Houses, Ancient and Modern," by Professor Charles A. Joy, Ph. D. (17 engravings); "A Visit to the Chinese Quarter, San Francisco," by Mrs. Frank Leslie, (7 engravings); "Victor Emmanuel, First King of Italy," by W. Staughton Chase, (15 engravings); "The Court of the Grand Monarque," by Henry Barton Baker (6 engravings), are highly interesting. The stories are excellent, especially "The Old Stone Staircase at Ogilthorpe," by the author of "That Lass of Lowrie's," and the continuation of "The American Countess," by Etta W. Pierce. There is also a large amount of carefully selected miscellany, including History, Science, Travels, Fun, etc., and a pretty chromo frontispiece. The price for single copies is but 25 cents; Annual Subscription, \$3. postpaid. Address Frank Leslie's Publishing House 537 Pearl Street, New York.

The Significance of a Billion.

Mr. Henry Bessemer writes as follows to the London Times:
"It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully home to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word 'billion' which we have seen of late so glibly used in your columns. There are, indeed few intellects that can fairly grasp it and digest it as a whole; and there are, doubtless, many thousands who cannot appreciate its true worth even when reduced to fragment for more easy assimilation. Its arithmetical symbol is simple and without much pretension; there are no large figures—just a modest 1 followed by a dozen ciphers, and that is all.
"Let us briefly take a glance at it as a measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time, I would take one second as the unit, and carry myself in thought through the lapse of ages back to the first day of the year 1 of our era, remembering that in all those years we have 865 days, and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace 1878, one might have supposed that a billion of seconds had long since elapsed; but this is not so. We have not even passed one-sixteenth of that number in all these long eventful years, for it takes just 31,687 years, 17 days, 22 hours, 45 minutes, and 5 seconds to constitute a billion of seconds of time.
"It is no easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye a billion objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to arrange this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a familiar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming, as it were, a long street. We must then keep on extending these walls for miles—nay, hundreds of miles, and still we shall be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386 1/2 miles that we shall have presented for inspection our one billion of coins.
"Or in lieu of this arrangement we may place them flat upon the ground, forming one continuous line like a long golden chain, with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountain and valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator, and returning around the southern hemisphere through the trackless ocean, retrace our way again across the equator, then still on and on, until we again arrive at our starting-point; and when we have thus passed a golden chain around the huge bulk of the earth, we shall be but at the beginning of our task. We must drag this imaginary chain no less than 763 times round the globe. If we can further imagine all these rows of links laid closely side by side and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just 52 feet 6 inches wide; and this will represent our one billion of coins. Such a chain, if laid in a straight line, would reach a fraction over 18,338,445 miles, the weight of which, if estimated at one quarter ounce each sovereign, would be 6,975,447 tons and would require for their transport no less than 2,325 ships, each with a full cargo of 3,000 tons. Even then there would be a residue of 447 tons representing 64,081,920 sovereigns.
"For a measure of height let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The thin sheets of paper on which these lines are printed, if laid out flat and firmly pressed together as in a well-bound book, would represent a measure of about 1,333 1/3 of an inch in thickness. Let us see how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these thin paper leaves would reach. We must, in imagination, pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires; and passing these, the pile must still grow higher, topping the Alps and the Andes and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the fleecy clouds, pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere, and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing proudly up far beyond the reach of all terrestrial things; still pile on your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets

and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its due amount. Let us pause to look at the neat ploughed edges of the book before us. See how closely lie those thin flakes of paper, how many there are in the mere width of a span, and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our one billion of sheets of the Times superimposed upon each other, and pressed into a compact mass, has reached an altitude of 47,348 miles!"

Late Theodore Roosevelt.
The New York Express, gives a short sketch of the late Theodore Roosevelt, from which we clip the following: "Mr. Roosevelt belonged to one of the oldest families in the city. Its founder was a Dutch settler named Claes Martinus Van Roosevelt, of Guelderland, a place in Holland so named on account of the abundance of its roses. One of his descendants, Jacob Roosevelt, bought ten lots in the swamp near 'Cripple Bush,' in 1798, for £100, and cut the street now named 'Roosevelt' through it; and he afterwards bought the whole of what has since been named 'the Swamp.' Isaac Roosevelt had an extensive sugar refinery in Franklin square, where the Harpers' establishment now stands, at the outbreak of the Revolution; he was a conspicuous patriot, and served in the Continental Congress. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's father was a successful glass merchant in Maiden Lane, and one of the founders of the Chemical Bank. At his death the business was continued for a time by his sons, Theodore was born in 1831. With an ample fortune, his interest was divided between business and charity, and he made money in trade that he might have it to give away. He took a very active part in relieving the suffering of soldiers and the wants of their families during the war, and was one of the earliest supporters of the Sanitary Commission. He was one of the chief founders for the Orthopedic and Dispensary Hospital for the treatment of diseases of the spine and kindred diseases. He helped organize the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural Sciences in Central Park. He took an active interest in the Roosevelt Hospital, founded by another member of the family, and his active support and ample contributions have made a number of important charities successful, and he was one of the most interested members of the State Board of Charities. His private gifts were constant and generous, and his sympathies flowed in steady stream in support of all helpful causes."

The Year Without a Summer.
An aged resident of Hartford remembers that the winter of 1829 '30 surpassed this in mildness; farmers ploughed every month of the season, and no snow fell until February 2. The winter was followed, however, by a cold, backward spring, with a snowstorm in May, which killed the returning swallows.—[Springfield Republican.
As an offset to the above story one of the old residents of Derby tells us the year of 1916 is what is known as the "year without a summer." Old New England farmers refer to it as "eighteen hundred and starved to death." January was mild, as was also February, with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous. April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice, and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn was killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed, and fruit was nearly all destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts, and ten inches in Maine. July was accompanied with frost and ice. On the 5th ice was formed of the thickness of window glass in New York, New England and parts of Pennsylvania, and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. In August ice formed half an inch thick. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. Very little ripened in the New England and Middle States. Farmer were obliged to pay four to five dollars a bushel for corn of 1815 for seed for the next spring's planting. The first two weeks of September were mild; the balance of the month was cold with frost, and ice formed a quarter of an inch thick. October was more than usually cold, with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering, with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable.—[Windermere (Ct.) Weekly Forum.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

The bill authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character, passed the United States Senate by a vote of 48 to 21. The absentees were 7, of whom 4 favored the bill and 3 opposed it, making the full vote for the bill 52 and against it, 12. Of the 24 votes against the bill, 12 were contributed by New England, four by New York and New Jersey, and one each by Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, California, Oregon and Michigan. Messrs. Christiancy, of Michigan; Sargent, of California; and Mitchell, of Oregon, are the only Western Senators whose votes stand recorded against the measure. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.	NAYS.
Allison, Armstrong, Bailey, Beck, Booth, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Cockrell, Conover, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Dewey, Anthony, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Burdette, Christiancy, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Hamlin, Hoar, Kernan, Lamar, McPherson, Mitchell, Morrill, Randall, Rollins, Sargent, Wade, Whyte-21.	Matthews, Ferry, Merrill, Morgan, Oglethorpe, Paddock, Plumb, Sanbury, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Windom, Withers-48.

The text of the bill is as follows: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be the device and superscription provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressed and stipulated in the contract; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as far as may be purchased, into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provisions of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed \$5,000,000; and provided, further, that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issued under the provisions of section 254 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money, and securing a fixity of the relative value between these metals; such conference to be held at such place in Europe, or in the United States, at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executive of the Government joining in the same, whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same. The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. Said Commissioners shall receive the sum of \$2,500 and their reasonable expenses to be approved by the Secretary of State, and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than \$10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$10 each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificate shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reused.

The only material change in the bill from what it was as it passed the House is that, instead of allowing unlimited coinage, and on private account, the coinage will be on Government account, and not to exceed \$4,000,000 a month.

THE EAST.

The old family mansion of Daniel Webster, at Marshfield, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

The steamer Richmond left Philadelphia the other day with 425 railroad laborers for Brazil. Notwithstanding the appalling fate of the Metropolis, her sister ship, the rush of the unemployed to ship on the Richmond was tremendous.

A fire in West Twenty-third street, New York, last week, destroyed \$500,000 worth of property.

The difficulty between Thomas Lord, Sen., of New York, and his children, growing out of the marriage of that gentleman to Mrs. Hicks, has been amicably settled. The property of the old gentleman, valued at \$2,000,000, is to be placed in the hands of a trustee, the children each to receive \$120,000 a year from the proceeds, and upon the death of the father the estate is to be divided equally among them. Mrs. Lord surrenders all right of dower to the estate, and agrees to receive nothing from it after the death of her husband, should she survive him. Mrs. Lord possesses a fortune of over \$500,000.

The New York school janitors' salaries have been increased from \$725 to \$825 a year, while the salaries of the teachers have been reduced from \$850 to \$800.

THE WEST.

The house of V. Leftridge (colored) near Ironton, O., caught fire and was burned to the ground the other day. Three children, who were alone in the house, were consumed in the flames.

John W. Beavers was hanged at Madison, Ind., Feb. 15, for the murder of J. W. Sewell. John T. Ables was executed at Carthage, Mo., on the same day, for the murder of John Lane, in April, 1874.

The Minnesota Legislature has passed and the Governor has approved a law voting an appropriation of \$150,000 for the relief of the grasshopper-ravaged districts of the State, including the purchase of seed-wheat for this year's crop.

Agents of Eastern school-book publishers, who have been mousing around the Minnesota Legislature as lobbyists to secure legislation

in their interest, have been "caught in the act." A member of the House named Brandt openly exposed them, declaring that he had been paid \$50 to vote for a certain text-book contract. The exposure caused considerable excitement at St. Paul, and a legislative investigation is in progress.

The Lindell Hotel, the leading hostelry of St. Louis, has been the scene of a sensational tragedy. A young man and woman called at the hotel, registered as John and Maggie Gumbinger, and engaged a room. The next morning pistol-shots were heard in the room occupied by the couple, and upon investigation the shocking discovery was made that the young man had shot the girl and then taken his own life. They were both residents of the city, and belonged to respectable families. The cause of the tragedy was the refusal of the girl's parents to sanction the marriage of the young man with their daughter. Many portions of California have just been visited by rain-storms of unusual violence. The streams were swollen to an extraordinary degree, and much property was destroyed. D. J. Calligan, boot and shoe dealer, Peoria, Ill., has failed. Liabilities, \$40,000. A terrible accident occurred, last week, near Palmyra, Mo., resulting in the death of four men. A boiler in Shields' steam saw-mill exploded, instantly killing three men and scalding a fourth so badly that he died shortly after.

THE SOUTH.

A HORRIBLE murder was recently perpetrated near Goldsboro, N. C. James Wormley and his young wife were bound together by cords and beaten to death with clubs by two negroes. The wretches are under arrest.

A FIRE at Savannah, Ga., last week, burned a warehouse containing 4,000 bales of cotton. Loss about \$200,000. Fifty-three Republican members of the Louisiana Legislature have signed an appeal asking Executive clemency in behalf of Thomas C. Anderson. J. Madison Wells is out in an open letter in regard to the Returning Board prosecutions. It is written in Wells' characteristically vigorous style, and gives what purports to be a personal history of the men prominently engaged in the prosecutions. He asserts that Maj. E. A. Burke, one of the leading witnesses, is a fugitive from Illinois and a villain; that the Sheriff and some of the other witnesses are murderers and villains; that Judge Whitaker is a defaulter and a drunkard; that Attorney General Ogden is a desecrator in the church and a villain; that Assistant Prosecutor Egan is a murderer and a villain; that Charles Cavarr, a leading instigator of the prosecution, is a liar, thief and villain, and that the whole prosecution is conducted by rebels in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden.

WASHINGTON.

BEN BUTLER has ready a resolution to declare that the House has lost confidence in the administration of the Treasury Department. This resolution is to be presented upon the passage in the House of the amended Bland bill, after its return from the Senate.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted A. B. Moore, ex-Superintendent of the Treasury Department, for slander against Gen. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette.

PRESIDENT HAYES has positively refused to remove Gen. Anderson from the office of United States Collector at the port of New Orleans.

It is announced from Washington that Attorney General Devens declines to write any letter in answer to the President's on the Louisiana subject, giving us a reason therefor that is unnecessary. He also says that, in his opinion, the United States could not interfere in the trials of the Returning Board; that Louisiana has a perfect State Government, and is just as much entitled to her sovereign power as the State of Massachusetts.

The President has made the following appointments: Bayard Taylor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; Jehu Baker, of Illinois, Minister Resident at Venezuela; Wm. C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, Minister Resident at Belgium; Benjamin F. Simpson, of Kansas, United States Marshal for Kansas; Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, Governor of Dakota Territory. The Senate Committee on Territories has decided to report favorably upon the bill for the creation of the Territory of Lincoln, to be formed out of portions of the Territories of Dakota and Wyoming, so as to include all the Black Hills country.

THERE is much opposition among the silver men in the House to the Silver bill as amended by the Senate, particularly to the amendment eliminating the free-coinage feature. It is generally believed at the capital, however, that the bill will pass by at least a two-thirds vote. The President, it is now positively stated, will veto the bill when it reaches him. His position is thus stated by a member who conversed with him: "He is not opposed to a silver dollar, nor to a considerable or even large coinage of silver. He is not particular as to the size of the dollar, though he thinks a 412½-grain dollar ought to be distinctly subsidiary coin with a very limited legal-tender function. But he is inexorably opposed to making silver a legal tender for the payment of the national debt, or for any past transactions whatever. Almost any bill making it effective legal tender for future transactions alone would, it is believed, receive his signature."

The Postmaster General estimates that the revenues of the Department are now suffering not less than \$250,000 per month by the flood of stamps sold by Postmasters at small country offices at a discount for use in cities and towns. The Postmaster at St. Louis alone shows his office defrauded of revenue to the amount of \$180,000 per annum in this way.

THE House Banking and Currency Committee have agreed upon Mr. Buckner's bill proposing to substitute for national bank notes a new description of treasury notes, which shall be receivable in payment of customs, dues, and all claims or demands against the United States, except obligations made payable in coin by existing laws, and shall be receivable at par for 4 per cent. bonds. The Comptroller of the Currency made an argument before the committee against the bill. He contended that its enactment would be an infringement of vested rights, and that the Government has no constitutional power to take this action in regard to national banks while their charters continue in existence.

GENERAL.

WELL-EXECUTED \$50 counterfeit notes of the Third National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., have made their appearance. The people in the iron districts of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio vigorously oppose the new tariff bill. The investigation ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury into the circumstances of the wreck of the steamer Metropolis proves what was at first suspected, that the vessel was rotten and totally unworthy.

A HORRIBLE casualty is reported from Wickham, Queen's county, Canada. A whole family, consisting of Daniel Beardon, his wife and four children, were burned up in their house. The death is announced of John F. Tracy, for many years President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad.

The wife of Benn Pittman, of Cincinnati, the well-known phonographer, died recently.

and, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased, as expressed in her will, the remains were taken to the crematory of Dr. LeMoine, at Washington, Pa., and reduced to ashes.

VISITING supply of grain in the States and Canada: Wheat, 9,681,292 bushels; corn, 6,009,403 bushels; oats, 3,297,716 bushels; rye, 786,026 bushels; barley, 4,184,476 bushels. Fires: At Waco, Texas, loss \$50,000; Chester, Pa., loss \$35,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, loss \$30,000.

POLITICAL.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held in Washington last week, it was unanimously resolved to postpone the meeting of the committee, to be held in the city of Washington, from the 22d of February to the 22d of May.

The President says that he has not abandoned his purpose of sending in a civil-service message, but that he has concluded to postpone this for the present. The Silver bill, he thinks, does and will for a considerable time occupy the attention of Congress, so that civil-service questions will not receive the prompt attention of Congress on this subject. The President has nominated Charles McCandless (Pa.), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, New Mexico; John S. Withers (W. Va.), United States Marshal for Idaho; William J. Pollock (Ill.), Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota; Adolph Dombrowsky, Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Paul, Minn.

In the local elections throughout Pennsylvania, last week, the Democrats carried Pottstown, Lock Haven, Allentown, Chester, Oil City, Williamsport and York. The Republicans carried Norristown, Easton, Westchester, Lancaster, Lebanon and Erie. The Greenbackers carried Shenandoah, Bellefonte, Titusville and Scranton. The Independents carried Bethlehem and Pottsville. In Philadelphia the Republicans were successful in a very light vote, 75,000 being polled out of the full voting strength of 140,000. In the rural districts gains were about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats, with a tendency toward the Greenback party at the expense of both.

NEW HAMPSHIRE is having a quiet political campaign with little champagne. The election occurs Tuesday, March 12. Persons prominently identified with Louisiana politics say that Gov. Nicholls will pardon the Returning Board on consideration that the President removes the three that are now holding Federal offices from those offices, and agree not to appoint any of the Board to Federal offices in the State of Louisiana. So reports a New Orleans telegram.

FOREIGN NEWS.

In the British Parliament, on the 15th inst., it was announced by the Ministers that the English fleet had arrived at Constantinople, and that dispatches from Gortschakoff had informed the British Government of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, "merely as a pacific measure." The English Ministers protested against this occupation as unnecessary, but they had no means wherewith to resist it, and the Turks appear to be submitted without murmur or protest. The official organ of the Austrian Government declares that it is time for the powers to abandon their neutrality; that the Russian occupation of Bulgaria, and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that province, will never be tolerated by Austria. These declarations are backed by great apparent activity in military affairs. An Athens dispatch says the news from Thessaly is grave. There has been fighting near the frontier. The Greek corps of observation is almost sure to be drawn into the struggle. It is reported from Havana that the Cuban insurgents, through their leaders, are suing for peace, and that an early termination of the war may be looked upon as one of the certainties.

A CONSTANTINOPLE correspondent telegraphs Feb. 16: Russia will get her troops ready for a sudden and rapid movement in overwhelming force, and then, if England makes the least hostile move, the Russians will not only enter Constantinople and the Bosphorus forts, but will take possession of the forts on the Dardanelles, thus cutting off the communications of the English fleet. This possibility is evidently contemplated by England, for Lord Derby has informed the Russian Ambassador that any movement toward Gallipoli would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, adding that he could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious. All now depends upon Russia's action. If she is satisfied to let things remain as they are, hostilities between herself and England may be postponed indefinitely, and even altogether avoided, but if Constantinople of Gallipoli is occupied England will send an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of the troops. This will of course be refused, and after some slight delay for final preparation war will be declared.

A CABLE dispatch of the 18th says: "A congress of all the great powers at Baden Baden has been agreed to, and Prince Gortschakoff will preside. Russia has even suggested that the United States, as one of the great maritime powers, should be represented, and England and Austria have acquiesced. The withdrawal of the British fleet to Mundana bay is also confirmed. Germany will use her influence with Russia to obtain a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties. Negotiations for the final peace settlement are progressing at Adrianople, and it is expected that the treaty will be ready for signature in about ten days."

A LONDON dispatch says: "There are still wide divergencies between Russia and Austria. Prince Bismarck will complete the reconciliation at the congress. England must look to herself. She has interests at stake which she will certainly be called upon to defend. There is not a statesman on the continent, outside those directly concerned, that does not admit the chief object of the triple alliance to be the annihilation of British influence abroad."

BERLIN enjoyed the sensation of two weddings in the imperial family, on the evening of Feb. 18. The eldest daughter of the Crown Prince Frederick William, was married to the heir of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. She was born July 24, 1860, her mother being the "Princess Royal" of England, the eldest of Queen Victoria's children, Victoria Adelaide. The other bride was Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles (cousin of the Crown Prince), and her bridegroom is the hereditary Prince of Oldenburg.

The Thessalian insurgents are not inclined to fall in with the general peace movement which has been acquiesced in by all the other powers, great and small. The insurrection in that province is rapidly growing more formidable. Greek has met Turk, and the Moslem, collectively numbering some 6,000, has been defeated in a desperate battle, with a loss of 600 alone.

THE Eastern question was debated in both the German and Austrian Parliaments last week. Prince Bismarck stated that he did not believe in a European war; was in favor of an early assembling of the Congress of the powers; and while the Government was willing to act as a mediator, it did not wish to be considered the arbiter of Europe. In the Austrian Chamber, Prince Auersperg, President of the Council of Ministers, stated that the basis of the peace conditions were considered detrimental to the interests of the monarchy; that they could not be accepted

as final by the Government, fearing an alteration in the European balance of power, and trusted that the Congress of Powers would settle matters on a lasting and equitable basis.

INSPIRED by Stanley's successes, and petitioned by the Paris Geographical Society, the French Government, through the Minister of War, has authorized the Comte de Semelle, an Algerian officer, to proceed to the survey of equatorial Africa, from east to west.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.—SENATE.—The Senate renewed the discussion of the Bland Silver bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Merrimon and Sanders in favor of the bill, and by Mr. Sargent in opposition.

HOUSE.—The House woke up from the usual dull routine that has lately characterized its proceedings, and indulged in one of those bitter personal controversies that were so common in years gone by. Hewitt, of New York, and Aiken, of South Carolina, were the central figures in the affair. The former arose to a personal explanation, and defended himself against the charge of slandering the South, made by Mr. House, of Tennessee, on Monday. If there was anything in the language which he had used which could be construed into any slandering of the Representatives of the Southern States, he would take it back, but he insisted that his motives were to defend the representatives of the South from the slander which had been uttered against their good name by the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken), when he declared that West Point was an incubus on the country. House replied to Hewitt. He said he was a man of honor, and always proud to apologize when he had been guilty of a mistake. He was sorry for what he had said, for he had supposed that Hewitt had reflected upon the South. Aiken then took the floor and refuted Hewitt of garbling his speech. He (Aiken) was not in favor of selling out West Point. He pointed to its long-time illustrious graduates, beginning with Jeff Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and other noted Generals, and then passed to the Union side. He had fought them and found them worthy of his respect, but he had never met Hewitt there. Then, in his most excited manner, he said, "West Point never produced an Esau or a Benedict Arnold—mark my words—never produced a man who had the Presidency in his grasp, and, shrieking in a whirlwind of passion, 'sold it, sold it, do you hear?' Hewitt, trembling with agitation, retorted: 'The gentleman insinuates that somebody sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency—the proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me, and I am proud to apologize when I have been guilty of a mistake.' Then, in his most excited manner, he said, 'I want to know who it was that proposed to the gentleman to sell out the Presidency. Mr. Hewitt—if the House desires to have that portion of unwritten history told I will tell it. (Cries of 'Let us have it all,' and great excitement.) Mr. Hewitt, after order had been somewhat restored, proceeded to recount the facts connected with a proposition made to him by Col. Fickett (as coming from J. H. Mador, Special Agent of the Treasury Department) to pay J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Returning Board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Mr. Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of the House at the last session. 'And now,' said he, 'in conclusion, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) to tell me by what right he turns on me and accuses me of selling the Presidency?' Aiken renewed his thrusts at Hewitt, charging that he had boasted that he would rather sell the Presidency than spill one drop of blood in defense of the Democratic party. Hewitt denied that he had ever said this, and charged South Carolina with being false and unchivalrous. Above the din, in a clear, loud, piercing voice, Patterson, of New York, the oldest man in the House, nearly 80, said, 'How pleasant it is to see brothers dwell in unity.' Luttrell broke in to intimate to Hewitt and Aiken that it was but eight miles to Bladenburg, the noted dueling-ground, and the House might proceed to its business. Hewitt, maddened by Aiken's second charge, proceeded to explain why the filibusters did not succeed. He stated that he had seen Charles Foster, and told him that there would be trouble unless the South could be satisfied that Hayes was honest in his policy of local self-government; that soon after Foster made the speech in which he declared that the flag should thereforth wave over States, not over provinces, and that from that hour (he Hewitt) had learned that the South was satisfied. Stating this, Hewitt strongly intimated the belief that the Southern Democratic party, headed by the friend of the House, had the troops should be withdrawn. Hewitt had ended his speech only by giving a challenge to the Louisiana Conservatives and to the Republican attendants at the Wormley conference. The attempt was made to limit this discussion, but the Republicans, led by Ben Butler, shouted, 'This is the best thing that could happen,' and the hot talk of Finley, of Ohio, the author of the only resolution to investigate the Presidential count that has been presented, characterized Wells as 'a hoary-headed old rascal,' and arranged for the Secretary Sherman and the visiting statesmen for their telegram of condolence to Anderson, 'a convicted felon.' This, in turn, brought Garfield, Hale, and Ellis to their feet. Each in turn told the story of the Wormley conference. Foster indignantly denied that there was a bargain, and vehemently asserted that he had neither given nor received any promises from anybody anywhere. Garfield defended the thirty or forty anti-filibusters among the Southern men who had been present at the Wormley conference, and charged the Southern gentlemen with bargains that man lied. He defended in a similar way the Southern Republicans, and declared that the troops were withdrawn as a matter of constitutional duty, and not of policy; but he did not forget to rebuke the people of Louisiana for the manner in which they are treating the Returning Board. He charged that the trial was a malicious persecution. E. John Ellis, for the South, denied that there was a bargain, and charged that Louisiana betrayed the rights of Tilden 'lies in his heart and in his own false throat.' These words were intended for Mr. Hewitt, but were subsequently withdrawn by Mr. Ellis upon the plea that he misunderstood Mr. Hewitt. The story of the Wormley conference, as it was so often told, was repeated by Mr. Ellis, and it agreed in every particular with the accounts of Messrs. Foster, John Young Brown and others. This ended the most exciting day of the session, and the first significant allusions to the subject of the Presidential count.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—SENATE.—The House resolution declaring it inexpedient to reduce the present tax on whisky was concurred in—yeas, 40; nays, 9. Senator Jones, of Nevada, made a two hours' speech in support of the Silver bill, most of his speech being devoted to an argument showing that silver has not depreciated in value since its demonetization, and against the assertions that the dollar proposed by the bill is dishonoring the medium of payment and a depreciated coin. Mr. Wadeigh spoke against the bill, and in the course of his remarks said there had been statements of distress and suffering, but to his mind all this cry of weeping and wailing was to divert the attention of the people while they were being robbed for the benefit of the bloated German empire and Nevada silver kings.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury notifying Congress that compared with the last fiscal year, and according to the present rate of increase there would be a deficit in the present fiscal year of \$4,969,219. The Secretary recommended increased taxation or reduced expenditures. After considerable wrangling the communication was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. The West Point Military Academy bill was passed. Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, rising to a question of privilege, said he repudiated the intimation or suspicion of any representative of Louisiana having been engaged in any bargain in regard to the Presidency, which reflected on the honor of that State. He defended the Returning Board prosecutions, and said the proceedings were in accordance with the laws of Louisiana. Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman sustain the prosecutions that have been and are now going on against the Returning Board? Mr. Gibson—If the men have been guilty of any violation of the laws of that State, the authorities are perfectly right in prosecuting them. Mr. Hale—Then the gentleman does not disavow it? Mr. Gibson—Does the gentleman mean to say he thinks it is not right to prosecute them? Mr. Hale—Does the gentleman ask what I think? I think the whole proceeding is the greatest outrage which has ever occurred in American history, because I believe it to be political persecution under the guise of the process of law. Mr. Gibson—I do not yield to the gentleman to denounce the people of the State of Louisiana. Since I have been on this floor the gentleman from Maine has not ceased to denounce the people of Louisiana. I have treated his former denunciations as I treat this, with the contempt which they merit.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Consideration of the Silver bill was resumed, and Mr. Ingalls spoke in favor of the measure. He declared that gold was the worst enemy the people had to contend against, and expressed the hope that if a single

standard must prevail it would be a silver one. In concluding he referred to the people of the West and their labors, and said when he reflected upon the burdens they bore he was astonished at their moderation. After Mr. Ingalls' speech, and an explanation by Mr. Lamar of the reasons that impelled him to vote against the bill, notwithstanding the instructions of his State Legislature, the Senate began voting on the various amendments. The motion to strike out the free-coinage feature was the first in order. This was adopted by a vote of 49 yeas to 23 nays. Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following amendment: "But nothing in this section contained shall be construed to interfere with the coinage of gold and subsidiary silver coins as now authorized by law." After a lengthy discussion this was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 48. The question then recurred on the second section of the bill reported by the Committee on Finance, providing for an international commission to adopt a common ratio of legal tender as between gold and silver. After considerable debate, Mr. Allison modified the amendment by striking out the words "of legal tender," so that the conference should be to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver without reference to legal tender. The amendment as modified was agreed to—yeas, 40; nays, 30. Mr. McDonald submitted an amendment to the clause making the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, so as to read, instead of provided by, expressly stipulated in the contract. Agreed to—yeas, 37; nays, 35. Mr. Booth offered the following amendment: "That any holder of coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than \$10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than \$10 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reused." Adopted—49 to 14. After a session lasting nearly all night, the Bland Silver bill, so amended, was passed by a vote of 48 to 21.

HOUSE.—The House spent the entire day in debating a bill to pay certain Southern mail contractors a claim amounting to \$375,000. No action was taken on the bill.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.—SENATE.—The bill to enable Indians to become citizens was taken up, and Mr. Whyte spoke in opposition. Mr. Bayard presented the petition of the National Liberal League, signed by the officers thereof and 10,650 persons residing in every State of the Union, favoring the adoption of an amendment to the constitution separating church and State. The resolution of Mr. Beck to have an inquiry into the legislation needed to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the country was adopted. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to re-instate certain officers of the United States army. The bill for the relief of settlers on public lands under the Pre-emption laws was passed.

HOUSE.—The Silver bill, as passed by the Senate, was returned to the House and placed upon the Speaker's table. Bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Robertson, a resolution of the Louisiana Assembly in favor of the Texas Pacific bill and the Bland Silver bill; by Mr. Southard, a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature declaring United States bonds payable, principal and interest, in silver at the option of the Government, and declaring further that President Hayes and Secretary Sherman, in their opposition to the Silver bill, do not represent the views of the people of Ohio; by Mr. Riddle, to prohibit the organization of National Banking Associations under the existing law, and to amend the law in that operation; by Mr. Burdard, to promote the deposit of savings, and the re-funding of the national debt; by Mr. Corlett, to incorporate the National Pacific railroad; by Mr. Garfield, to provide for a more thorough investigation of railroad accidents; by Mr. Banks, granting the privilege of the floor to one representative of every newspaper having daily telegraphic communication with Washington.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.—SENATE.—Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General in the army. Mr. Ferry called up the Senate bill to regulate the compensation of Postmasters, and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the debate a strong sentiment in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege was developed among the Senators. The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of a bill amending the laws granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812 as to pension all who served for fourteen days, and also referring to the pension rolls the names of all survivors who were stricken from the rolls in consequence of participation in the rebellion. Senator Oglesby opposed the bill. He had voted to pension those soldiers of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days, and was willing to pension those who had served only fourteen days; but he would not aid in restoring to the rolls those who had been pensioned by a grateful country, but who had deserted that country in its hour of need, and who would not now ask to be forgiven. It was unfair to the Southern men who had accepted the situation, and who had asked to have their disabilities removed. Mr. Blaine advocated the restoration of the Southern pensioners to the rolls. Mr. Oglesby moved to strike out the section of the bill which restored disloyal pensioners, but his motion was lost by a vote of 7 yeas against 60 nays. The yeas were: Anthony, Cameron, of Wisconsin, Edmunds, McMillan, Morrill, Oglesby and Teller. The bill was then passed by a vote of 47 yeas against 8 nays.

HOUSE.—The feature of the House proceedings was the delivery of a speech by Eugene Hale, of Maine, in which he made a sharp attack on the President's Southern policy, the occasion being furnished by the bringing up of the eternal Louisiana question through the contested-election case of Acklin vs. Darvall. Gen. Garfield vigorously defended the President against the attacks of Hale.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES.....	\$7 75	@ 10 75
HOGS.....	4 25	@ 4 65
COTTON.....	10 1/2	@ 11
WHEAT—Superfine.....	4 25	@ 4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1 28	@ 1 29
CORN—Western Mixed.....	48	@ 54
OATS—Mixed.....	38	@ 41 1/2
RYE—Western.....	71	@ 72
PORK—New Mess.....	11 30	@ 11 60
LARD.....	7 1/2	@ 7 3/4

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 90	@ 5 25
Choice Natives.....	4 25	@ 4 75
Cows and Heifers.....	2 25	@ 3 60
Butchers' Steers.....	3 25	@ 3 80
Medium to Fair.....	3 70	@ 4 15
HOGS—Live.....	2 50	@ 4 10
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring E.....	5 50	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 09 1/2	@ 1 10 1/2
CORN—No. 3 Spring.....	1 04	@ 1 05
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 28
RYE—No. 2.....	63	@ 64
BARLEY—No. 2.....	47	@ 48
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	80	@ 87
EGGS—Fresh.....	12	@ 12 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10 35	@ 10 50
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 14	@ 1 15
CORN—No. 2.....	1 10	@ 1 11
OATS—No. 2.....	23	@ 24
RYE—No. 1.....	53	@ 54
BARLEY—No. 2.....	57	@ 58
WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@ 10 70
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 7 3/4
CATTLE.....	2 50	@ 4 75

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—Red.....	1 15	@ 1 25
CORN—Mixed.....	39	@ 40
OATS.....	28	@ 31
RYE.....	59	@ 60 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	10 75	@ 11 00
LARD.....	7 1/4	@ 8

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 3 Red Fall.....	1 25	@ 1 26
CORN—No. 2 Mixed.....	41	@ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	25	@ 26
RYE.....	51	@ 52
PORK—Mess.....	10 60	@ 10 70

THE ELECTORAL DISPUTE.

Passionate Debate in the National House of Representatives, in Which Much Political Scandal is Baked Up—Charges, Counter-Charges, Explanations and Denials.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—The gentleman (Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina) insinuates that somebody sold out the Presidency. No Northern man sold out the Presidency. The proposition to sell the Presidency was made to me, and I contemptuously refused it.

Mr. Hewitt proceeded to recount the facts connected with a proposition made to him by Col. Pickett (as coming from J. H. Maddox, Special Agent of the Treasury Department) to pay J. Madison Wells, Chairman of the Returning Board of Louisiana, for giving the count of that State to Mr. Tilden, all of which was testified to by Mr. Hewitt before the committee of the House at the last session.

And now, said he, in conclusion, I ask the gentleman from South Carolina (Aiken) to tell me by what right he turns on me and accuses me of selling the Presidency.

After the decision of the Electoral Tribunal in the Louisiana case had been announced it became apparent to me, as it did to every intelligent person who studied the situation, that the decision of the Electoral Commission would award the Presidency to Hayes. Of course, I felt it was a great grievance, but I felt that, and had submitted that question to the tribunal, and that we were bound and concluded by its decision, and I told everybody that I should vote to sustain every decision of the tribunal, no matter what the consequence might be.

But I did not see any reason why, because Mr. Hayes was going into the Presidency, I should ignore the fact that there was a large number of gentlemen in the House who did not look on the question as I did, and that they had told me the count should never be completed. On that statement I reflected, and I said to myself, Unless it is understood that the troops shall be withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina civil war will surely break out, for the members from Louisiana assured me that their people would no longer submit to military domination. I knew if they resisted, other Southern States would be in honor bound to help them, and I thought that if I could not save the Presidency from the wreck there was not any good reason why South Carolina and Louisiana should not be saved from it. Thereupon, of my own motion, I went to my friend from Ohio (Foster) and made to him pretty much the remark that I now make. The reason why I went to him was because he had made a speech on this floor in which he declared what the President's policy would be, and he believed it, and I believed it. I said to that gentleman, "I fear there will be trouble unless you can satisfy these Southern gentlemen this policy which you have declared to be the policy of the incoming administration will be adhered to." He said to me, "What can I do?" I said, "I do not know. It is not my business, but I tell you the facts." He said, "I will see about it," and subsequently (I think the next day) he came back to me and showed me a letter signed by Mr. Hayes, which letter has since been published. I read it. He said, "Will that be satisfactory?" I said, "Mr. Foster, it is not me whom you have to satisfy; it is other gentlemen. To me it would not be satisfactory, but you must go to them and satisfy them that this policy will be carried out." That was the last interview I had with Mr. Foster on the subject. What followed came to me from other persons. I had no part in a bargain, if it was made. I knew nothing of its terms, but I was told on the day the Vermont return had been put through the joint convention that these gentlemen from South Carolina were satisfied, and that there could be no good reason why the count should not proceed. I do not know how they were satisfied. I have never seen any member from Louisiana about it. I only know that they told me they were satisfied, and in so far as I had any influence I exerted it for the completion of the count. I did it in the interest of peace. I did it in the interest of my country. I believe that I did then the wisest and best act of my life so far as I had any connection with matters. If other men made improper bargains, I know nothing of them. Have I answered the gentleman's (Ellsworth's) question to his satisfaction?

Mr. Finley said, in his opinion the time of the House had been spent more foolishly today than on any day of this session. The gentleman from New York (Hewitt) had stated that a proposition had been made to him by J. Madison Wells to sell out the Presidency. He (Finley) desired to add that the hoary-headed old rascal and his fellow-conspirators had been indicted in Louisiana, and that one of them had been convicted; and yet, to-day, members of Congress, of the House and Senate, and members of the Cabinet, were sending to this convicted criminal letters of condolence. Not only that, but, if the papers spoke truly, there was even now a serious discussion in the Cabinet over a proposition of sending the army.

Mr. Townsend—They should not have been taken away into Louisiana to wrest from the hands of the law the convicted criminal.

Mr. Foster said that it had not been his good fortune to hear the opening remarks of the gentleman from New York (Hewitt), but in the remainder of his statement there was really nothing which had not been published to the world time and again, unless it was a statement that he had reason to believe that some bargain had been made with some Louisiana gentlemen. There had been no bargain made so far as he (Foster) was concerned. He never knew of any. For himself, he had confessed that he felt great solicitude at the condition of the country. He had desired a peaceful solution of the Electoral Count bill. He had voted for it against many of his party friends, because he believed it was immensely more important to the country that the question should be settled in a peaceful, orderly manner, than that either Hayes or Tilden should be President.

When the filibustering movement had been commenced on the Democratic side he had again become solicitous about the happiness of the people. The question of peace or strife had been involved. He had thought then that he knew what Gov. Hayes' feelings were on the question of local self-government. He had made public proclamation of that in his place on the floor, and Gov. Hayes had thanked him for making it, and that was the letter to which so much reference had been made. He did not know that at that time the gentleman from New York (Hewitt) was playing any important part in that case until after he had come to him (Foster) to inquire something about it. At that time he (Hewitt) was not a great factor in the problem. The other gentleman from New York (Wood) was conducting the Democratic anti-filibustering movement. He (Foster) had labored simply for the peaceful execution of the Electoral bill without exacting any promises except stating what he had believed would be the policy of President Hayes. No one thing was done anywhere or in any place, and he defied mortal man to bring evidence to that effect, that obliged anybody to do anything in consideration of anything being done by the other side.

Mr. Garfield said, when the decision of the Electoral Tribunal was announced, there were between thirty and forty gentlemen on the other side, most of whom had been in arms against the United States, who believed in their honor they were bound to stand by the result. They did so, and they resisted like patriots every effort to break up this count and bring this country into civil war. The country will not believe that after they declared their purpose to do so they stained their honor by doing what they were doing as a matter of trade; and I do not believe it. The men who resisted the filibustering on that side did it on high grounds of national duty and their consciences

as men, and if there be a mortal man in this world who says they traded, I believe that that man lies. I say it for them, and if there be a man in this world that says that any man on this side of the House, or the President, or any man for the President, made a trade, I hope he will exhibit the trade, and let the scoundrel who made it, or who authorized it, be lashed naked through the world. But I believe that the man who alleges that there was such a trade is either a deceived and fooled man or a liar. Let us have done with this nonsense about trading, Presidencies and selling Presidencies. What man here had a Presidency for sale or was in the market to buy a Presidency? Let the man who has such wares for sale show them, and not thunder in the index, but let the body of his work show he has the manufactures he proposes to sell. In regard to what has been said about the withdrawal of troops from Louisiana, I disclaim, for one, in so far as my disclaimer goes for anything, that the troops were withdrawn as a matter of policy or conciliation. They were withdrawn as a matter of constitutional duty, and as such I defend the withdrawal. But the evils which have followed and the truculent spirit exhibited by some gentlemen in Louisiana is a poor recompense for the efforts of our people to restore to the whole country the spirit of peace and conciliation.

Mr. Southard—Will the gentleman say what the truculent spirit is?

Speaker Randall (in a low tone from the Clerk's desk)—"Punishing the guilty."

Mr. Garfield—The persecution, the outrageous persecution which is following the members of the Returning Board in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Hale, referring to Finley's denunciation of J. Madison Wells as an old rascal, and of his fellow-members of the Returning Board of Louisiana as conspirators, and of others who had been sending letters of condolence to the condemned criminal, said he himself (Hale) was one of those who had been invited to Louisiana after the Presidential election to see that there was a fair count. He had gone there because he knew the spirit which had for years prevailed in the Democratic party there was sufficiently active to flame again, and to make the streets of New Orleans run with blood. He went on to defend the action of the Returning Board, and particularly to show that the returns from Vernon parish had been published in the newspapers before one claim had been set up that there had been fraud or alteration in them. The Returning Board had eliminated certain votes which were claimed to have been cast through intimidation and fraud, and through the overawing influence of armed bodies of men in that State. The action of the Returning Board had been sustained by the Electoral Commission, and following that Hayes had been inaugurated. He did not know what the agreement was, did not know that any existed, but he knew that, whether the troops had been withdrawn from Louisiana for constitutional reasons or as a matter of conciliation, the Nichols Legislature had passed a resolution that it would discountenance any political prosecutions, and he knew and believed that the prosecution of members of the Returning Board were of that kind. He had signed the dispatch referred to, because he did not believe these men ought to be abandoned, or that the administration ought to abandon them.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, who had been out of the hall during the discussion, and who had evidently been ill-informed of the purpose of Hewitt's remarks about him, obtained the floor, and, assuming that Hewitt had held himself and his colleagues responsible for the Presidential bargain, declared that the lip which uttered the assertion that Louisiana or any representative of Louisiana had ever bartered or sought to barter or entertain a proposition to barter away the interests of the Democratic party or interests of the whole people of the Union in the election of Samuel J. Tilden lied in heart and lied in his foul throat. He then went on to relate the conference at Wormley's Hotel, mentioning as the actors on that occasion, himself, E. A. Burke, of Louisiana, and Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, on the Democratic side, and on the Republican side Mr. Garfield, Mr. Foster, ex-Gov. Dennison, Stanley Matthews, and Senator (now Secretary) Sherman. He declared there was no bargain; that the only matter which transpired was an interchange of views, and that he and his friends relied upon the assurances of Mr. Hayes' close friends as to what were his views and sentiments in regard to Louisiana and South Carolina. These gentlemen had pledged nothing for Mr. Hayes. They had bound him by no promise, by no pledge. The language they had held was: "We know him; we know his sentiments toward the South. We know he believes in the self-government of those States, and, without speaking authoritatively for him, we will say that, in our opinion, he will give the blessing of free government to those States; that he will lift them from the blood and dust in which they have been trampled, and that (in the language of Mr. Foster) the flag shall float there over free States, and no longer over conquered and abject provinces."

Subsequently Mr. Ellis again obtained the floor to make a personal explanation, and retracted all the offensive allusion to Mr. Hewitt in his remarks, saying he had been assured by that gentleman and other friends that he had been misinformed.

For the hour or two that this personal and political skirmish lasted, the scenes in the House were of a highly excited character. The members on the Republican side seemed to enjoy keenly the internecine war on the opposite side of the chamber, and were most eager in the encouragement of Aiken, Ellis, and other antagonists whom Hewitt had on hand, and Conger was constantly and irrepressibly on his feet, seeking to send poisoned arrows into the enemy's camp.

How Indians Hunt Buffalo.

The commandant of a post generally gives the Indians under his control permission to go on a buffalo hunt about twice a year. A party from 200 to 300 is allowed to go out at once, and may be out for from thirty to ninety days, being, during that time, accompanied by two or three soldiers from the garrison. The party is divided and the herd is surrounded, the circuit being about a half mile in diameter. When about half way around the signal is given to charge, and the bucks commence to ply their arrows. The excited buffaloes run backward and forward, until probably one-fifth of them are killed, when the hunt is temporarily over, at least. The squaws have, in the meantime, come along and picked up their husbands' clothing, and follow after to complete the work of the chase. The buck, having shot his buffalo, rushes forward to pass the animal over, so that he will not fall on the side which the arrow has pierced and break it. He cuts the arrow out of its place, puts it back in his quiver, and then marks the buffalo with his peculiar brand, which may be a cut in the nostril, in the ear, thigh, or some other part of the body. Here again then the squaw gets her onerous share of the work in. She distinguishes the animal her buck has slain, skins it, cuts the meat away from the bones in the most convenient and hurried manner, and packs it to where the bucks have already made a permanent camp, in the vicinity of the nearest water.—St. Louis Post.

HYGIENIC NOTES.

Bow-legs and knock-knees are generally thought to arise from the afflicted one having been made to stand too early in babyhood; but an English physician, who has thoroughly studied the subject, asserts that the former is the result of a habit children have of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other, and often going to sleep with the two in contact. This never happens when the feet are socked or slippers, so the preventive of this life-long deformity is to keep the baby's soles covered. Knock-knees are ascribed by him to a childish habit of sleeping on one side, with one knee tucked under the hollow behind the other. To remedy this, therefore, pad the inside of the knees so as to keep them apart.

I wish to warn dyspeptics against trying Dio Lewis' prescription—to go without a supper—for a cure. I tried it for a short time but long enough to prove to me that if I hadn't changed my course at once, I shouldn't be here now to tell this story. For the first few nights I dreamed the most horrible dreams that ever visited the tortured brain of one in the last stages of starvation. But the road of the dyspeptic is a hard road to travel, and I wouldn't give in yet. The last night of my trial I was awakened out of convulsions so strong that it was a long time before I could realize that I was ready to go back to my old custom of eating a light and early supper, which the following day I did, and have felt better ever since.

GROANING and crying have found a philosophic advocate in a French physician, who maintains they are highly beneficial, especially in surgical operations. He contends that these are means by which nature allays anguish, and that patients who indulge in them recover from accidents and operations more readily than those who disdain to give way to their feelings in this fashion. If people are at all unhappy, therefore, let them seek comfort by retreating to a secluded spot and there indulging in a consoling boo-hoo. The crying of children, if systematically repressed, may result in St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system, and should, therefore, not be too much discouraged. What is natural is nearly always beneficial, especially in the case of the little ones.

DR. HALL's views in regard to the efficacy of food as medicine, when discriminatingly used, seem to be reasonable. He relates the case of a man who was cured of biliousness by going without his supper and drinking freely of lemonade. Every morning this patient rose with a wonderful sense of rest, refreshment, and a feeling as though the blood had been literally washed, cooled, and cleansed by the lemonade and fast. His theory is that food will be used as a remedy for diseases successfully. For example, he instantly cures the spitting of blood by the use of salt; epilepsy and yellow fever, by watermelons; kidney affections by celery; poison by olive or sweet oil; erysipelas by pounded cranberries applied to the parts affected; hydrophobia by onions, etc. So the thing to do in order to keep in good health is really to know what to eat, and not what medicines to take.

RULES for the prevention of scarlet fever have lately been issued by the Michigan Board of Health, and as this is one of the most contagious of diseases it might be well to bear them in mind: The first precaution is the isolation of the sick from the well, and the prevention of contact with the patient. The room should be cleared of all unnecessary clothing, carpets, or other substances in which the poison may lurk and be thence transferred elsewhere. The patient should use rags in place of handkerchiefs, so that they may be burned. Body and bed linen should be placed in vessels of water containing chloride of lime or similar substance. Discharges should be received in a solution of sulphate of iron or copper, and be afterwards buried. Persons recovering from this disease should be considered dangerous as long as there is any scaling of the skin, soreness of the eyes, etc. Many other precautions are incalculable, all of which are considered more or less important.

Unfeeling Man.

I attended a little dinner party given in honor of a very lovely young lady here on a visit from Baltimore. The hostess was gracious, the parlors charming and full of flowers, the guests selected with a view to their congeniality, and the dinner perfect in all its appointments. There were only six couples, invited, and all arrived within the limits of fashionable punctuality, save the gallant Col. —. Finally our hostess gave him up, and the signal was given to adjourn to the dining-room. We had barely seated ourselves when the missing ex-warrior arrived, and receiving an informal welcome was introduced to a few who were strangers, and to the Baltimore belle, whose place of residence he did not catch.

When the dessert was brought on, people became, as they always do, more convivial, and over the nuts and wine some very amusing stories were told. At last Col. —, who is considerable of a wit, was called upon for some of his war reminiscences. It was in vain our gentle hostess shook her brown head at him, the Colonel did not notice it, and launched at once into an interesting skirmish he had had with a party of "rebs."

He had hardly spoken the latter word when his host, unable to restrain himself, gave him a gentle, but insinuating kick under the table, but the orator, as if of flint, went on, and even when the hint was repeated steadily pursued his recital; finally, he put his foot in it by a reference to the Marylanders, whom he characterized as "skulkers," when up rose the beauteous brunette, with flashing orbs. Making him a sweeping courtesy, she said: "At least, Col. —, they have too much chivalry to insult a lady at the table of a friend," and left the room.

"Great Heavens! what have I said?" cried the man of blood; "I insult a lady, 'never!' " Then said the hostess reproachfully, "Colonel, I tried in vain to stop you, but it seemed as if you avoided my eyes. Didn't you know that young lady is from Baltimore, and her father an ex-Confederate soldier?"

"Know! how should I know?" queried the crushed Colonel; "I thought you said Boston."

"Talk about taking hints," chimed in his host; "I kicked your leg, once, twice, thrice under the table, and on you went."

As the latter spoke, the Colonel's countenance showed a struggle between anger and amusement until he burst out with "D—n my leg; didn't you know it was a wooden one?" and then he begged pardon for his expressive adjective, and, rushing after the irate young Southerner, laid himself at her feet, so to speak. She sweetly forgave him and all went merry.—Chicago Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The poor fund of Detroit is exhausted. The Gratiot match factory has shut down for want of stock.

SOME people about Riley, Clinton county, propose to get up a colony for settlement in Maryland.

C. B. JONES, an old man and prominent merchant of Saginaw, has failed. Liabilities, secured, \$13,000; unsecured, \$25,000; nominal assets, \$30,000.

INGHAM ELWELL, a lumberman of East Saginaw, was instantly killed, recently, by a log rolling over him. He was 36 years old, and leaves a wife and child.

THE Saginaw Courier says that the suit of Roscommon to recover \$25,000 back taxes from Midland was last week decided adversely to Midland in the Roscommon Circuit Court.

JOSEPH LAILONE, 28 years old, was fatally injured by a rolling log at Avery & Richardson's lumber camp near Saginaw, last week. He was crushed all out of shape and his thigh broken.

CHARLES L. BAKER, of Schoolcraft, has been fined \$20, or, in default, sentenced to pass forty days in jail, for assaulting Mr. Perry, a teacher who attempted to correct him for violating the rules of the school.

A NEGRO inmate of the State House of Correction at Ionia is said to be a very fine scholar. He is thoroughly conversant with the works of Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall, besides having an extended knowledge of the infidel philosophy of Payne and Resseau.

THE earnings of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern railroad for 1877 were \$783,560.86, an increase over 1876 of \$45,472.96; operating expenses \$502,054.55, a decrease from 1876 of \$29,700.27; making the total net increase of earnings \$75,173.24.

THE people of Michigan are quite in earnest in their efforts to obtain a ship canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. Hon. Henry Willis has gone to Washington, carrying with him letters from the Governors of sixteen States, and a petition signed by over 7,000 citizens, asking for the favorable consideration of the project by Congress. Mr. Willis' first endeavor will be to secure an appropriation of \$25,000 for a preliminary survey of the proposed canal route.

MRS. ANNA HOOKS (formerly Mrs. Anna Etheredge), a lady well known to Michigan soldiers, has been discharged from the United States treasury to make a place for another applicant. Former members of the Second, Third and Fifth Regiments of Michigan Infantry, and others who remember her brave deeds on the battlefield in caring for the wounded, are sending their names to sign a petition for her reinstatement.

THE city of East Saginaw has closed a contract with the Smith Bridge Company, of Toledo, for the construction of a free bridge across the Saginaw river at that point, of the Howe truss pattern, 838 feet long, to be completed July 1, and to cost \$17,500, work to commence at once. The three toll-bridges have pooled together to prevent the construction of the new bridge, and will make application for an injunction as soon as the bridge is commenced. They have also caused the passage of a resolution in the House of Representatives setting forth that the proposed bridge will obstruct navigation, and requesting the Secretary of War to investigate and report whether said bridge will obstruct navigation. A lively litigation is threatened.

THOMAS B. COULTER, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Illinois, has just made and promulgated the following appointments: L. O. Porter, of Aurora, Assistant Adjutant General; W. H. Watson, Aurora, Assistant Quartermaster General; C. R. E. Lock, Chicago, Inspector General; L. S. Lambert, Galesburg, Chief Mustering Officer; B. T. Wakeman, Chicago, and Frank Noble, Rockford, Assistant Mustering Officers; E. J. Harkness, Chicago, Judge Advocate. Aides-de-Camp—Wm. Smiles, of Elgin; J. Budlong, Rockford; E. W. Chamberlain, Chicago; S. F. Flint, Galesburg; Z. C. Mandling, Mount Vernon; H. R. Frazer, Plainfield; T. Bexen, Aurora; and H. S. Vail, Chicago.

THE Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Michigan was in session in Detroit last week, the thirty-seven lodges in the State all being represented. Of the thirty-seven lodges in the State twenty-five have been organized and instituted since the first of last August. The finances of the order are said to be in a very encouraging condition. There are nearly 2,000 mem-

bers of the order in the State now. The Grand Lodge has been busy devising and adopting a constitution for the government of itself and the subordinate lodges within its jurisdiction. When the State contains 2,000 members the Grand Lodge will have control of its own beneficiary fund. The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: P. G. M. W., I. Clendenen, Kalamazoo; G. G. F., Thomas J. Crowe, Detroit; G. O., William L. Strickland, Ionia; G. Recorder, W. Warner Wilson, Detroit; G. Receiver, O. F. Peck, Maple Rapids; G. G., W. H. Jewett, Ypsilanti; G. W., Edwin Doty, Maple Rapids. Representatives to Supreme Lodge, R. H. Sanborn, George R. Pennington and W. H. Baxter.

Michigan Insurance.

Commissioner Row, says the Lansing Republican, of the Michigan Insurance Bureau, has just issued a summary of the standing of the stock, fire, marine, and fire-marine insurance companies reporting to this bureau on Dec. 31, 1877.

The entire capital stock of the companies doing business in the State is \$96,781,279.35; surplus over capital, reinsurance fund, and all other liabilities, \$22,590,366.40; surplus as regards policy-holders, \$64,625,707.59; total impairments of capital, \$80,627.58.

The aggregate of risks written in Michigan during 1877 was \$145,843,952.92; gross premiums received during the same period, \$1,883,832.58; losses incurred, \$1,342,588.55, leaving a balance of \$541,244.03 above losses incurred.

The Commissioner states, however, that the difference between premiums received and losses incurred in the State cannot be considered net profit. A deduction of the usual estimate, 33 1/2 percent of the gross premiums, in addition to the losses, to cover the expenses of the business, would show a net loss in this State on Michigan business for 1877, not estimating any further expense for reinsurance on risks still in force assumed during the year.

The aggregate of risks written in this State during 1877 is greater by about \$5,000,000 than in 1876, but the premium receipts are less by \$170,000 in 1877 than in 1876, while the losses in 1877 are greater by \$335,000 than in 1876.

The report shows a total of 114 companies doing business in Michigan, of which 108 are from other States, 6 from foreign (European) governments, 3 Canadian, and 3 Michigan.

The total paid capital of Michigan companies is \$400,000; admitted assets, \$839,662.52; liabilities, including reinsurance fund and capital, \$550,075.88; surplus as regards policy-holders, \$689,586.64; risks written in Michigan during 1877, \$12,136,235; premiums received, \$149,800.57; losses incurred, \$83,570.01; losses paid, \$82,182.47.

The total paid capital of companies from other States is \$39,240,010.00; admitted assets, \$93,666,198.28; total liabilities, \$70,300,071.46; surplus as regards policy-holders, \$62,606,136.67; risks written in Michigan during 1877, \$114,022,999.64; premiums received, \$1,463,282.35; losses, \$1,026,866.76; losses paid, \$967,157.84.

The total paid capital of the five European companies doing business in Michigan is not given, as the home-office statements of those companies are not required to be filed in January. The risks written in this State by those companies during 1877 amounted to \$15,260,766.07; premiums received, \$204,703.68; losses, \$136,234.90; losses paid, \$145,258.21.

The three Canadian companies represent a total paid capital of \$925,032.70; admitted assets, \$2,275,418.55; total liabilities, \$1,870,466.97; surplus as regards policy-holders, \$1,329,984.28; risks written in Michigan during 1877, \$4,423,952.21; premiums received, \$65,995.98; losses, \$95,912.88; losses paid, \$92,320.37.

The Commissioner states that the financial condition of the companies exhibits unlooked-for strength in view of the depressed state of business of all kinds, depreciation in values, large losses by fire, and the reduction in rates of insurance during the past year.

The Detroit Fire and Marine and the Michigan State Insurance Company of Adrian have been examined since Jan. 1, and their statements verified.

Spider vs. Parrot.

The correspondent of a French paper relates a remarkable contest which he witnessed in the island of Java between a parrot and a gigantic spider. The spider, whose body was as large as a small bird's, dropped down upon a young parrot whose mamma was from home, and spreading its huge claws over the nest began sucking its blood. When the mother returned she naturally "went for" the enemy, and seized hold of one of his legs, but whether it be that legs are not a sensitive portion of spiders' organizations, or that this particular insect had an overpowering penchant for the blood of young parrots, he wouldn't let go, until his pain becoming too intense for endurance he turned on the mother, and, twining all his legs firmly around her neck, was just arranging for a good long suck in that quarter when she gave him an awful dig in the belly with her beak, whereupon he fell over, dragging her to the ground with him. The naturalist then shot him and released the parrot.

It is feared that the atmosphere on London will soon damage the surface of Cleopatra's Needle. The Luxor obelisk, erected in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, in 1836, is some 3,400 years old, having stood with another still larger one before the great temple of Thebes. The stone is syenite granite, of a brownish red color. Thirty-six years of exposure to the atmosphere of Paris has affected the stone more than the same number of centuries' exposure to the purer air of Egypt.

PEACE OR WAR.

The peace of Europe is far from being assured. The conference is talked of as a certainty, but it has not been called. There is something in the tone of the European dispatches, indicating that uncertainty is general. The two powers now most hostile, England and Russia, are touching and punctilious over details, and there is a hurrying to and fro that presages a war. Austria and England are both preparing on a large scale, while the papers of both countries hold out promises that all will yet be well. The speech of Prince Bismarck, which was anxiously looked for, told nothing that was not already well known. He did not give any assurances that would lead to the belief that Germany has undertaken to act as peace-maker in the present crisis. Perhaps, like all other mortal men, he finds difficulties which even his fertile mind cannot satisfactorily solve, and like a true statesman he evades an issue about which he cannot feel confident. The truth appears to be that there is no basis yet agreed upon to which Russia and England have assented or indicated possible assent. One power wants what the other says she shall not have, and while their forces are idle they grow rather than diminish. Other powers have done what they could to smooth the irritation to which the presence of actual enemies gives rise. For this reason the British fleet went forty miles away, and the Russian forces remain in the suburbs of the Turkish Capitol. But steamers can traverse that forty miles in three hours, and their steam is always up and their decks cleared. The troops can get into the city in about the same time, and are in equal readiness for action. Besides, it appears that there are several English vessels actually in the Bosphorus and at the mouth of the Black Sea, where an effective force would speedily cut off the Russian base of supplies by water. These facts, coupled with the suspicious reticence of Cabinets and undisguised activity at manufacturing centers for war materials leads us to the belief that hostilities are not very far away, and that day may witness the indefinite postponement of proposals for adjustment.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

The gold resumption humbug has received a fatal stab. It was born of the decision that a paper currency and an era of prosperity for all were necessarily the harbingers of national distress. Through the operation of the Sherman scheme the people have suffered losses sufficient to discharge the public debt. These personal wrongs have been patiently endured with a blind devotion to the general interest. In these long years of travail the masses have been educated to a fair comprehension of the issues at stake, and we now witness a loud call for a policy which shall sweep the cobwebs from our industries.

The close commercial relations between the races of the earth as well as the rising standard of intelligence make it impossible to give any rude shock to the financial system. The advocates of a single standard flooded the country with predictions of irreparable danger and distress should Congress dare to remonetize silver coin. These threats were used to the greatest possible advantage in preventing some patriotic representatives from discharging their duty to their constituents, but the battle resulted in victory to the people. In place of the evils outlined to follow the success of the Bland bill we find a continued sale of four per cent bonds, a rise in the old issues of Governments, and a cheering fall in the market price of gold. Even the kings of finance are powerless to stem the popular current. Let us take courage anew. There is an end to a system which makes millionaires of a few thousands and tramps of the remaining millions.

There is one more act in the monetary drama, and we are promised but slight delay in the rise of the curtain. Five members of the Senate Finance Committee have framed a report in favor of the passage of the House bill for the repeal of the resumption act, and influential gold-bugs concede the success of the movement. It is high time to wipe this lie from the statute books. At no former period in the history of the nation has public sentiment been so thoroughly paralyzed by the assumptions of a department official. His iron hand should be stricken from the throat of the body politic, and he should be remanded to the obscurity he merits. Such men have no place in the machinery of a government created by the people and for the people. There is no visible end to the system we are leaving in our wake. The "clearing up process" has filled our poor houses and our jails, driven the debtor to the bankruptcy court, wrecked the morals of business men hitherto strangers to trickery, and inaugurated a despotism of currency holders over the entire producing interest. Should we return to the gold resumption methods of the past three years, no man

can guarantee a reaction from the desperate condition of things now prevailing. Money might continue to appreciate for another lengthened period, and all other values to drop to a point in harmony with a circulating medium of a hundred millions of dollars in gold coin. We have insanely clung to a policy the most injurious to be devised for a nation mortgaged to the teeth. But there exist the elements of hope that the frost is to be expelled from the joints of the people.

THE London Times of the 19th says: "United States funds have surprised many people by advancing, instead of falling on the news that the silver bill has passed in a manner that will insure its becoming a law in much its present shape. We have always said the public was not selling the stock to any appreciable extent and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due, as much as anything, to passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling which only made the market harder. Hence on receipt of better New York prices and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time is itself tantamount to making silver a subsidiary coinage at all events for some considerable time. So that there is little alarm felt, and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the prices of these or any other high class stock just now is dearer money."

Thus we hear even from old England that the scarecrow has vanished, and the adoption of the silver bill has already actually helped our financial standing.

THE NEW POPE.

A dispatch from Rome says the operations of the sacred conclave culminated in the ballot taken on Wednesday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, in the election of Cardinal Joachim Pecci, who assumes the title of Pope Leo XIII.

The editor of the Chicago Post describes him as follows:

"Joachim Pecci, the new Pope, was born at Carpenette, in the diocese of Arragu, on March 2, 1810, and is sixty-eight years of age. He was created Cardinal on December 19, 1853, was Archbishop of Perouse and Chamberlain of the Pope. He was to have been created Cardinal at the request of Protestant King Leopold I., of Belgium, to whom he had been sent as Nuncio by Gregory XVI., but on the death of the latter Pius IX., yielding to the vindictiveness of Antonelli, allowed seven years to elapse before he gave him the hat. Of high intellect, of a welltried and energetic nature. His Eminence has made not only an excellent bishop, but has realized the type of a perfect Cardinal. As an administrator, he managed to clear Benevento of smuggling and brigandage, as well as of the underground intrigues of the party of the nobility. As a man of intelligence he does not regard with such a pessimist eye as his colleagues, the reciprocal sensations of the Church and society. He has evidently found a solution in his own mind for existing and eventual difficulties. His Eminence is tall and thin. His features have an aristocratic stamp, and are characterized by great figures. He has a resemblance at once to Voltaire and Richelieu. His voice strikes one disagreeably at first, it is so nasal in its tones; but one soon gets accustomed to this peculiarity owing to its fullness and resonance. Although simple in manners His Eminence is of all the Cardinals the one who carries himself with most pontifical majesty, resembling in this Pius IX., who in his early days passed for incomparable.

THE entertainment given by members of the temperance societies, at the Methodist church, on Friday evening last, proved a decided success. The church was crowded to overflowing, many persons being unable to obtain sitting or standing room; and the exercises, of which a programme is given below, were very well rendered by the different performers. We are informed that the young people of the temperance organizations will give another similar entertainment in a few weeks. The programme of the evening was as follows:

Prayer—By Rev. W. M. Copelin.
Music—"Do not drink to night brother."
Recitation—The song of the Drink, By Miss. Nelly Wakker.
Recitation by four members of the Juvenile Union.
Music—
Recitation—A story of the Temperance Crusade, By Master Dana Dutton.
Essay—Total abstinence as a duty, By Mr. A. Visscher.
Music—"Hope on."
Oration—Moral Power, By Mr. A. Venema.
Recitation—A leak in the dike, by Mrs. J. C. Post.
Music—"Wine is a mocker."
Oration—The temperance question, by Mr. Kleinhekse.
Doxology and Benediction.
The music was furnished by a number of young ladies and gentlemen led by Mr. H. Te Roller and contributed very much to the success of the entertainment.

THE Rev. Mr. Oggel having accepted the call extended to him by the 1st Presbyterian church of Kankakee, Ill., preached his farewell sermon to the people of the 1st. Reformed church of this city—of which he has been the esteemed pastor for upwards of six years, last Sunday afternoon. The large audience room was filled to its utmost capacity. There being upwards of twelve hundred people present, all of whom listened with deepest interest to the farewell message of the retiring pastor. In the evening, in response to the earnest request of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, Rev. Oggel occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church where a very large congregation assembled to listen to the reverend gentleman's last sermon in the city for the present. The discourse was thoroughly evangelical and beautifully written. Mr. Oggel carries with him to his new field of labor the best wishes of all classes in this community, and we have no doubt he will prove a useful and popular man in his new pastorate. The Presbyterian church of Kankakee is to be congratulated on its choice.—Grand Haven News Journal.

EDWARD S. STOKES, Jim Fisk's murderer, hasn't prospered in business since he left the state prison, and is going to St. Louis to manufacture a stone pavement, the patent of which he bought of a fellow-convict.

In Africa the savages have a curious way of praying. The wizard or priest writes a prayer on a piece of board and the patient carefully washes it off and swallows the water, chalk and prayer, in the firm belief that he will get rid of his disease.

A COBBLER once said that he could always tell who was wrong in a spirited argument, even when he could not understand what either contestant was saying. He brought his hammer down on his lapstone with a hearty blow and continued:—"It's always the man who gets mad first."

ABOUT 57 acres in the New York Bowery region and some property in Amsterdam, Holland, all valued at \$180,000, are claimed by about 1000 "heirs," who pretend they've got a sure thing. A Dutchman named Weber was the original owner 200 years ago, and the property has been twice leased for 99 years, the last lease expiring about two years ago.

THE London Times says: "We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands, they will pour forth myriads from the famine-stricken districts of the north as soon as a way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the future of the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for negro immigration was never voluntary, and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while if the Chinese tide once begins to flow in force, it is difficult to see where it will stop."

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros. 'Seal of North Carolina,' at the same price?" 45-ly

WHILE coughs and colds are very prevalent, we recommend a trial of Young's Cough and Lung Syrup. 45-ly

TRY Johnston's Sarsaparilla the best in the market. 45-ly

Special Notices.

PARTIES from abroad have rented the building immediately west of the Post Office and opened up an auction store, in which they offer for sale an immense amount of Dry Good and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and all manner of fancy articles for children. They advertise their auction by posters and bills, and give the people a chance to buy at their own price. Don't fail to go and see them, for you are bound to find something you will want, or like.

HOLLAND, FEB. 20, 1878.

I regard outline maps as of the highest importance in every public school; in fact, geography cannot be successfully taught without them. I am also satisfied that Montith's are first-class and excellent for school room use.

I. F. BANGS,

Supt. of Public Schools, Holland.

I fully indorse the above.

PROF. C. DORNBURG.

MR. M. L. BARBER is General Agent for the National School Furniture Company at No. 34 & 36 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted for Cash!
20,000

White Oak Headings,
To measure as follows: Length 22 inches, width 10 or 11 inches, thickness inside, 5-8ths inches, all to be measured clear of sap.
Price, \$20.00 per thousand, delivered, to

R. KANTERS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878. 51-3w

New Advertisements.

TO LET.

I WANT proposals for building a new Tannery. For further particulars as to building, etc., apply to
F. HUMMEL,
at Cappon's Tannery, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, Feb. 25, 1878.

Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Frank Amier. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on **Tuesday the ninth day of April, A. D. 1878,** at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the premises hereinafter described in the Township of Olive, in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, pursuant to License and authority granted to me on the Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1878, by the Probate Court of Ottawa County, Michigan, all of the estate, right, title and interest of the said deceased of, in and to the real estate situated and being in the County of Ottawa in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lot three (3) or the north-west fractional quarter of the north-west fractional quarter of section twenty-two (22) in town six (6) north of range sixteen (16) west, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, containing thirty-eight and thirty-hundredths acres be the same more or less. Subject to the widows right of dower. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

DATED, February 23, A. D. 1878.

ALE P. STEGENGA, Administrator.

2-7w

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$100 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland Maine. 26-1y

PICTURES FOR NOTHING!

AT LEAST FOR A VERY LITTLE TROUBLE.

25 Beautiful Chromos as Premiums to the

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

We have just procured a lot of beautiful chromos, which we offer as premiums, to any one who will procure for us some new subscribers at the following rates: Any one sending us three new subscribers (no- or in advance) will be entitled to one large handsome chromo, valued at \$5.00, and have his choice from five different kinds. For five subscribers, one can pick out two chromos; and for seven subscribers one can pick out two chromos and have a copy of the News for one year gratis.

Farm for Sale.

I will sell eighty acres of splendid clay soil, six miles from this city. Near church and school house, at a bargain, 30 acres of this land is partially improved. Also 40 acres of unimproved land in the Township of Fillmore. Inquire of
M. D. HOWARD.
42-4f

SWEET'S HOTEL

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

T. H. LYON, - - - Proprietor.

Special Announcement.

The undersigned desires to announce to the public in general, that he is now the sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, and that he will hereafter give his personal attention to the management of the house and the wants of his guests. The house has been refitted and refurnished, and now offers the best of accommodations to the traveling public. It contains 130 handsome and commodious rooms, fifty of which can be had with board at \$2.50 per day, and the remainder at the usual price. Having conducted the hotel business in Grand Rapids for the past sixteen years, and thankful for former patronage, the proprietor hopes for a continuance of the same. The rooms of Sweet's Hotel are not excelled by any public house in the State, the tables are supplied with all the markets afford, and careful attention is given by all employees.

Hoping to receive a liberal patronage from the traveling public, which will be duly appreciated by the proprietor.

T. H. LYON.

HILL'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
BUCHU

CONTAINING
Caneels, Juniper & Spirits of Nitre

IN A CONCENTRATED FORM, FOR
Diseases of the Kidneys & Bladder,
Gonorrhea, Weaknesses, Over-
Exertions, Gleet, Stricture,
Obstruction of the Urine,
and all Diseases of the Urinary
and Sexual Organs.

No matter of how long standing, and whether in
MALE OR FEMALE.

Price, - - - One Dollar.

Prepared from the original recipe of DR. HILL,
and sold by W. JOHNSTON & CO.,
161 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SENT FREE and postpaid—The BEVERLY LODGE, 240 to 250 CASH per week, and in the morning something new. Address, The Beverly Co., Chicago.

DRESSMAKING

And all kinds of sewing done to order.

Cutting and Fitting Promptly Attended to.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

HENRIETTA LE FEBRE.

No. 84 Ninth street.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 7, 1878. 53-4f

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN

Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1877. 6-1y.

The Great English Remedy
GRAY'S Specific Medicine

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an

unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow in consequence of Self-Abuse: as Loss of Memory, Un-After Taking.

versal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and overindulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Holland by Heber Walsh and by all Druggists everywhere. 48-1y

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Settlers.

Our paper is late this week—owing to another breakdown. Misfortune seldom comes single-handed.

Mr. Gerrit J. A. Pessink was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. G. Van Putten will build a store on his old site, next to Mr. Wm. Van Putten's projected new store.

The late Pope's wealth altogether is said to amount to \$23,000,000, which is mostly in the hands of the Rothschilds in Paris.

The congregation of Ebenezer church have called Rev. De Bey, of Chicago, for the second time. The vote stood 39 for Rev. De Bey, and 27 for Rev. D. Broek.

The next Grace Church Social will be held at the residence of Mr. N. Kenyon on Wednesday evening, Feb. 27. A full Literary and Musical program will be carried out.

Another one of our old settlers "has gone before," and this time it is an American by the name of James Pelton. He resides about 7 miles north of this city, and reached the age of 77 years.

A FIRE occurred in the Village of Overijssel, on Sunday last, in the residence of Mr. R. Konig. By timely application of water the building escaped total destruction, and the damage is estimated at about \$200.

An address will be delivered at Verbeek's Hall on Friday evening, March 1st, by Capt. Martin DeBoe of this city. Subject: "Intemperance." Admission ten cents; Children five cents. All friends of the Captain are especially invited to be present.

A NEW dry goods store is being opened in the store of Mr. A. Vennema, on Eighth street, by Messrs. Donahue & Riordan, of Muskegon. The store has been handsomely fitted up and painted for the purpose. They intend to be open in full blast in the first part of next week.

Quite a number of the old settlers of the Township of Overijssel, met at the house of the Drs. Best, last week, and were entertained in royal style. The occasion evinced a harmony of feeling, and the expressions of satisfaction were very pronounced, and quite a number proposed to institute a similar meeting annually.

Mrs. L. KLEYN (widow) had the misfortune to fall down the cellar, last week in her house and fractured some bone in the shoulder, together with a number of other bruises. Such an accident falls heavy on a lady of her age, and she is quite sick. Dr. Schouten was called to administer to the relief of the poor sufferer.

Mr. Henry Bosch, Justice of the peace, in the Village of Vriesland, held an inquest on the body of an infant on Tuesday last, which had died on the day previous under peculiar circumstances. Upon investigation it was proved that child had died from lack of nutriment and proper care. The name of the mother was withheld.

As will be noticed from the advertisement of Mr. F. Hummel, in this issue, he is making preparations to build a new tannery, and has purchased a lot of Mr. J. Knol, near the corner of Maple and Tenth streets, part of which lot leads into Tannery Creek. We hope Mr. Hummel will push his enterprise and meet with success. He proposes to let the work on Monday afternoon next.

Those of Dr. J. C. Kennedy's patients, who have forgotten the date on which he will be here will hereby be reminded that he will be at the City Hotel on Friday next, March 1st. The wonderful success he has with these chronic and peculiar diseases which he advises to cure, is growing steady, and his patients are becoming more numerous. Don't forget the date, March 1st.

The authorities of the True Dutch Reformed Church of Zeeland have offered their church building for sale, and the people of school district No. 1 of the Township of Zeeland contemplate purchasing the same. When the building is sold it will be replaced by a fine new church built entirely of brick. In spite of all the hard times the Village of Zeeland is steadily growing in size and beauty.

In answer to the vile article which appeared in the *News-Journal* of last week, about us personally we would say that we have no desire to enter in a personal quarrel, and don't intend to defile the columns of the News with any vituperation, or hurl any vituperation at Mr. Lee's head, personally. We are astonished to see Mr. Lee so far forget himself, as to confess, by so doing, impliedly, that he got the worst of the argument. If your readers relish such stuff is for them to express, and for you to know; as for us, we will leave you to your avocation of your own choice.

Chicago made and paved thirteen miles of new streets last year.

The First Reformed Church at Grand Haven, Mich., have extended a call to Rev. R. Duiker, of Danforth, Ill.

A RUMOR comes from the Hague that the King of Holland thinks of abdicating in favor of the Prince of Orange, his oldest son.

GEN. Bulknip, who is now in Washington, is reported as jolly as ever, wears his coat buttoned about his robust form and strokes his long golden beard.

LIEUT. Flipper, the only colored graduate of West Point, is to be appointed military instructor of the colored branch of the Agricultural and Military College of Texas.

The Minnesota Odd Fellows are forming a colony, having secured three townships of land in Watonwan county, and write their brethren anywhere in the country to join them in the spring.

On Wednesday of next week four brothers of Mr. J. Bouwens, their families and their parents and some young folks, of the Village of Zeeland, will depart for Holland, Lancaster county, Nebraska.

List of letters remaining in the Post office at Holland, Mich., Feb. 21, 1878: Thomas Condey, Mrs. Sarah W. Vincent, G. W. Ostrander, Miss Mary J. McFall, Wm. Verbeek, P. M.

The dwelling house and store of Mr. J. Bouwens, in the Village of Zeeland was sold last week to Mr. G. Brusse, who will move the building to the back part of the lot and build a new store in front of it, destined for a clothing house.

The London *Economist* says there is every appearance that the adoption of silver in America as legal payment of bonds will be followed by the adoption of that metal for other payments, and so widely that the value of the dollar must rise perhaps to par.

When you speak evil of another you must be prepared to have others speak evil of you. There is an old Buddhist proverb which says:—"He who indulges in enmity is like one who throws ashes to windward, which comes back to the same place and cover him all over."

A FIRE broke out in the roof of Mr. Frink's residence, in this city, located near the Lake Shore R. R. depot, on Wednesday afternoon. It being day time, the fire was discovered early, and a timely application of water and axes, by private individuals, as well as engine No. 2, prevented the building from being consumed. The building was insured for \$800.

The tug Twilight is undergoing extensive repairs at Anderson's shipyard. She will be equivalent to a new boat, and Captain Brouwer has in view better facilities for pleasure seekers and vessels. The schr. Wollin is also receiving repairs at Schols & Baas' shipyard. If this mild weather continues four week longer our Captains will be getting ready for navigation.

A SURPRISE party, consisting of members of the M. E. Church and their friends numbering about 25 or 30 went to the residence of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin on Wednesday evening and took it by storm, entering simultaneously by every door they could find in the house. Rev. Coplin, being an old veteran, stood his ground well, and received them with such an open heart, that the party will not soon forget the deep impression made.

We cheerfully recommend our townsmen, D. Van Bruggen, as a very efficient blacksmith and machine repairer. The recent break in our press—a rather complicated machine—was declared to be so bad, by some professional machinists, that it could not be mended; but Mr. Van Bruggen immediately said he could do it, and as a last resort we allowed him (skeptically) to try it, and it is but fair to confess that he has succeeded and made a very good job of it, and therefore we say, if you have difficult blacksmith work to do, go and see Van Bruggen before you give it up.

Now that we have no sleighing a great many, perhaps, would suppose that our mills and factories would fall short of their usual supply of bolts and logs. But now that the country people have made up their minds that there will be no sleighing, they have commenced bringing it in by wagon at a tremendous rate. For instance, at E. Van der Veen & Co's stove factory, they receive from thirty to forty wagon loads per day besides several car loads. They expect to start up about the 1st of April, the weather permitting, with about 2,500 cords of bolts. At P. Pfanstiel's shingle mill the piles of shingle bolts are immense, and daily growing. The saw mills are receiving logs at different points, and the butter tub factory is also receiving a fresh supply of timber. Altogether the outlook for the labor market in this city is promising.

Mr. Gerrit Bulks and family will leave for Orange City, Iowa, on the 12th day of March next.

The best way to encourage reform is to show that you are in earnest by reforming yourself.

YOUNG MEN—Attend the Grand Rapids Business College and Practical Training school—Board \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Send for College Journal.

The latest Washington dispatches announce that the House of Representatives have concurred in the Senate amendments to the Silver Bill, and now it will go to the President for approval or disapproval.

UNLESS Gov. Colquitt interferes, which nobody seems to expect, Georgia is soon going to furnish the country a spectacle the like of which it has never seen—the hanging of a white man in a southern state for the murder of a "nigger."

The New York *Herald* publishes interviews with some of the leading bankers of that city, and the most of them think silver will be a very good thing to have. There is nothing surprising about this. Medicine does not taste very badly after it has been swallowed.

"Art of Propagation" is a highly illustrated practical work on the rapid increase and multiplication of stock. Published by Jenkins' Grape and Seedling Nursery, Winona, Columbiana Co., Ohio. Price prepaid by mail 50 cts. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. Address as above.

We are happy to see out of the Council Proceedings that our Mayor has taken the bull by the horns, and proposed the necessary legislation to be armed and able to cope with large fires. It has become a necessity, and we think that the question of a sufficient water supply will become one of the most important the citizens of this city ever handled.

We have received Lippincott's Magazine for March, and find it beautifully illustrated and brim full of the most interesting articles, written by first-class authors. This magazine is fast gaining in popularity, its readers unconsciously become attached to it, save it up, have it bound, and place it in their library as a much cherished addition. For subscription or sample copies address J. B. Lippincott & Co., 715 & 717 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A PUBLIC examination was held in the school over which Miss Neerken presides, in the Township of Fillmore. Our informant, who is in every way competent to judge, says the examination was splendid, and proved a great deal of effort on the part of the handsome teacher; that it was one of the finest arranged affairs he had ever witnessed, and closed his narrative with the joke that the festivities closed by the singing of "Ould lang Syne" in both the English and Dutch languages.

The mild weather and the scarcity of labor, together with curiosity has inaugurated a new kind of sport on Black Lake. Every fine mild day one can see dozens of young and middle aged men fishing through holes cut in the ice, some of them erecting little huts of brush in which they sojourn while they are angling for their game. The fish is mostly speckled bass, and are found at present in deep water, and consequently long lines are used, and minnows, red flannel, and angling worms are used for bait. It is a strange and amusing sight, to say the least.

FROM the proceedings of the last session of the Common Council we glean the following as the most important and interesting to our readers: Mr. John Roost petitioned for the use of part of Lake street, for an indefinite period of time, to use while manufacturing brick, which petition was referred to the proper committee. A petition was presented by Mr. J. R. Kleyn for a restitution of taxes on \$200 personal property—which petition was not granted, after investigation by the committee to which it had been referred. The Com. on Order and Police again reported progress, and prayed for an extension of time, which was granted. The mayor presented a message to the Common Council advising necessary legislation in regard to prohibiting the construction of higher than two-story frame buildings, and advising the construction of better and more fire-wells, by bringing it before the people at our next annual election; also the formation and organization of a Fire Patrol and Pail Brigade, and closes by laying before them his action, observations, and expenditures during the late fire of the *Etna House*—which was referred. The present Council Rooms have been rented at \$50, including light and fuel, and the basement of R. Kanter's for \$175 per year. The re-insurance of the fire apparatus and town-house was also ordered, and the firemen of Columbia Engine No. 2 were ordered paid their salaries, which amounted to \$106.75. The ordinance concerning the repairing of sidewalks was taken from the table and passed. The ordinary batch of poor bills were passed, and other routine business, and the Council adjourned.

Harrington Marble Works.

[Next door to Harrington's Cheap Cash Store.]

Leweke, Krumbein & Luce,

Manufacturers of

TABLET, HEADSTONES

MONUMENTS

And all kinds of

CEMETERY WORK

—IN STONE—

We keep constantly on hand the best kind of stock, and also a nice variety of designs. Lettering done in the English, Holland and German languages, as desired.

All Work Warranted and

Prices Low.

Give us a call before you order, and patronize your home industry.

HOLLAND, Mich., Aug. 25 1877.

I, the undersigned

—THE—

Oldest FURNITURE Dealer

In the city, am again ready with an entire new stock of

FURNITURE

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES,

consisting of all kinds of

Household FURNITURE

to numerous to mention:

Floor Oil Cloth,

Table Oil Cloth,

Window Shades

of all kinds.

Wall Paper at Wholesale and

Retail.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Sets.

Live Geese Feather,

and Feather Beds.

Coffins and Caskets always

on hand.

Fair dealing can be relied on.

While I thank the public for their patronage of the past, I hope to merit and solicit a liberal share of it for the future.

N. B. Call and see a most beautiful variety of Camp Chairs, ornaments, picture frames, brackets, etc., etc.

S. REIDSEMA.

HOLLAND, Jan. 12, 1878.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss:

At a session of the Probate Court of the County of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Grand Haven, in said County, on Saturday the twelfth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Present: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Frank Amier, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ale P. Steenge, administrator of said estate, praying among other things that he may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate in said petition described for the purposes in said petition set forth. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the eighteenth day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in Grand Haven, in said County, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "HOLLAND CITY NEWS," a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Ottawa, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE,

49-50

Judge of Probate.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET,

Holland, - - - Michigan

Give us a 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.

34-17

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Western Farm Journal.

A PROGRESSIVE WEEKLY

Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The FARM JOURNAL has become too well known to require any mention of what it has done in the past, or what it proposes to do in the future.

Its Record for the Past Twenty-Two Years.

Is well before the public, and its cotenutance and contents one week, furnish an index as to what each coming week will bring out. It has not been suspected of lacking in enterprise, or doing anything less than is becoming a paper of its class to do. As a paper for the

Farm, Household or Fireside.

It will be found especially interesting and attractive, to both old and young. Every department is cultivated and made readable by

Talented Regular Contributors!

And no pains are spared by the publishers to maintain its high standard of excellence.

For the current year the subscription price will remain as heretofore, viz: Two dollars per single copy, and one dollar and thirty-five-cent per copy in clubs—postage prepaid by the publishers.

We authorize any person who desires to do so, to become our agent, and will receive the subscription of all such at club prices, other names being sent afterwards as fast as secured.

Before sending us your list of papers for the ensuing year it will pay you to send for a specimen copy, which are sent free. Address plainly,

Western Farm Journal,

116 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW STAND!!

G. Van Putten.

Burned out by the late fire I have re-opened in the store formerly occupied by

J. ROOST & SON,

Corner Ninth and River Street.

Where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call.

A new 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, Nov. 1, 1877.

Fine Building Site For Sale.

THE East 45 feet of Lot 5 in Block 26. Situated between J. O. Doeburg's Drug Store, and P. A. Steketee's General Store, on Eighth street. Inquire of

H. DOEBURG.

HOLLAND, April 7, 1877.

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

CALL AND SEE US.

I am now selling the Howe Sewing Machine, and will henceforth keep it for sale at my store. Peddling machines with wagons has been abolished for the simple reason that the prices of machines are too low to admit of any expense in that way. Call in and get bargains.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877.

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.

CROCKERY!

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

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

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10 1875.

PICTURES!

Come and examine my specimens before you decide to go elsewhere. I am now prepared to take the finest frame photo's for a lower price than ever before.

CARDS DE VISITE

Are finished in the latest style, and everybody pronounces them charming, and without extra charges.

TIN TYPES

Taken on the shortest possible notice.

Gallery opposite Post-Office.

A. M. BURGESS.

HOLLAND, Feb. 1st, 1878.

51-4v

I OWE NO MAN A DOLLAR.

Oh, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of our next-door neighbor,
But bid me still to be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know the last of those little debts
That have been on my lingering sorrow
Is paid this night! So well both go forth
And shake hands with the world to-morrow!
Oh, the creditor is but a shame-faced dog
With the debtor's name on his collar,
While I'm a king and you are a queen,
For we owe no man a dollar.

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and his flaunting daughter,
While we sat down at our coverless board,
To a crust and a cup of water.
I saw that a tear-drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it;
I know that the contrast reached your heart,
And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Has freed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh, and help me shout
That I owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor whose show has dazzled your eyes
In fact, is a wretched debtor:
I pity him, from my very heart,
And I wish that his lot were better;
Why, the man is the veriest slave alive;
For his dashing wife and daughter
Will live in style though ruin should come—
So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter!
But he feels it the tighter every day—
That terrible debtor's collar!
Oh, what would he give could he say with us,
That he owed no man a dollar!

You seemed amazed—but I'll tell you more,
Within two hours I met him;
Smoking away with a frightened air
As if a fiend had beset him;
Yet he fled from a very worthy man,
Whom I met with the greatest pleasure—
Whom I called by name, and forced to stop,
Though he said he was not at leisure.
He held my last note! so I held him fast!
Till he freed my neck from the collar:
Then I shook his hand as I proudly said,
"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah! now you smile, for you feel the force
Of the truth I've been repeating:
I knew that a downright honest heart
In that gentle breast was beating!
To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength
To follow my daily labor;
But ere we sleep let us humbly pray
For our wretched next-door neighbor;
And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free
From the weight of the debtor's collar—
When the poorest will lift his voice and cry,
"Now I owe no man a dollar!"

POPPET'S CIGARETTE.

On one of the brightest days of a bright June, two of the fairest of fair company, at a seaside resort, sat beneath a luxuriant tree in a pine grove, engaged in that richest of sweet employments, discussing the personal qualities of Mr. Dick Redfern, who, lucky dog, was engaged to be married to one of the jewels, whose name was Agnes Catherine Preston, but who was familiarly called "Poppet" by her friends.

"My love," said she, addressing her companion, who lay with her head resting upon her hands, observing her through her half-shut eyes, "My love, I am not above admitting to you that I think I've got a pretty good sort of a fellow on the whole. I admit that he has a few blemishes; who has not? There are a few points in which I could correct him, but, taking him all in all, I think that, with a firm hand and resolute will, I can bring him into tolerable subjection. I do not feel sure that a girl of your easy temperament would succeed with him, but I, being possessed of considerable vim and fire, am convinced that the task will occupy me but a few hours; and so I think I am safe in permitting you to congratulate me on my acquisition. In one week after our marriage we shall be the happiest couple in the State."

"But suppose he kicks?"

"Kicks!" (this with surprised emphasis.)

"Yes, kicks. It seems reasonable enough that a young fellow, who is enticed out of bachelorhood by a pretty fair sort of a girl, will not entirely relinquish his independence without a fight. And, even at the risk of making a sworn foe of you, I should like to suggest something that has probably never entered your head."

"What is it?"

"Will you promise not to fly at me?"

"Nonsense; I'm not a fury."

"Very well, then. I should like just to hint, in the most amicable way, that you have a few slight faults of your own."

"I—faults!"

"You have some decided faults."

"Such as what, pray?"

"Oh, now, that's another thing. I don't profess to be able to point out the beams in your eye, when I am conscious there are plenty of motes in my own."

"Now, please—please, Molly!"

"Do you really want me to tell? Truly and honestly?"

"Certainly," was the faint response, uttered with an apprehensive look.

"Well, included among the rest," proceeded the indomitable critic, "I perceive a foolish obstinacy, a belief in your own self, an inability to look beyond your own desires. If you were asked, for instance, to give up a pleasure for the good of your husband, or for the benefit of any one else, you would never consent with a good grace. It is clear selfishness, mixed with a good proportion of pride, which is, if you will permit a dear friend to say so, extremely silly."

"Well—well!"

"And—"

"Oh, wait a moment; let me comprehend this first. Obstinate, foolishly proud, selfish—I think I have it—go on."

"No. On the whole I think I won't. You've got it all there. All the rest of the flaws in your style of mind and temper are subordinate to those. Correct these radical faults, and you will be an angel!"

"Oh, but I don't admit a word of it!"

"Indeed!"

"Certainly not. On the contrary, I am sure you have made a mistake. I am generous, confiding, yielding, and amiable; but—oh, Molly, have you got a cigarette in your pocket? I feel that I cannot continue the course of my remarks without a stimulant."

I am ashamed to say that the blonde-haired Molly thrust her hand into her pocket, and pulled out a little bunch of

Honradas, from which her companion extracted a dainty, white paper tube, and lighted it with a practiced hand. She placed it between her lips, and enjoyingly drew in a volume of smoke; then emitted it in a slender stream, until it was nearly exhausted; and then she heard a step in the grass behind her, and, being startled, she puffed out the rest through her nostrils, after the manner of the Cubans, and looked around.

She saw her sweetheart, Dick, towering above her, with a curious expression upon his face. He said nothing. She nodded, and, placing the cigarette between her lips, she put out her hand to him. He took it, and sat down.

"By George!" exclaimed he, first bowing to Molly.

"What is the matter?" cried Poppet.

"I am surprised—confounded!"

"At what?"

"At you."

"An excellent subject."

"That's a fact. I thought you agreed with me the other night that this woman-smoking is a bad habit?"

"Yes, certainly—if it is a habit. It is dreadful."

"Then it isn't the smoking, it's only the habit you refer to, is it?"

Poppet looked puzzled. There was a silence, a long one; meanwhile Poppet smoked vigorously; her little clouds puffed into the two faces beside her, and Dick began to grow red. Finally he got up.

"Poppet, I'd like to speak to you a moment."

"Oh, dear! What's it about, Dick? I can't get up."

"Very well, then."

He looked moody.

"Is it about smoking?—is it?"

"Why, yes."

"Oh, then, if you are going to scold, why do you want to take me aside? If it is sensible, why not give Molly the benefit of it?"

Dick looked volumes. He half laughed and half swore. This was a terrible sort of girl.

"Well, then, I tell you flatly I do not approve of it."

"That isn't much of an argument."

"But I hoped you would consider it a reason. I would quit any habit that offended you, and feel glad of the chance of pleasing you."

"If I adopted that principle, mercy knows what there would be left for me to do. You always object."

"I beg your pardon."

"Which, I fancy, is your polite way of telling me that I fib."

"As you please." Dick's eyes began to light up. "Poppet, I remember distinctly that you agreed with me that it is an unpleasant sight to see a woman smoke. It is useless, hoydenish, fast, and you know it. I expressly ask you to throw away that cigarette."

"And I say expressly that I shall do no such thing. To dare to come here, before my best friend, and ask me to give up one of the few pleasures I have, simply because your Highness has come to the conclusion that I do not show off to advantage in a cloud of smoke! It is preposterous! absurd! idiotic!"

"Poppet!"

"And I wish you to understand, sir, that I shall retain as many of my habits as please me. It so happens that I enjoy smoking, therefore I shall smoke on all occasions, and what I like, whether it is a cigarette, or a cigar, or a meerschaum or a clay pipes—it is all the same to me."

Mr. Dick Redfern arose easily to his feet, took off his hat, made a low bow, and went away; leaving his sweetheart fuming and glaring and smoking, while in her friend's eyes there was a faint trace of tears.

"I believe it is you who are the idiot!" said she.

"At any rate, I shall now enjoy my cigarette without interruption," replied the other, "and to show him how little I care for what he says, I shall go this evening and smoke a good Havana under his window. He will smell it, look out, see me and come down, and I shall forgive him."

But Dick was savage. It was the middle of the afternoon, and it was hot, and so he brought a jug of lemonade, and sat down in a corner of his room, upon a Japanese fauteuil, to think over his situation.

He sat until the hotel bell rang for tea. He felt neither like eating nor drinking. A man who feels he must give up his sweetheart rarely does. He sat until dusk. He heard them dancing, and he knew that Miss Preston was in the middle of the rout. He grew more and more indignant, and more sure that he was right and that she was wrong.

He nursed his troubled mind, and recalled all her words. It was not the miserable cigarette, but it was the disposition she showed. If she would act thus in the delicious moments of their courtship, what would she not be capable of doing when in the midst of the humdrum of married life? He reasoned with himself that there was nothing to do but to surrender her—to send back her letters and pictures, and then to go away on a sea-voyage.

It grew dark. His room was but a few feet from the ground, and they began to take down the Chinese lanterns from the trees outside. Then it grew very dark. A little breeze sprang up, but still he kept his three windows wide open, and sat looking out at the lonely picture.

He began to feel miserable, wretched, deserted. To be suddenly bereft of that thing that gave his life a motive and an object, was to make his heart sink and his spirit fail him.

It grew to be 11 o'clock. The notes of the huge bell so needed frightfully loud. As its last stroke sounded, he thought he heard a noise in the room. He looked about cautiously. By the faint glow of the stars, which came down through the overarching trees, he perceived a man's head rise cautiously

above the sill of the furthest window. The body followed. Then it sank back again. Presently he heard footsteps in the grass just outside the window close beside him. Then whispers. It seemed that there were three men.

One said: "Are you sure she isn't in there?"

"Yes," was the reply; "I saw her in the grove, not a minute ago."

"Then go ahead. Get in, you two; you'll find the box in the top drawer of her bureau, on the right-hand side."

Dick then remembered that Poppet, or rather, Miss Preston, had once occupied this room, and that she always carried a great deal of jewelry about with her at the watering-places.

Dick began to remember his boxing-lessons. He slipped off his shoes, and took a position behind a tall chair in the corner.

Slowly and noiselessly two men entered the room through the first window, and in a moment the third followed. Dick heard them at his bureaus.

"Gad, they won't find much there, though," reflected he.

The men fumbled everything, and ransacked every drawer, meanwhile uttering half-suppressed sounds of anger.

Dick thought he had better commence operations. He crept out silently, and approached them slowly. He got behind them, and, with a savage blow, knocked one fellow into the fire-place, and another toward the window; but, before he could recover to attack the third, the thief, who was as good a boxer as himself, dealt him a tremendous blow, and Dick staggered and fell. In an instant all three were upon him, and a handkerchief was forced between his teeth, and he was gagged, and his hands and arms pinioned.

The one struck a match, and, while secreting their own faces, they examined him, and took possession of his watch and wallet, and then made the complete tour of the apartment. Dick heard them at his ring-box, and he knew his diamond studs were on the way to the pawnbroker's.

Suddenly one of the men whispered an alarm.

"Hist! hist!"

"What is it?"

"There's a man outside the window, sitting on a bench. There was a pause."

"It's a woman! I don't you see the light of his cigar, you fool?"

"By George, let's get out of this!"

The smell of a Havana floated in at the window.

"Leave everything. If we're caught with this stuff, it'll be ten years in quod at least."

In a moment Dick was alone. He rolled about and tried to kick.

Presently he heard a voice; a woman's voice. It was Poppet. She was calling him faintly, as if she were in pain.

"Oh, Dick, Dick! I come and help me! I'm so sick—so dreadful ill! I'm afraid I'm going to die!"

"It's that Havana the little stupid has been trying to provoke me with. I'll let her suffer a little," thought Dick.

For ten minutes he lay still, until he knew she was in the proper agony; then he raised his heels, and beat a tremendous tattoo upon the floor, which raised the house in a minute.

When he was released he explained matters, and, before he could get the wondering crowd out of his chamber, Poppet appeared at the door, white and haggard.

Dick ran to her and led her away. She put her aching head upon his shoulder, and whispered:

"Oh, Dick, Dick! I'll never—never be such a fool again. Is there anything else you'd like to have me give up—is there? Oh, Dick, did those wretches hurt you? Poor boy—poor—oh, how my head goes around just like a top!"

"You saved my trinkets for me."

"But did he think he lost his Jewels?"

She opened her eyes, and, by the light of the gas, she gave him a heavenly look and a smile.

"Never, never!" cried Dick.

He then led her home to a pretty cottage on the top of some mighty rocks, where they found her father going about swinging a watchman's rattle, and raising a hue and cry for his lost one.

"Never mind, pa," cried Poppet, airily.

"Never mind, indeed!" echoed the old gentleman. "Oh, you're there, Dick, are you? All right, then!"

The author feels, with this model man, that it is time to retire. One does little good by penetrating too far into mystery. The two brewed some lemonade without sugar, and then went and lolled upon the wicket-gate, and gazed at the moon and the illuminated waters, and decided that life was pleasant.

Hydrophobia Increasing.

"It is hard that a strong and healthy man should have to go for a dog," said Mr. Buckland, of Chicopee, as he was dying of hydrophobia last week. His death and that of three other strong and healthy men in Massachusetts and Connecticut, within a short time, from hydrophobia, have alarmed many people.

Two of the dogs that bit two of the men have escaped, and how many more deaths will result therefrom remains to be seen. In the Connecticut valley it is feared that rabies has been widely communicated. Even valuable horses and other animals have died of it, and there is a strong feeling in favor of killing every dog within a circuit of thirty miles. The Connecticut Legislature is considering a proposition to impose a tax of \$20 on every dog, with stringent penalties for non-payment. Six deaths from this disease, in various parts of the country, have been reported within a month—an increase that calls for decisive steps to prevent its further spread.—*New York Sun.*

CHIEF JUSTICE WARNER, of Georgia, says that he never saw a United States bond, much less owned one.

PIUS IX.

The Early Days of the Late Pope—How He Was Converted.

[From the New York Times.]

Wounded in his affections, disappointed in his day-dreams of martial fame, the young Count Feretti hastened from a place that had grown hateful to him. Every sight of the blue Adriatic, of the white walls of the old fort, of the blackish-green ibexes around the villa Albani re-opened his sore. He went to Rome and threw himself into the very vortex of the dissipated life of those times.

The dreadful throes which society had undergone, the instability of fortune in days when no one knew what would happen on the morrow, the spectacle of the downfall of established fortunes on the one hand, and the rise of colossal wealth from nothing on the other, had worked a complete demoralization which at first the return of the Pope was powerless to cure. The honor of men, the chastity of women were subordinate to the pursuit after pleasure and the thirst of success. Men gambled like denizens of the mad-house, women lived without restraint. The fell philosophy of the Egyptians, "Eat, drink, and live," was in every heart and on every lip. "Who cares for to-morrow?" was as much the thought of the Romans then as when Horace wrote: "*Quid sit futurum cras, fuge querere.*"

It was a carnival without end of folly and of shame. Among the boldest libertines of that bold time, among the wildest gamblers, among the most successful seekers after *bonnes fortunes* was Mastai Feretti. His rare personal beauty, his wonderful charm of conversation, his sparkling wit, his never-failing vivacity, made him eagerly sought after. He was, perhaps, at that time the Grammont of the hour.

Men delighted to tell of the equanimity with which he supported the fortunes of the gaming-table, how he would commence an anecdote while hazarding thousands of scudi, and would finish without a tremor in his voice when fortune was adverse to him. Women whispered of his success in other fields, and gossiped of the furious rivalries between certain *belle donne* for his smile. Suddenly, in the midst of his social triumphs, in the height of his sad victories in the boudoir and the gambling-room, Mas ai Feretti disappeared.

Among those unthinking votaries of pleasure who lived in such a whirl of excitement as to exclude both thought and real affection, there were none who cared sufficiently for the companion of their follies to ask what had become of him. He, the brilliant, the life-enjoying, from whose lips had flowed with careless grace the epicurean philosophy of the time, lay stretched in agony, God-smitten, before the humble altar of an obscure church in Rome. For as surely as in the early days of Christianity, when he thought not of it, so did God send conviction to the heart of this young libertine, in the midst of his excesses.

The mysteries of a heart experience, of that second birth—that baptism of water and the spirit which the Savior of mankind has explained as necessary to eternal life—is not a subject for a newspaper article. It is essentially of the spirit, and those who think of its awful secrets must do so with solemn preparation, and with mind divested of earthly cares. But the existence of such things, though only few can know, all are compelled to believe. Even those who do not accept revelation are forced to see in the lives of Ignatius Loyola and Mastai Feretti and John Bunyan a transmitting energy which turned base clay to pure gold.

Mastai Feretti, under the influence of that mysterious power, lay stretched in submissive agony before his God. When he rose up comforted the current of his life was changed. All his wasted energies, all his broken ambitions, all his lost affections came back with tenfold energy, when divinely directed into a just and noble channel. He saw his work before him. The persuasive tongue, whose golden accents had whispered of guilty love to women, the eloquence that had delighted men, were capable to do God service. He was an instrument to stay the demoralization of the age, to paint vice in its own image, strip from its false face its alluring mask, show the hollowness of its promises, and the gulf to which it unerringly led.

Fish as a Legal Tender.

In some pleasant reminiscences of the early Wisconsin bar, a writer in the *Milwaukee Sentinel* tells the following anecdote of Judge Frazier: "In a case where a judgment had been obtained against a party by the name of Lott Blanchard, an application was made for a stay of execution for one year, under the statute then in force, which authorized it to be done where the debtor could show that he had no property. Blanchard appeared before the Judge, who questioned him as to his means to pay the judgment, and the reply was that he was destitute of any property. He was then asked what his business was, and he replied a fisherman. H. N. Wells was the attorney for the creditor, and the Judge, on finding that the debtor was willing to pay the judgment in fish, addressed Mr. Wells and told him that he must receive fish in payment, at the same time giving the debtor explicit orders to deliver 'good and not stinking fish.' Whether the fish were ever paid or not was never informed."

War's Horrors.

Horrible stories are told by the correspondents in the Russian camps concerning the mortality of sick and wounded prisoners. At Fratesti a correspondent came upon a party of Russian soldiers digging huge graves, and near them were four ghastly piles of dead lying in heaps of four or five feet in thickness, with their ragged and half-glad forms entangled in horrible confusion as they had been emptied out from the dead-carts.

IN ALSATIA.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

Here is a friend shall fight for thee,
Be thou good fellow, and under ban.
Where have I met thee?—let me see—
But, tush! what matter? a man's a man.
This is a hand has handled sword,
So fill up thy can and drink with me;
Out with thy troubles—thou hast my word—
Here is a friend shall fight for thee.

Thirty years man-at-arms was I;
Traded pike in Flanders—rough work there;
Stormed forts, sacked cities—pass that by,
Also the women dragged by the hair!
There must be soldiers, I suppose.
So long as Kings and peoples be;
Marry, sir, 'tis a world of blows,
But here is a friend shall fight for thee.

"Free lance, freebooter," runs the song,
With by some skulking clerk, I wot.
I never do peaceful burghers wrong—
Nor kiss a woman, an she would not;
Never take purse, but from the dead,
That are long past spending—unlike me,
Who seek not your gold, but good instead,
For here is the friend shall fight for thee.

What knaves be these? No friends of mine.
I'll parley with them. What want ye here?
The splash on my ruff—ah! 'tis wine—
Will draw on ye, dogs, if ye dare come near.
Have at ye, then, without a word—
Man enough yet for two or three.
Old fellow, thou hast one friend—thy sword,
For this is the friend that fights for thee!
—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

PITH AND POINT.

Corn bred—Poultry.
Idle hands—Chinamen.
Fools and their back hair are soon parted.
To a young lady who sighs—Whatter yer sigh?

ELECTRIC belles—Female telegraph operators.
SKEPTICS are like consumptives—they are always scoffing.
It is an entomological fact that Christian big-bugs are in-sects.

SHOULD you cochineal, what would you do with it? Let it dye, of course.
Young ladies like naval officers because they belong to the marry-time service.
A song heard by a hive: "Bee it ever so humble, there's no place like comb."

If your dinner-bell has lost its clapper, your can still have your napkin-ring.
A WHITEHALL young man says he does his courting strictly by parlor-menary rules.
Don't go to law. If you feel that way, go sit on a bramble-bush or crawl through a sewer.

THE present time reminds one of Thanksgiving. Turkey is dished, and everybody wants a peace.
THE days of knighthood have passed away, yet about every tramp you meet is incased in a coat of alms.

"If there is no hell," asks an American paragrapher of the period, "how could an Englishman spell 'London'?"
"WHAT, children! Playing soldiers on Sunday?" "Yes, mamma, but we are singing, 'Onward, Christian Soldier.'"

"YET, friend Beecher," said a Quaker to him yesterday, "if there is no such place, how will thy good intentions be utilized?"
LITTLE girl (who likes to drive horses and play ball)—"I wish God would smash me all to pieces and make me into a boy."

We judge that Mark Twain has been imitating Mr. Jonah to some extent. "Latterly," he says, "I have been down in the mouth."

SOMEBODY thinks Dr. Holland's last poem is "almost intoxicating in its beauty." A sort of Holland gin, we suppose.—*Lowell Courier.*

"WHO'LL be the historian of the Murphy movement?" asks an exchange. Wouldn't a comment later answer?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

"IS THIS the Adams House?" asked a stranger of a Bostonian. "Yes," was the reply, "it's Adams House until you get to the roof—then it's eaves."

ONE has been struck in the Black Hills. For the benefit of gentlemen who have been interviewed by the natives of that region, we hope it is hair-oil.

DON'T get excited, and if you owe any one a debt go at once and pay it, if possible.—*Liberty Herald.* The fellows that owe people never do get excited. They're always cool enough. It's the creditor side of the house that's troubled with irregular respiration.—*Breakfast Table.*

"MA, dear," said a little girl at a matinee the other day, "what does this mean at the foot of my programme—'P. T. O.'?" "That, my darling," replied mamma, "means 'please turn over.'"

"Why," returned the little miss, after a pause, during which the harlequin threw a double somersault into a grocer's window, "I thought only clowns could do that."—*Judy.*

ONE by one all the comforts of this life are taken away from the toiling millions. It used to be a great consolation for us to think in our poverty that none of our rich neighbors could ever get to heaven. Now, alas! we are assured that there is no place else for us to go! Oh, woful times! Oh, wretched, harsh and inconsiderate world!—*Burlington Hawk Eye.*

THE five-year-old daughter of an Eighth street family the other day stood watching her baby brother, who was making a great fuss over having his face washed. The little miss at length lost her patience, and, stamping her tiny foot, said: "You think you have lots of trouble, but you don't know anything about it. Wait till you're big enough to get a lickin' and then you'll see—won't he, mamma?"—*Cincinnati Breakfast Table.*

THE heirs of Brigham Young have failed to agree over the distribution of the property, and the most scandalous kind of a lawsuit seems imminent. The contestants will probably be the twenty-five wives or their heirs.

PRESIDENT HAYES AS A LOVER.

How He Wooed and Won Miss Lucy Webb.

(Washington Cor. Boston Post.) It is nearly forty years since Rutherford B. Hayes, a mere lad, visiting the town of Chillicothe, Ohio, met his future wife, then a little girl 8 or 10 years of age. It was a boyish fancy on his part, but attraction is so characteristic of the Webb family that those who knew her mother and were intimate with the family say that the charm which beguiled young Rutherford has clung to all her kindred. Dr. Webb died about 1843, leaving the widow with two boys and a girl to educate. A devoted mother at once laid aside all thought of herself, and resolved to spend the remainder of her days in the development of her children. Joseph and James were placed at school at the Wesleyan College in the town of Delaware, Ohio, and thither Mrs. Webb removed with her daughter, Delaware was at that time the home also of Mr. Hayes. The boyish fancy had not lost any of its charms, and though young, Hayes was now man grown. He still clung with affectionate regard to the sweet face which met him in childhood's simplicity as he walked through the streets of his native town. The Webb boys finished their collegiate course, and now the daughter, budding into womanhood, must have her share of the polish and refinement of the education of the gentler sex. Rev. Dr. McCabe, the President of the college at Delaware, pointed out the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati as the most admirable of the female institutions of learning in the West, and so the mother and sons removed to that city, the latter studying for the medical profession, while the mother and her daughter made their home at the college. While she was here young Hayes, who had entered the bar, also removed to Cincinnati to practice his profession. Gen. R. B. Mitchell and Congressman S. S. Cox both relate their recollections of the buoyant and modest young man who boarded at the same residence—a large house, kept by a Mrs. Folsom—and how he was then striving to build up a business and gain professional fame. He had been in the city but a short time when it seemed to him equally to be his duty to look after a partner in life, and the one thought emboldened him to call upon Miss Lucy Webb at the college. His card was handed to Miss Webb, who had forgotten she ever knew such a person as R. B. Hayes, and was still further convinced that there must be a mistake on his part in sending for her. As she came into the parlor, on the ground floor of the building, and saw Mr. Hayes, she protested that he had made a mistake, that she did not know him and it was not necessary to further explain why he had intruded himself. A lawyer was not to be put down with any such special pleading, and, recalling events of twelve years past, he convinced the young lady that, if she did not remember the visitor, at least he had the advantage of a multitude of facts to prove that he had known her from early childhood. And so the spell which had led him captive so many years took them both back to the beginning, and she, recognizing in his fidelity the creation of her own charms, received his devotion, and with it the affection which had nurtured it. While Mrs. Webb was completing the arrangements for her daughter's wedding, the excellent bridegroom won an important case in the courts, and the happy couple found the course of their love running smoothly.

The Farmer.

When a farmer can so manage his farm as to make "both ends of the year meet" even if it be with the most rigid economy, he should be contented with his lot. If we take a survey of the business men of our villages and cities, we find that only three or four in a hundred realize a competence for old age. Then imagine the unhappiness of those who, sooner or later, fail to support themselves and their families respectably—the cares and anxieties that constantly produce pangs and tortures no farmer ever felt. These men may apparently lead pleasant lives, as the outside world cannot witness the emotions of a man who daily strains every financial nerve to meet his notes falling due at the bank. The time between 1 and 3 o'clock every day in the city of New York brings more anxiety to business men than all the farmers of the United States realize in a lifetime. No, farmers, your lot is not a hard one. Your food may be plain, and the cuts of your coats may not be as fashionable as those of the merchants of the day; but when you lie upon your pillows your repose is sound and sweet. The horrors of protested notes seldom keep you awake at night; and in the morning, as you go around to feed your flocks, and view your crops, that have visibly grown while you were in the arms of Morpheus, you may take more real enjoyment of life in one hour than many city merchants and manufacturers do in a year. Our advice, therefore, is, be not discouraged. The times may now be hard; but you are promised "seed-time and harvest" to the end, and with hard labor and judicious management you come out in the end victorious.—Exchange.

The Toilers of the River.

The average number of washerwomen in Madrid, Spain, is said to be 14,000; for the chief extravagance of the nation is a profusion of snowy linen. And there the women are to be seen all the year squatting in their banecas, or wooden boxes, up to the elbows in soap-suds and the shallows of the stream. The working time is eleven hours a day, the wages are 18 pence, and the exposure in winter terrible when the thermometer has fallen many degrees below the freezing point and the biting winds are sweeping down from the Guadarama. Yet they manage

somehow to keep up their spirits, and have always a volley of "chaff" at the service of the stranger who may favor them with a visit.

Crude Wagons.

The Bulgarian wagon is an interesting piece of mechanism; the felloes of the wheels are about six inches in width, made in eight pieces, fastened together at the ends by wooden dowel pins, but there are no tires of any sort to bind the wheel together, and yet they manage to haul heavy loads upon these vehicles. The axles are of wood, and when the wagon is in motion the caterwauling sounds that are emitted from these axles defy all description.

CHEW The Celebrated "MATCHLESS" Wood Tag Plug TOBACCO.

THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY, New York, Boston and Chicago.

Aching Heads and Uneasy Nerves

Are often soothing by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, because that searching corrective completely removes the causes of brain and nerve excitement, which are to be found in the derangement of the stomach, and of its associate organs, the liver and bowels. It is a truth which cannot be too earnestly insisted upon, that the effect of mere sedatives and narcotics, like bromide of potassium, valerian, chloral hydrate and opium, is less appreciable the longer they are used, and that they can never permanently relieve nervous excitability, because they cannot remedy the weakness and organic derangement which lies at its roots. Hostetter's Bitters, however, can and does cure nervous maladies, for the reason already stated. Sick headache, restlessness at night, vertigo, mental heaviness and depression of spirits, as well as the dyspeptic condition of the stomach, and torpidity of the liver and bowels, which give rise to them, are entirely obviated by this benign alterative tonic.

To Housekeepers.

The attention of heads of families is respectfully invited to the superior quality, in every respect, of DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. It is entirely free from adulteration of any kind, and every package contains absolute full weight. Consumers should bear in mind the fact that a strictly pure, full weight baking powder, although it costs a little more than the adulterated, cheap, light weight, or bulk powders, is by far the cheapest, both in purse and health.

PHYSICIANS have long prescribed Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR as a relief and cure of Heart Disease, for the simple reason that they have seen its favorable workings in all the many forms of disease the Heart is liable to, and it can truly be recommended as a scientific remedy for that dreaded of all diseases, whose subtle workings are not usually seen until the patient is beyond ordinary help. Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the Action of the Heart, Trembling all over and about the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation of the Heart, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. We can pronounce Dr. Graves' HEART REGULATOR a certain remedy, and advise you to use it. Send your name to F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H., for a pamphlet containing list of testimonials of cures, etc.

For sale by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

DR. PIERCE'S Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine; and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. Sold by druggists.

The old life preserver is what they call Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, way up in Maine where it is made. This name is well deserved, for it is the best liniment in the world. It will certainly prevent diphtheria, and will relieve croup and asthma instantly.

THE CHICAGO LEDGER—the best Story Paper in the West. Send five cents and get two copies.

Do you want a good Story Paper? Such is THE CHICAGO LEDGER. Send five cents for two copies.

EXPOSE THE FRAUD.—Patent medicine vendors are now putting up Condition Powders in packages as large as a nigger's foot for 25 cents, but they are utterly worthless. One small package of Sheridan's Condition Powders are worth a dray load of them.

TWO COPIES OF THE CHICAGO LEDGER sent to any address for five cents.

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age is Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venetian Liniment! 30 years before the public, and warranted to cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic and Spasms, taken internally; and Croup, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, and Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, externally. It has never failed. No family will ever be without after once giving it a fair trial. Price, 40 cents. DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in Pint Bottles, at One Dollar, is warranted superior to any other, or NO PAY, for the cure of Colic, Cuts, Bruises, Old Sores, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Depot—10 Park Place, New York.

OUR PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the best dairymen. If you wish to know what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it, write to Wm. Richardson & Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 194 Penn Street, Williamsburgh, N. Y.

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Pay liberal. Janitor stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O. EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a household of less than 100 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 100 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. \$60 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Men in each State for the Detective Service, and to report crime. Pay liberal. Janitor stamp and address American and European Secret Service Co., Cincinnati, O. EVERY SOLDIER, his widow, or children, who have entered a household of less than 100 acres, are entitled to a claim for the remainder of 100 acres. I pay highest cash prices for such claims. \$60 paid for information of persons entitled. Land Warrants bought. Address, L. C. BLACK, S. E. Cor. 5th and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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A positive remedy for Dropsy and all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs. Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable, and is prepared expressly for the above diseases. It has cured thousands. Every bottle warranted. Send to W. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I., for literature and sample. If your druggist don't have it, he will order it for you.

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A positive remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs; also, good in Dropsical Complaints. It never produces sickness. Is certain and speedy in its action. It is fast superseding all other remedies. Sixty capsules cure in six or eight days. No other medicine can do this. Beware of Imitations, for, owing to its great success, many have been offered; some are most dangerous, causing piles, &c.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S Genuine Soft Capsules, containing Oil of Sandal-Wood, sold at all Drug Stores. Ask for circular, or send for one to 35 and 37 Wooster Street, New York.

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