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### Holland City News, Volume 6, Number 3: March 3, 1877

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VI.—NO. 3.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 263.

## The Holland City News.

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

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

	3 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	5 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	1 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

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

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

All advertising bills collectable quarterly

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, December 10, 1876.

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

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

† Daily except Monday.

† Daily except Sunday and Monday.

Leave Holland for Gr. Rapids 1.15 a. m. Sundays only.

All other trains daily except Sundays.

All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GR'ND RAPIDS TO GR'ND RAPIDS.

Express, Mail. STATIONS. Express, Mail.

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

4 15 7 30 Grand Rapids. 10 10 7 10

4 32 7 44 Grandville. 9 55 6 55

5 45 8 26 Allegan. 8 45 6 45

6 11 9 41 Otsego. 8 16 6 18

6 19 9 19 Plainwell. 8 07 6 10

6 35 9 35 Cooper. 7 35 6 45

6 50 9 50 Kalamazoo. 7 35 6 40

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

8 30 11 30 White Pigeon. 5 50 3 05

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

6 00 9 30 Chicago. 10 40 8 50

 2 40 5 00 Toledo. 11 55 8 30 || A. M. P. M. A. M. |  |  |
7 05 9 30 Cleveland. 7 40 6 40		
P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.		
1 15 4 05 Buffalo. 12 10 7 55		

### Mich. Lake Shore Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, May 29, 1876.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4 No. 2		No. 3 No. 1
p. m. p. m.		p. m. a. m.
8 20 12 15	Muskegon	2 00 8 00
7 45 11 45	Ferrysburg	2 30 8 50
7 40 11 40	Grand Haven	2 40 9 00
6 50 11 11	Pigeon	3 13 9 50
5 45 10 35	Holland	3 55 11 15
5 17 10 15	Fillmore	4 12 11 45
4 00 9 25	Allegan	5 00 1 15

## Business Directory.

### Attorneys.

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

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

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

### Bakeries.

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

### Banking and Exchange.

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

### Books and Stationery.

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

### Boots and Shoes.

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

### Dentist.

GEED, M. Dental Surgeon; residence and office on Eighth Street, opposite Bakker & Van Raalte.

### Drugs and Medicines.

ANNIS & BROOK, dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery, Paints and Oils, etc.; Eighth street.

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

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

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

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

### Furniture.

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

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

### Groceries.

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

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

### General Dealers.

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

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

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

### Hardware.

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

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

### Hotels.

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

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

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

### Livery and Sale Stables.

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

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

### Wagonmakers and Blacksmiths.

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

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

### Merchant Tailors.

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

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

### Meat Markets.

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

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

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

### Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

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

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

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

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

### Notary Publics.

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

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

### Physicians.

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

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

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

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

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

### Saddlery.

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

### Sewing Machines.

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

### Tobacco and Cigars.

TROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Fifth street.

### Watches and Jewelry.

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

## Our Markets.

### Produce, Etc.

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

### Wood, Staves, Etc.

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

### Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	1 45 @	...
Corn, shelled bushel	48 @	...
Oats, bushel	35 @	...
Buckwheat, bushel	90 @	...
Feed, ton	16 00 @	...
Barley, 100 lb.	1 30 @	...
Middling, 100 lb.	1 10 @	...
Flour, 100 lb.	1 25 @	...
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	3 00 @	4 00

### Meats, Etc.

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

## Special Notices.

### I. O. O. F.

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

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

N. W. BACON, R. S. J. KRAHMER, N. G.

### F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, March 28, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

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

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

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

L. T. KANTERS.

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

L. F. KANTERS.

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

### Dead Animals.

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

BENBARD WICK.

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

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

CHEAP JOHN.

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

2-3w H. MEYER & CO.,

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

### Pomological Lecture.

[Below are some extracts from the lecture, by Mr. Lyons, kindly furnished by Mr. I. Marsilje, for which he will please accept our thanks—and, we trust, will be found of practical value.—Ed.]

Mr. Lyons opened his lecture by drawing a comparison between the collection of fruits of Michigan and those of other States, exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition. He said Michigan had well borne out her reputation as a fruit growing State, our peaches especially were fine, this is to be accounted for not only that our soil and climate are favorable to the raising of choice fruit of this kind, but also to a proper thinning out of the fruit, thus leaving no more fruit on the trees than they can well mature—this thinning process is followed by our best fruit growers with good results.

He further drew attention to the great advantage of this fruit region of Western Michigan as to markets, it not being necessary for us to pick our fruit before it is ripe. We pick when ripe, and the same evening put it aboard of steamboats or cars and ere another days dawn it has reached the market and that too in good condition, Lake Michigan affording us excellent facilities for marketing our fruit, besides giving us a great protection against extreme cold. During the present winter while a storm was raging in Wisconsin the thermometer indicated 32° below zero. When twenty-four hours later the same storm was raging in Michigan, the mercury ran no lower than 2° below zero in the same latitude on the East Shore of Lake Michigan. That part of Michigan bordering on the Lake deriving the greatest benefit from this tempering effect, and as we recede from the shore we find that the effects of the water of the Lake on the cold winds diminish in proportion to the distance from the shore. This protected part of our State, known as the "Fruit Belt," has gradually been growing narrower, by reason of the removal of timber protection.

Mr. Lyons further stated that he favored what is known as "mixed husbandry" where practicable, for different reasons, among others the uncertainty of regular crops, if peaches failed apples might be good, or plums or pears or other kinds of fruit, and if fruit failed, the farm would be apt to throw off something, thus not leaving the owner without any income for the year. Another reason why he favored mixed husbandry was that it produced fertilizers, so indispensable to successful fruit growing.

The speaker looked upon the raising of plums as one of the best paying branches of fruit growing, this kind of fruit always commanding a good price, and there being little danger of overstocking the market, the fight that it required to raise them kept the crop scarce. An incessant warfare against the curculio being the price of plums, no man need set out plum trees with any expectation of success, unless he had made up his mind to fight faithfully during the time the curculio is at work destroying the fruit. The speaker was here requested to explain the mode of this "warfare" as he termed it. In reply he stated that what is known as the Ransom trap has been quite extensively used, it was to clear the surface of the ground under the tree and making it hard and smooth, and then scatter chips or small pieces of bark upon this smoothed and hardened surface, the curculio during the night seeking protection from cold would come down from the tree and take up its quarters under these chips or pieces of bark, and in the morning could be easily caught and destroyed, but these curculio traps can only be relied on while the nights are more or less cold, for as soon as the nights grow warm the curculio remains in the tree and does not descend for shelter, so that, what is known as the "jarring process" is the only reliable process to exterminate these destroyers; this is done by preparing a piece of wood of suitable size and fastening upon one end any soft substance of sufficient thickness so that when struck against the upper part of the trunk of the tree it may not bruise the bark, which is very easily done. Before jarring the tree a piece of canvas should be spread under the tree; when the tree is jarred, which should be done several times, the curculio let go its hold and drops down on the canvas or sheet below and can thus be gathered and destroyed. This process is followed by most if not all the growers of the plum. Growers have contrived different kinds of machinery to facilitate the catching of the curculio, which is an improvement on the spreading of the canvas on

the ground—they place their canvas on a wheelbarrow in the shape of an inverted umbrella and leave an opening on one side to receive the trunk of the tree; when the tree is jarred the curculio falls upon the canvas and rolls to the centre, and is thus quickly and easily removed.

Mr. Lyons here turned to the subject of apples, when he was requested to state if it was known what caused the blight on the apple tree, this disease having shown itself in this vicinity for about two or three years. In answer to the question he stated that apple blight had not yet been satisfactorily accounted for, he stated that it had first appeared in the Eastern part of the State, and it had gradually worked over to the Western part.

As to what varieties of apples were mostly set out in the State, he said that the rules on this point usually laid down by Societies and successful growers were but little heeded, farmers setting out orchards were as a rule not good judges of the kinds of apples wanted, and would frequently rely on the fruit tree agents, and thereby get what the nursery-men desired to sell, and but too often not what the farmer wanted. The speaker said that investigation demonstrates that seventy-five per cent. of our fruit crop is totally lost from this cause alone, that is by a wrong selection, or by being deceived by fruit tree agents. The only remedy for this evil being to use extra care in selecting, and then ordering from a reliable nursery.

Mr. Lyons was here requested to give his opinion on the Wagener Apple? He said it was pretty generally known what he thought of this apple, he had been acquainted with it from the time it was first introduced, and had then set out a limited number of trees, and alongside with these he had set out rows of Golden Russets, Baldwins, etc., and for the 25 or 30 years past he had picked twenty barrels of the Russets and Baldwins to one of the Wageners, all receiving a like care and treatment. The Wagener, he said, had some good qualities, the fruit being good, and the tree being a very early and also a heavy bearer, but if allowed to bear like other trees, was soon exhausted; if the tree was allowed to bear only a limited quantity of fruit it would do, but without this extra care the Wagener in time not being a desirable apple. He also advised those setting out trees not to buy large and old trees, two or three years from the root graft were better than older, there being two advantages in this,—first, the trees start easier, and the tops can be formed as desired, he preferring decidedly low tops, would branch his trees 2½ to 3 feet from the ground, the trees in this way holding their fruit better, and the trunk of the trees being less liable to the attack of the borer, because well shaded.

The Speaker was here requested to state if there was any known cure for the disease, which is known as the "yellows," in the peach? In answer he said that the only cure thus far known, was to pull the affected tree up by the roots and destroy it, they had had a few cases of it at South Haven, but the fruit growers were very careful in this matter and had thus far been successful in keeping out the disease.

He said further that the Legislature had passed a law whereby in the counties of Allegan, Van Buren and Ottawa, upon a proper petition a commissioner would be appointed, whose work it is, when complaint is made to proceed to the place, and if diseased trees are found to at once destroy the same.

Mr. Lyons closed with a few words on grape culture, and as to varieties he said it was his opinion that nearly ninety per cent. of the vines that were set out at the present time by experienced grape growers were Concord and Delaware. The Delaware not being quite so hardy as the Concord, but where it could be grown he felt sure it would give satisfaction. He preferred our native grapes for different reasons, among others they were less liable to mildew than our foreign mixtures. The speaker looked upon the Iona grape as a choice variety



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

DOUGLAS WALKER, of New York city, has been sentenced to sixty days in the penitentiary for cowhiding Thomas T. Clark.

### THE WEST.

It is reported that silver has been discovered in miles south of Rushford, Minn. Every one in that neighborhood is in a highly excited state. Specimens have been sent to Philadelphia for assay. ... D. Kreigh & Co., of Chicago, heavy dealers in grain and provisions, have failed. Their liabilities will reach several hundred thousand dollars.

The Ohio State Grange has just held its annual session at Cincinnati. Two hundred delegates were present, representing every county in the State. The report of the State Business Agent shows an aggregate business of over \$3,000,000, making a showing of \$800,000 to patrons. The sales of hogs during the past season amounted to \$1,000,000, saving commission to owners and giving them the advantage of a good market.

The boiler of the Clifton Nail-Keg Factory, at Middleport, Ohio, exploded with a terrible effect a few days ago. The large building was completely wrecked, and four of the workmen killed and about a dozen wounded. ... The wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania held a meeting at Cincinnati last week, and decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, O., for the purpose of storing their product and asserting it before placing it upon the market. They will dispose of their stock directly to manufacturers.

The miners in the Black Hills are becoming alarmed at the threatening attitude of the hostile Indians. A band of savages recently made a night attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town near Deadwood. About a hundred shots were exchanged, but no miners were injured, owing to the darkness. Parties of Indians had been seen in other sections of the Hills.

CHICAGO'S last sensation is the defalcation of Gen. McArthur, for several years Postmaster at that city. His "irregularities" amount to about \$50,000. McArthur has gone into bankruptcy, and made the Government a preferred creditor, which will probably secure it against loss.

Fox's American Theater, in Philadelphia, has been destroyed by fire. It had a seating capacity of 3,000.

### THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT GRANT having prohibited a military parade in Columbia, S. C., on Washington's birthday anniversary, the day in that city exhibited all the quietness of the Sabbath. Business was wholly suspended, and the flags on the public buildings were placed at half-mast.

In the Nicholls Legislature, at New Orleans, a resolution has been adopted declaring that under no circumstances will the people of Louisiana pay tribute to any other than the Nicholls Government, and that "any attempt to gather taxes by other authority will not only prove abortive, but lead to lamentable civil strife." Gov. Nicholls has appointed tax collectors in nearly all the parishes of the State.

### POLITICAL.

WILLIAM F. STOKELY, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority. In Pittsburgh and Lancaster the Democrats elect the Mayor and other municipal officers.

The following letter from Gov. Tilden explains itself:

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.  
To Hon. Francis Kernan, Washington.  
A telegram to the Associated Press, published this morning, states that a harmonious agreement has been brought about between the Senate committee, of which you are a member, and the committee of the House, by which it has been decided not to go into an examination of my bank account on the one hand, or accounts of the Chairman of the Republican committee on the other hand. I repudiate any such agreement, and disclaim any such insinuation, protection, or benefit from it. I reject utterly the false implication that my private bank accounts contains anything whatever that needs to be concealed. Under the pretense of looking for a payment in December, demand was made for all payments after May and all deposits during nine months. The bank was repeatedly menaced with removal of its officers and books to Washington. A transcript of entries of private business, trusts, charities, containing everything but what the committee was commissioned to investigate, but nothing which it was commissioned to investigate, because nothing of that sort existed, has been taken, with my knowledge, to Washington. Of course, there is no item in it relating to anything in Oregon, for I never made, or knew of any expenditure in relation to the election in that State, or the resulting controversies, or any promise or obligation or negotiation on the subject. Mr. Ellis, acting President of the bank, himself a Republican, some time ago told the Chairman of the committee and several of its members that there is nothing in the account capable of furthering any just object of investigation. I am also informed that a resolution was passed to summon me as a witness, but have received no subpoena. I had written before this telegram appeared requesting you to say to the committee that it would be more agreeable to me not to visit Washington if the committee would send a sub-committee or hold a session here, but that otherwise I should attend under the subpoena. As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say that I can accept the decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent for a name of silence to anybody else.

THE State Prohibition Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, last week, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, H. A. Thompson; Lieutenant Governor, George R. Jenkins; State Treasurer, Arza Alderman; Attorney General, D. W. Gage; Supreme Judge, D. C. Montgomery; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Dodd; Member of the Board of Public Works, Amos Miller.

THE Cabinet-makers are busily at work constructing a council of ministers for the incoming President. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs as follows: "There is substantial unanimity that the Cabinet, as a New England Senator says, 'will not be a Cabinet of scrubs and nobodies.' It is believed that no member of the present Cabinet will remain permanently, but it is expected that Gov. Hayes will request them to stay until the 14th of March. One Cabinet position at least will be given to a Southern moderate man of Whig antecedents who has not been identified with the Republican party, in order to try the experiment of breaking up the color-line and dividing the white vote South. Evans is accorded the State Department on all hands, notwithstanding the inevitable opposition of Conkling. The Postoffice Department and Interior speculation gives to the South. John Sherman, it is said, may be made Secretary of the Treasury. The War Department, it is calculated, will go to a Northern man of good war record. Gen. Logan's friends will urge him. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, and Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, are mentioned to reconcile the Cameron element to the inevitable failure of Don Cameron to retain a position in

the Cabinet. It is suggested that Wayne McVeigh may be made Attorney General. He is son-in-law of Senator Cameron."

FRANK W. PALMER, recently editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, has been appointed to succeed Gen. McArthur as Postmaster at Chicago.

### THE OREGON DECISION.

The following is an abstract of the report of the majority of the Electoral Tribunal in the case of Oregon: "The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the Secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential electors, are the votes provided for by the constitution, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said electors, namely, three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler for Vice President. The report further sets forth that the election of Watts by the other two members of the Electoral College was in accordance with the constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for this decision, so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as the same is not founded upon the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the laws of the State, which authority in the case of Oregon is held to be the Secretary of State. The report also takes the ground that it is not essential to show that an elector was eligible on the 7th of November, provided it be shown that he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible elector, Watts, was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by his own absence from the Electoral College, and that he was not ineligible at the time he cast his vote. The report is signed by Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

### GENERAL.

A HORRIBLE story of suffering, starvation and cannibalism at sea is related in a letter received at Boston from Capt. Kane, of the schooner F. E. McDonald, dated on the west coast of Africa. Capt. Kane relates that on his outward voyage from Boston he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Marie, having on board two survivors of the crew of fourteen men, the others having perished from exposure and famine. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one died within four hours. From the sole survivor it was ascertained that the bark was bound from Dobby, Ga., to Belfast, Ireland; that she sprung leak in a gale and filled with water so it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. They soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on, until only two were left. The survivor, James McLaughlin, belongs to Belfast, Ireland, and says that only small portions of the bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment one died the survivors cut the throat of deceased and drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was thirty-two days from the time of the disaster until the wreck was sighted, and during all this time the crew had not a drop of water or other food than the bodies of their dead shipmates.

THE whole Government machinery of Nova Scotia has been wiped out of existence by the discovery that the great seal of the province in use was the one rendered worthless by the Queen's command nine years ago. It has been therefore decided that all legislation, money grants, marriage licenses, and in fact everything done by Government authority, since 1868, was null and void. Imperial legislation is necessary to set the matter right, and the Halifax people are naturally full of excitement. ... Gen. Andrew Denison, Postmaster at Baltimore for eight years, was found dead in his bed a few mornings since. ... The notorious Gen. Cortinas has been arrested at Matamoros, Mexico, and placed in the military prison. It is believed that he will be court-martialed and shot for not obeying the order of President Diaz to present himself at the City of Mexico for the past ten months. ... The Presidential election in Mexico has resulted in the success of Diaz.

### WASHINGTON.

TWO REAR ADMIRALS in the United States Navy—Goldsbrough and Davis—died at Washington last week.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided that until Congress amends the Pacific Railroad laws, or enacts further legislation, he has no option but to apply the whole amount of the earnings for mail transportation of the several Pacific railroads and their branches to the liquidation of the interest account of these roads, notwithstanding the Supreme Court has decided that these roads are entitled to one-half of such earnings. ... In obedience to a call from the Election Committee of the Senate, the Secretary of the State of Louisiana has delivered to that committee the returns from the twenty-two challenged parishes of Louisiana.

THE President has nominated James A. Williamson, of Iowa, Commissioner of the District of Columbia in place of James H. Ketchum, resigned.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: "The Postmaster General has received during the past week a number of newspaper protests against the construction of the Postal law of 1874, so far as it relates to the postage on back numbers of newspapers and periodicals mailed to subscribers. The department has ruled that subscribers can receive all the back numbers of the volume for which they subscribed at the subscription rates of postage, but that numbers back of that volume must pay book rates."

### FOREIGN.

A ST. PETERSBURG dispatch says: Russia has 600,000 men, or two-fifths of the army, organized. About half are on the frontiers, ready to begin operations. ... A Constantinople dispatch says twenty more Bulgarians, charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced each to twenty years' penal servitude. The same dispatch also announces that Chevel Pasha, the author of the Bulgarian atrocities, has been appointed to the command of a corps in the Turkish army. ... The peace negotiations between Turkey, Serbia, and Montenegro are progressing favorably.

A VIENNA dispatch says the Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of a war. The inducement offered is the possession of disputed frontier territory. The Shah does not appear altogether averse to the plan. ... A cable dispatch states that thirty vessels, many of them with their entire crews, were lost in the gale on the English coast during the night of Feb. 19.

fluence in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, but, "above all things, strengthening its own good relations with the Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it." ... Turkey has ordered a large number of revolvers from the United States.

ELECTION disturbances have broken out in various districts in Servia, owing, it is said, to intrigues against Prince Milan. Troops have been sent to the scenes of trouble. ... Roumania will disband her reserves at once, as no danger is apprehended from Russia, that power, even in the event of war, desiring only the privilege of passing its forces through the former state.

THREE ships, with all hands, are reported lost at Sultana, Spain. ... The Persian Minister has communicated to the Sultan a dispatch from the Shah explaining that the assemblages of troops on the Turkish frontiers are solely meant to prevent the depredations of a nomadic tribe. These assemblages have been ordered to cease. ... It is stated in well-informed circles that the Czar will certainly await the powers' reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey.

NEWS comes from India that rain has fallen in all the famine-stricken districts of Madras, and the number of people employed on the relief works has largely decreased. In Bombay the situation shows no change.

### THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—The Electoral Commission met at 1 p. m., all the members being present. The papers received from the two houses of Congress relating to the votes of Oregon were read and ordered printed. Senator Kelly, of Oregon, then proceeded to submit his objections to certificate No. 1. He said he presumed that there would not be any dispute of the third objection, viz.: That Watts was a Postmaster, and they were prepared with proof to sustain the allegation. If this was an office of profit or trust, the constitutional inhibition was as clear as language could make it. Mr. Kelly argued that if Watts was not qualified on the 7th of November, when the election took place, he could not be elected at any subsequent election. He contended that by the constitution and laws of Oregon the person receiving the next highest number of votes was entitled to be declared elector, and that the Governor had a right to inquire into and decide the question of the eligibility of electors.

Representative Jenks next addressed the commission on the Democratic side. Senator Mitchell then presented the objections in behalf of the Republicans. In his argument he said there was no law in Oregon authorizing the Governor to certify a minority candidate elected. The Legislature of Oregon might have provided that electors should be appointed by the Governor, the Supreme Court, or Secretary of State, but it did not; but it did direct that the people, the qualified electors, shall by a plurality of votes, to be cast in the different precincts, choose electors. Behind this ultimate determination of the Canvassing Board, neither the Governor of the State nor the tribunal whose final duty it is to count the votes for President and Vice President, whether it be the President of the Senate, the two houses of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal, can rightfully go. Judge Hoadley then addressed the commission on behalf of the Democratic objectors. He contended that the action of Gov. Grover in withholding a certificate from Watts, who was clearly ineligible, and giving it to Cronin, the next highest candidate, was legal throughout, and that there is nothing in the law of Oregon which authorizes any such certificate or exemplification as is presented by the supporters of certificate No. 1. He said: "My proposition is that the State of Oregon, through her State officers, has spoken, and the result of that speech is here in the certificates given to Cronin, Odell and Cartwright. These are the only legitimate, lawful evidences of the act of Oregon in this matter. I submit that the certificate or list signed by the Governor and Secretary of State of Oregon and delivered to the College of Electors is final and conclusive evidence." Why were the Governor and Secretary required to sign these lists? It is because the chief executive of the State and the canvassing officer should unite in declaring who is elected, and when thus signed their signatures give it the conclusive and final evidence which is required." At the conclusion of Mr. Hoadley's argument the commission adjourned for the day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—Judge Stanley Matthews addressed the commission in opposition to the Cronin certificate (No. 2). He contended that the Governor's certificate fell to the ground when it was shown that it was not a warrant to the electors for the performance of their duties. The law of Oregon required that the votes for electors should be given, received, returned and canvassed the same as for members of Congress, and in the case of members of Congress it was made the duty of the Secretary of State to canvass the votes, and there the statutory directions end. The statute in relation to electors further provided that the Secretary of State should certify two lists, showing who had received the highest number of votes, and there the canvass ended. The constitution and the law stamped that record the legal and constitutional result of the election. Mr. Matthews combated the proposition that the ineligibility of Watts made a non-election, or that the votes cast for an ineligible candidate were void. For the Governor to take upon himself executive, judicial and legislative powers, was to bring about a complication that would make the confusion of the Government inextinguishable. At the conclusion of Mr. Matthews' argument, Judge Strong said that the counsel had now consumed two hours each, and still the question of the admissibility of evidence was before the commission. He thought it should be received now, subject to the judgment of the commission as to its effect. The proposition was adopted. Mr. Merrick then offered as evidence a certified copy of the commission of John W. Watts as Postmaster, dated Feb. 13, 1873, and the commission of Henry M. Hill as his successor, dated Jan. 3, 1877, in which it was recited that he (Hill) was appointed Nov. 3, 1876. Postmaster General Tynor was called by Mr. Evans. A telegram from Watts resigning his Postmastership was produced and admitted. This was received Nov. 14, and the answer accepting the resignation was sent on the same day. John W. Watts was called, and testified to the same facts relative to his resignation. After listening to arguments by Messrs. Evans (for the Republicans) and Merrick (for the Democrats) the commission went into secret session.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—The Electoral Commission was in secret consultation on the Oregon case from 10:30 to 3 o'clock, at which hour the arbitrators repaired to Senator Thurman's residence, that gentleman being confined to his bed, where he remained during the proceedings of the commission. A vote was then taken on the following propositions, which had been informally submitted and discussed, but not voted upon during the day's session. By Senator Edmunds: "Resolved, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller, and John A. Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled." Justice Field offered the following as a substitute: "WHEREAS, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1, as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice President, on the day of the election, viz.: the 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States; therefore, Resolved, That said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the ex-

press terms of the constitution." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as follows: Yeas—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne, Thurman—7. Nays—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Justice Field then submitted a resolution to the effect that Odell and Cartwright were the only persons chosen electors in Oregon. This was rejected by the same vote—7 to 8. Justice Field offered still another resolution, "that the attempted election of a third elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void." Rejected—7 to 8, as above. Mr. Bayard offered a proposition to the effect "that the votes of Odell and Cartwright were the only votes provided for by the constitution, there having been a failure to appoint a third elector in accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States and laws of the State of Oregon, and that these two votes should be counted, and none others from the State of Oregon." Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as before. A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmunds' original proposition, and it was adopted—yeas, 15; nays, none. Mr. Morton then offered the following: "Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States." Mr. Hutton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts. Disagreed to—yeas, 7; nays, 8. Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas, 8; nays, 7, as follows: Yeas—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne, Thurman—7. The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative. On motion of Mr. Morton, the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the commission adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—The Electoral Commission reassembled at half-past 6, immediately after the two houses separated, all the members present. Mr. Kernan, successor to Senator Thurman, taking his seat for the first time. The papers referred to the commission by the two houses in joint session were read by the Secretary. In response to inquiry as to who appeared as the objectors, Mr. Hurd announced that Mr. Cochrane and himself would appear as objectors to certificate No. 1. Mr. Lawrence said Senator Christianity and himself would appear for objectors to certificate No. 2. Senator Christianity said he appeared for the objectors, but they did not propose to occupy the whole time allowed them. In response to another inquiry as to who would appear as counsel, Mr. Hurd said he was not prepared to state at this time, but would announce counsel to the commission to-morrow morning. Mr. Matthews stated that Mr. Shelahar and himself would appear in favor of certificate No. 1. ... Adjourned.

### MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.—SENATE.—Bills were introduced appropriating money to furnish the new Capitol; amending the law relative to the incorporation of railroad companies; providing that County Clerks shall be fixed by county Boards of Supervisors, and no other compensation; providing for the appointment of a commission to survey the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin; making an appropriation for the State Reform School; making an appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. ... A joint resolution instructing the Insurance Commissioners to report to the next Legislature a form of law for life insurance companies doing business in Michigan. ... Bills were introduced providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of State Property; providing for the appointment of a Board of Railroad Commissioners; for the establishment of union work-houses; for the erection of a hall for instruction for women at the Agricultural College; for the appointment of a commission of bankers to examine and revise the banking laws; authorizing the city of Detroit to grant aid for the construction of a tunnel under Detroit river; amending the act relating to Detroit Fire Commissioners; for the appointment of County Supervisors of Schools; for the erection of a State asylum for the blind.

HOUSE.—Petitions were presented from members of the Detroit Board of Trade asking that land be granted for the Alpena railroad; from citizens of Cass county, asking the revoking of several railroad charters; numerous petitions praying for a law providing for the organization of mutual benefit and co-operative societies; petitions for the repeal of all laws relating to fish culture in the State. ... The Railroad Committee, to whom was referred the question of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad taxation, reported that the company does not pay its fair share of tax, and that steps should be taken immediately to force it to pay up; also in favor of amending the charter of this road. The report was made the special order of business for Tuesday next. ... Numerous bills were introduced appropriating money to be used by the State at the State prison on fish culture in the State. ... The law relating to fish culture in the State. ... The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad; repealing all the special railroad charters in the State; providing for the organization of the county of Detroit. ... Five bills were passed to take immediate effect in regard to extending the time for the payment of taxes.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.—SENATE.—The entire morning was consumed in the introduction of bills, some eighty in number. Very few of them are of general interest. No afternoon session was held.

HOUSE.—Bills were introduced: Providing for the appointment of a State Board of Survey; reorganizing the judicial circuits of the State; empowering married women to make contracts; providing that the Probate Judge may fill a vacancy in the Register of Deeds' office by appointment; repealing the law appropriating to the State University the twentieth of a mill tax annually; prescribing a new form of fire insurance policies; providing for the payment of damages by the State to persons who have been or may be imprisoned in State prison on false conviction; organizing the Twenty-second, Seventh and Sixteenth Judicial Districts; providing for the formation of limited partnerships; making an appropriation for a railroad from the Grand Rapids and Indiana terminus to Cheboygan; providing for the organization of immigration companies; providing that the majority of the Board of Directors of any Michigan railroad must consist of citizens of the State; appropriating State swamp lands for a railroad from Harrisville to Sandusky; providing that special meetings of the Board of Supervisors shall continue over ten days; for the organization of Michigan county partnerships; appropriating \$20,000 for the Paris International Exposition, and \$15,000 for a branch normal school; removing the School of Mines from the State University to the upper peninsula; providing for the publication of legal notices; making an appropriation for a tunnel under the Detroit river; providing for the publication of all acts passed by the Legislature in three daily papers in the State; for the establishment of a State prison on fish culture in the State. ... A return school for girls; appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of the St. Ignace collection. ... Joint resolutions were introduced asking Congress for an appropriation for the improvement of Saginaw harbor; for the improvement of the harbor of New Buffalo; for building a tunnel under the river at Detroit; for improving the harbor at Holland; providing for the establishment of the State Board of Regents.

THURSDAY, Feb. 22.—SENATE.—The whole morning hour was consumed by the Senate in committee of the whole. At noon an adjournment was voted until evening, when both houses and the State officials met in joint convention and celebrated Washington's birthday by religious and musical exercises and speech-making.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was introduced asking Congress to appropriate money for establishing a harbor of refuge at Portage Lake, Manistee county. ... A petition of 1,060 Detroit citizens was received, praying for the protection of beer, wine and older manufacture in transportation to spirituous liquors. ... The following bills were passed: Fixing the Auditor General's fees in certain cases; Senate bill amending the law so that witnesses for destitute persons charged with crime shall be paid for services by the people; Senate bill providing that the Auditor General shall annually furnish each county applying abstracts of all lands in such county sold for taxes; also, ordering the Register of Deeds of such county to keep on file all such abstracts. ... A resolution was adopted asking Dr. McGraw of Detroit, to lecture before the Legislature on hereditary disease.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23.—SENATE.—Bills were passed

prescribing punishment for stealing a ride on freight cars, and amending the act incorporating Grass Lake village. ... Most of the day was occupied in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—Bill 75, organizing the township of Cornish, Otego county, was duly passed. ... In committee of the whole, Baker's House bill, affording legal protection to political caucuses, came up. Mr. Baker made a lengthy argument in favor of its passage. Mr. Giles offered an amendment, making it criminal to treat with drinks. Mr. A. J. Sawyer moved an amendment to the amendment, that it only apply to Detroit. Messrs. Conely and Hamilton followed with speeches in favor of its passage. The bill was then made the special order for Friday, March 2. ... The House considered favorably the bill compelling hotel-keepers to keep rope fire-escapes.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—Bills were passed authorizing the licensing of peddlers and auctioneers in Houghton village, and authorizing Houghton county to issue bonds to improve State roads in the county. ... In the committee of the whole a large number of bills were passed to third reading.

HOUSE.—Bills were passed: Incorporating co-operative associations within this State; for the protection of guests of hotels from danger by fire; to amend section 9 of act No. 152 of the session laws of 1875, approved April 29, 1875, relative to foreclosure by advertisement. ... A large number of bills and resolutions of a local nature were passed.

MONDAY, Feb. 26.—SENATE.—Bills were passed organizing Files township, Manistee county; changing the name of Deerpole township, Van Buren county, to Covert; to amend section 84, chapter 6, of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to holding general and special elections, as follows: Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact that section 84, of chapter 6, of the compiled laws of 1871, relative to holding general and special elections, the same being compilers' section 115, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows: 115. Sec. 84. The electors of President and Vice President shall convene in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol of the State at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, on the first Wednesday of December, and if there shall be any vacancy in the office of an elector, the electors shall proceed to fill such vacancy by ballot and majority of votes, and when all electors shall appear, or all vacancies shall be filled, as above provided, they shall proceed to perform the duties of such electors, as required by the constitution and laws of the United States. ... The balance of the day was occupied in committee of the whole.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed incorporating Otseville, Genesee county. ... The remainder of the day was consumed by the House going into committee of the whole.

### Death of the Big-Headed Boy.

Matthew Dorn, the monster-headed boy, is dead. He was 15 years of age, and was certainly a curiosity, if not a monstrosity, so far as his cranium was concerned. It is said that his head was nearly four feet in circumference, and weighed quite eighty pounds. He was of Irish parentage. When six weeks old his head began growing much more rapidly than his body, and continued to grow up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred recently. He was never able to sit up, but could move his head from right to left while lying on a pillow. During the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, he was taken there by speculative persons, but the undertaking did not prove successful there or in Albany, where he was subsequently exhibited for a few days. His body at the time of his death weighed about one-half as much as his head.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

### Selling Tramps.

A Hartford paper tells how a lady of that city "plays it" on tramps, through the agency of the bogus money known as "advertising greenbacks," and which to the casual observer appear genuine. The lady with studied carelessness puts a bill of this kind under the mat at the back door, and waits the approach of the innocents. Up to the door comes trampy, and his greedy eyes at once alight on the money. In a dash it is transferred to his pocket, and without stopping to knock and beg, as he intended to do, he hurries out of sight, radiant with the joy of one who unexpectedly strikes good luck. When at a safe distance he looks at the bill, and as the extent of the terrible deception dawns upon him he utters a cry of "Sold, by Jerusalem!" crawls into a convenient rat-hole and dies.

BRECKINRIDGE'S house, in Washington, was bought by Alfred Lee, a negro, who deals in feed, and who paid \$40,000 for it.

### THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	8 25	@ 11 50
HOGS	Choice Native	5 75	6 25
COTTON		12 1/2	12 3/4
FLOUR	Superfine Western	5 50	6 00
WHEAT	No. 2 Chicago	1 40	1 41
CORN	Western Mixed	57	59
OATS	Western Mixed	42	50
RYE	Western	80	84
PORK	New Mess.	15 75	16 00
LARD	Steam	10	10 1/2
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES	Choice Graded Steers	4 50	@ 5 25
HOGS	Choice Native	5 75	5 75
CORN	Good Second-class Steers	2 75	3 75
WHEAT	No. 2	4 25	4 30
RYE	Medium to Fair	4 25	4 60
HOGS	Live	5 30	5 70
FLOUR	Fancy White Winter	7 00	8 00
WHEAT	Good to Choice Spring Ex.	5 00	5 75
WHEAT	No. 2 Spring	1 25	1 25 1/2
CORN	No. 3 Spring	1 14 1/2	1 16
CORN	No. 2	40	40 1/2
RYE	No. 2	63	64
BARLEY	No. 2	48	48 1/2
BUTTER	Creamery	31	32
EGGS	Fresh	13	14
PORK	Mess.	14 25	14 50
LARD		9 1/2	9 1/2
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT	No. 1	1 42	@ 1 43
CORN	No. 2	1 30	1 32
CORN	No. 2	38	40
OATS	No. 2	31	32
RYE		68	69
BARLEY	No. 2	62	63
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT	No. 2 Red Fall	1 44	@ 1 45
CORN	Western Mixed	37	38
OATS	No. 2	27	28
RYE		67	68
PORK	Mess.	14 75	15 00
LARD		9 1/2	9 1/2
HOGS		5 00	5 65
CATTLE		3 25	5 60
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT		1 45	@ 1 55
CORN		40	43
OATS		37	43
RYE		78	80
PORK	Mess.	15 25	15 50
LARD		9 1/2	11
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT	Extra	1 58	@ 1 59
AMBER		1 57	1 58
CORN		44	45
OATS	No. 2	38	40
DETROIT.			
FLOUR	Medium	6 40	@ 7 00
WHEAT	White	1 45	1 58
CORN	No. 2	40	48
OATS	Mixed	40	41
RYE		75	80
PORK	Mess.	15 75	16 00
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS	Yorkers	5 50	@ 6 25
Philadelphias		6 80	7 00
CATTLE	Best	6 00	6 20
Medium		4 50	5 25
SHEEP		4 00	6 25







THE LOSS AND THE GAIN.

There can be no doubt that the result of the commission's work has been a disappointment and a surprise to the American people,—an agreeable one, indeed, to a large portion of the republican party, who didn't believe they were entitled to the presidency, and didn't see how they were going to get it under anything like an examination or investigation of the questions involved. The Louisiana decision is also a shock to the moral sense of the nation. It violates that American love of fair play which is one of the dominant, if not the chief, characteristic of our dealings with each other, since it yields the presidency to what the great bulk of the people believe to have been fraud and violence in the Louisiana state government. For, if there be anything upon which the large majority of the people already agree, and the verdict of history is assured, it is this whole performance in Louisiana, extending over the last four or five years, and culminating at last in just what William A. Wheeler deprecated so much, two years ago, when it gives the United States a president.

It is not necessary to suppose that the tribunal which has pronounced this decision was either insincere or dishonest in reaching it, but it is impossible to escape the conclusion that partisanship dominated in its deliberations and directed its conclusions. Instead of seeking for legal reasons to secure justice and render moral results, there seems to have been ingenious searching for legal reasons to secure a merely partisan victory. No legal moralist can examine with any closeness the grounds on which the majority rest their verdict, without pronouncing that even the law points were painfully strained to reach the desired results. The reasoning of Judge Bradley especially appears at fault when compared with the precedents, decisions and authorities, as it is certainly at variance with common sense and justice.

When the electoral commission was inaugurated as the tribunal of the presidential dispute, there was a profound public feeling that the country was to have a genuine arbitration; which, without ignoring the legal embarrassments of the case, would result in rendering substantial justice,—that there would be, in short, a triumph of patriotism and justice over technicalities and partisanship. Hoar and Edmunds and Frelinghuysen had shown such feeling and purpose in their connection with the settlement bill, and there was every reason to expect that they would manifest a similar spirit on the commission to that which had distinguished them on the committee. It was naturally and confidently expected that the republican judges associated with them, constituting as they do a majority of the commission's judicial members, would be still more thoroughly possessed by such broad purposes and principles. On the contrary, the very reverse has proved true, and, instead of being an example and inspiration to their republican congressional associates, they have led them back and down,—for it was not to be supposed that even Edmunds and Hoar would resist the partisan leadership of the judges, however willingly they might have followed them in the other and higher direction. The outcome of it all is, that the republican Senate, which, if left to itself, would quite possibly have triumphed over partisanship sufficiently to reject the stolen votes from Louisiana, decided by a strict party vote, Monday, that Hayes is entitled to them, in accordance with the verdict of the three supreme court judges.

Thus it is at a terrible cost that the country gets a peaceful presidency, since it comes through the worst illustration of the dominance of partisanship that the present generation has seen, and at the expense of the country's respect for and faith in the judges of its highest tribunal. Alike by position, by independence, by responsibility, by the people's faith in their impartiality, these judges on both sides should have been lifted above the prejudices and passions of mere partisanship into that judicial atmosphere in which they have been supposed to live. Yet the result has shown them quite as far gone in partisanship as the average congressman,—less capable of victory over it, indeed, than the last few weeks have proved some congressmen.

Still, it is worth it all, and the acquiescence of the losers, constituting the large majority of the people, in what is felt to be a moral wrong for the sake of peace is one of the greatest triumphs of the American instinct, principle and habit in government ever recorded. It was a great triumph to get the electoral bill; it is a still greater triumph to have this acquiescence, under what the great majority undoubtedly feel to be an unjust verdict.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Czarowitch, the eldest son of the Russian Emperor, is spoken of as a man of extraordinary physical vigor. He has been known to twist a silver rouble like a corkscrew in his powerful fingers.

The following resolutions were passed at a regular communication held by Unity Lodge, No. 191, F. & A. M. in this city, and sent to Laramie Lodge expressive of their gratitude for their brotherly conduct towards their deceased brother, Thomas Hodgson, who was killed by a snow-slide, in Centennial mine, 30 miles from Laramie City, as mentioned in the News a few weeks ago:

Whereas, It has pleased our M. W. Supreme Grand Master to call Bro. Thomas Hodgson very unexpectedly and suddenly from his labors on earth, who, while with us in our pilgrimage here below, always was known as a good and true Brother, and respected by all who came in contact with him, whether in or out of the Lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That our most hearty and fraternal thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the W. M., Wardens and Brethren of Laramie Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., of Laramie City, Wyoming, for that true brotherly love extended to our fallen brother; for the kind and gentle office of burying him, yea, with that true sympathy which he could only have had either by his own kindred here, or those bound by that Mystic tie, that does not desert each other even unto death.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the above preamble and resolution be forwarded to the relatives of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to the Laramie City Sentinel, Michigan Freeman and HOLLAND CITY NEWS, with the request to publish the same.

J. O. DOESBURG, Sec'y.

RECOLLECTIONS of early springs are in order. *The Des Moines Register* says that "In 1868 it began to warm up in February, and in this part of Iowa one of the very warmest days of the year came in March, the mercury running up nearly to one hundred degrees. During March most of the wheat was put in, only a few, who were scared by the phenomenon, neglecting to sow their grain. After the grain was all in, the ground froze and snow came in April, but the flurry was of very short duration. In 1871 another early spring was noticed. The first of March a heavy snow came, which was immediately followed by a thaw which continued until the frost was all out of the ground. The grass was the earliest that year for many seasons."

No man worthy of the office of president should be willing to hold it counted in or placed there by fraud.—[Gen. Grant.

Dr. King's New Discovery.

The World's Great Cough Medicine. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will cure a cough in one half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicines, and it does it not by drying it up, but by removing the causes, subduing the irritation and healing the effected parts. For all cases of hoarseness, suppression or loss of voice, any severe chronic or lingering cough, bronchitis, or effection of the throat and lungs, it will be found to far surpass all medicines that have ever before been offered to the public. It has wrought a complete change in the cough medicines. Is entirely different from all others. Is perfectly harmless to the smallest child. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1.00. For sale by Wm. Van Putten and at J. O. Doesburg, Holland Mich.

Special Notices.

Auction Sale!!

The undersigned will sell at public auction, in Holland City, in front of the half-price store, at Cheap John's, on Saturday, March 10, 1877, the following described property to wit: 4 draft horses, 2 carriage horses, 1 mule (four years old), 3 cows, 3 buggies, 1 lumber wagon, 1 cutter, 2 set of double harness, 2 set of single harness, household furniture containing 1 Bedroom suit, 1 bedstead, 1 bed lounge, 2 centre tables, 2 dining tables, 1 parlor suit, 1 bureau, 40 chairs, 4 sewing machines, 2 set bed springs, 1 marble-top bureau, 2 commodes and 1 writing case. Come one, come all to the sale, which will commence at 11 a. m. sharp. Terms cash.

CHEAP JOHN.

Wonderful in its Results.

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

Read This.

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

2-2w

H. MEYER & Co.

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

P. & A. STEKETEE.

A Card to the Public.

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

The public's obedient servants,  
HOLLOWAY & Co.

New Advertisements.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B. & McK. Surgeons and Physicians. Office at their residence, Overvel, Mich. Dr. McK. Best will go to East Saugatuck every other day for the next year, to keep himself in readiness for professional calls.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P. the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 13, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down.

Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

WANTED.

2,000 Black Cats, immediately. I will pay the highest price in the market.

Call at

CHEAP JOHN.

To EMPLOYERS.

The Farmers in this section, who want experienced hands for stock feeding, wood chopping, and general farm work, can be supplied

FREE OF CHARGE.

On applying by letter, or in person to the  
Young Men's Christian Association  
Free Employment Bureau,  
145 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,  
J. M. HITCHCOCK, Sup't.

Flannels of every description and color very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

The Choicest Groceries and a complete stock at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Ready Made Clothing—and Boots and Shoes at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new style of Poplins very cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Glassware, Crockery, unsurpassed at the Cheap Store of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Cord-wood & stove-wood for sale at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A Good opportunity for a Grist Mill. Inquire of

E. J. HARRINGTON.

City Lots for Sale Cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

A new lot of Embroidery and insertion at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Lawns in the most beautiful varieties at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; Strawberry, Pear, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apple, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

HOLLAND, April 19.

SECURE AN AGENCY and \$50 or \$100 per week.

"THE EVER READY AND NEVER OUT OF ORDER"

HOMESTEAD \$20 SEWING MACHINE

For Domestic use.

With Table and Fixtures Complete only \$20.

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

Meat Market.

No. 76, Eighth St.

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

Fresh Pork, Salt Pork,

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

Come and Give us a Trial.

VAN DEN BERG & BRAAM.

HOLLAND, Feb. 24, 1877.

CROSBY'S

MORTON HOUSE BLOCK,

Corner Monroe and Ionia Streets.

GRAND RAPIDS.

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

If you want a square meal go and try them.

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

OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

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

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.

1-1f

Drs. ANNIS & BROEK,

DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,

No. 86, Eighth Street,

Opp. Van Raalte's Shoe Store.

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Fancy Articles.

Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. Our stock is all first-class, and we offer it to the public cheap for cash.

We invite our friends and the public generally to give us a share of their patronage.

T. E. ANNIS, M. D.

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

E. J. HARRINGTON.

ROCHESTER SEEDS.

Reid's Floral Tribute, a book of 90 pages with Colored Plates, describes 500 varieties of Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, &c. Price 10 cts. This with 6 pkts.

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

W. H. REID,

Mention this Paper

Rochester, N. Y.

TUG FOR SALE.

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

MANLY D. HOWARD.

HOLLAND, Feb. 17, 1877.

Holland, Mich.

\$900.00

Profit in 4 months is good! One industrious young man has made the above sum in 4 months—from August to January—canvassing for the illustrated "HOMES AND OURS," price \$2.50 per annum, including any one of the fine old chronicles, "On the Junata," "American Harvest," or "Virgin Vesta," each 22x30 inches. A reliable Agent wanted in every county to canvass for this chronicle. Address at once

Pictorial Printing Co., 74 & 76 Randolph St., Chicago. \*pp. circular free. Sample paper 6 cts.

PHENIX HOTEL

—AND—

DINING HALL.

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

The Only first-class Hotel in Holland.

Trancient Guests Two dollars per day.

J. McVICAR.

W. & H. ELFERDINK'S

BOOT & SHOE EMPORIUM,

—AT—

NO. 22 RIVER STREET, Holland, - - - Michigan.

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

Repairing neatly done and at Short Notice.

84-ly

W. & H. ELFERDINK.

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

J. W. Bosman,

Merchant Tailor,

Dealer in all kinds of

Ready Made

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

Moved into his

NEW BRICK STORE

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

ALL KINDS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Hats & Caps in Great Variety.

Give us a call and see our Goods.

J. W. BOSMAN.

HOLLAND, Dec. 2, 1876.

42-ly

BOOKBINDING!

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

A. CLOETINGH.

MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

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.



## Notings.

MONDAY is inauguration day.

FALL River manufactories are overflow- ing with orders from South America.

THE French silk factories are suffering. American competition and the economy of the times are said to be the causes.

YESTERDAY we had a change in the weather for the first time in thirty days—rain and wet snow were the order of the day.

BISHOP GILLESPIE, of the Episcopal Church of this diocese, will be here on Tuesday next, March 6th, to administer the rite of confirmation.

Now is the time for cheap photographs and tin-types. Mr. Higgins has every facility to please his customers, and is always ready to make good pictures. See card.

THE farm of Mr. Harris, five miles south of us, was burned on Saturday night last. The cause of the fire is not known. The damages are estimated at about \$1,000, and no insurance.

ON Wednesday evening, March 7, a maple sugar festival will be held, at the City Hotel, for the benefit of Rev. Wm. M. Coplin, Pastor of the M. E. Church. A cordial invitation extended to all.

CHEAP JOHN is out this week with posters, announcing a big sale on Saturday next. It is astonishing what bargains he will offer, and what a crowd he will draw by establishing the fact that he sells cheap. Call and see for yourself.

ANOTHER burglary was committed on Sunday last, at North Holland, while the people were at church, and three buildings were broken into. How much was carried off we could not ascertain—but in money only \$12.00 was missing.

DR. McK. BEST, who has just returned from Keokuk with his diploma in his pocket, has formed a partnership with his brother, Dr. R. B. Best, in the neighboring village of Overysel, and commenced the practice of medicine.—See card.

JUST as we go to press the news reached us by telegraph that Congress has declared Hayes and Wheeler elected President and Vice-President of the United States. We hope that this will close one of the most disgraceful political squabbles ever witnessed in this country.

ANOTHER one of our promising young man has launched out on a business career for himself—Mr. J. Van der Veen. He has purchased the remnant of the hardware stock of Mr. G. J. Haverkate, rented his store, and is now busily engaged in fixing it up into fine hardware store.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisements of Mr. E. J. Harrington, showing the arrival of an immense new stock of all kinds of goods. Many of the dress goods are entirely new designs, and very tasty, and will not fail to please those in search of something new.—See advertisements.

MR. JAN BOERS, of Overysel, was seriously hurt on Wednesday last, by falling off from a load of hay, caused by the horses taking fright and very suddenly starting, threw him and he fell between the wagon and horses, breaking one of his ribs, and receiving a kick from one of the horses, lacerating his face, and almost severing his ear from his head.

In spite of circumstances working against the diligent efforts of the executive committee, of the Soldiers Union, in making arrangements for a festival, it transpired, and was a decided success. Everybody seems to be well pleased with the proceedings of the evening—consisting of speeches, music and toasts. An unforeseen calamity prevented our personal presence, but we rejoice in the success of the evening.

THE Astors have given notice to all their tenants, and they are numbered by hundreds, that after the 1st of May next a reduction of 10 per cent, will be made upon their rents. This is the third reduction of a similar amount which they have made since the panic, making in all 30 per cent., and the influence of their action is expected to have a marked influence upon the action of other metropolitan landlords who have been less liberally inclined.

In the Metropolitan Riding Academy in the American Institute building in New York City, Prof. William Miller, champion of America, Canada, and Australia, and Herr Ernest Treher, champion of Germany, contested in a wrestling match in which there were no restrictions as to grips. Treher is a very muscular man, but appeared like a dwarf beside Miller. Miller caught Treher around the body, forced him backward, and won the first fall in nine minutes. He also won the second fall by a similar grip. In the third bout Treher, by a forward rush, compelled Miller to fall back, and won the fall. The fourth and last fall and match was won by Miller, after a severe struggle.

MAPLE sugar is beginning to make its appearance.

LARGE colonies from Maine and Vermont will go to the Hills this spring.

A WEDGE found imbedded in a white oak tree cut at Sharon, Minn., showed that it had been put there 78 years before.

ONE of our saloon keepers, Mr. Chr. Miller, was fined \$25 and costs for the keeping open of his saloon on Sunday, the 18th day of February.

A GLASS factory at Honesdale, Pa., is filling an order for 72,000 hand-lamps for Japan. The same concern has recently shipped 115,000 fruit jars to California.

THE *Telegraphic Journal* states that the new electric apparatus on board the iron-clad *Alexandre* will at night reveal even very small objects at a distance of three miles.

ON Tuesday last the sad news reached the family of Dr. B. Ledebor that old man Gooches had breathed his last, at his residence at Hoboken, N. J. He lived to a ripe old age, and leaves many relatives to mourn his loss.

LIST of letters remaining in the Office at Holland, Mich., March 1, 1877: James Black, James W. Black, Mrs. Maran Fetherston, W. H. Frazer, John Gardner, C. Smith, Walter Trowbridge.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

THE *Omaha Herald* has it that the Union Pacific Railroad company has ordered surveys to be made of the several routes to the Black Hills, and will begin work on a branch line to that section as soon as it can be determined which will be the best route.

MR. D. MEENGS, of the firm of Dr. Schouten & Meengs, has purchased the doctor's interest of the drug business, and has moved it into his father's store, on River Street, almost opposite Mr. Wm. Van Putten's drug store, where he will continue the business in his own name.

THE gentleman who have formed an association to engage in the manufacture of Higgin's Patent Butter Tub, will be known by the name of Holland City Butter Tub Manufacturing Co. In our next issue we will give to our readers the progress made by this enterprising company in getting shop and machinery ready for operation.

INFORMATION reached our Sheriff, J. Verplanke, that J. Jacobussen, a fugitive from justice (for burglary in this city) was sojourning and quietly working in a certain town, in Ohio, and upon requisition by our authorities he was brought back to Ottawa County jail to await the verdict of our County court. All stories in regard to him being caught in something criminal in Ohio, are fabrications and untrue.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S blue glass theory is assailed by the *Scientific American*. His idea that electricity is generated by the passage of light through the glass is declared to be absurd. Nor have colored rays any beneficial effect on life, the reverse rather being the truth, as a pure, white light is best. The only good that can possibly come of blue glass is in its use as a shade for decreasing the intensity of solar light.

ON the Southern Pacific Railroad, 340 miles south of San Francisco, is seen a unique piece of railroading, where the track, after passing through a tunnel, winds around the mountain and crosses itself directly over the tunnel, thus gaining a height of seventy-eight feet on 3,795 feet of rail. About 100 miles further south the road runs through one of the longest tunnels in America, that of San Fernando, 6,967 feet in length.

UPON the elections in Louisiana, as in other states, depends the right to their seats of senators and representatives who are to aid in making laws for the whole country, and the choice of presidential electors, upon whose vote may depend the title of the office of the president of the United States himself. No party in the United States would like to submit to a result decided by the votes of electors chosen by such means.—(William A. Wheeler, two years ago.

THE pedestal on which is to be placed the arm of Bartholdi's statue of liberty in New York is completed. The *World* says: "It is made of rough, unhewn stone, and its position in Madison Square is directly opposite the Worth monument. This section of the statue includes the right forearm and hand, which is to hold the flambeau, or torch, within which twelve people can stand. It will be raised to its place within a few days. Several applications have been made to the department of parks to have means provided for visitors to climb to the balcony around the torch by means of the spiral staircase, which is inside the arm, but it is not thought that such an arrangement will be made. M. Bartholdi sailed for Europe a few weeks ago, it is thought for the purpose of obtaining further subscriptions toward the purchase of the huge pedestal upon which the whole statue is to be erected."

Boston's new Art Museum is to be kept open to the public on Sundays.

THE inebriate asylum at Boston has treated nearly 7,000 patients, and claims to have cured the greater part of them.

A COMPANY has been formed on the Pacific coast with a capital of \$10,000,000 gold, to get out lumber in Alaska for ship building purposes.

WHILE moving a house over Black river, at Port Huron, Mich., on the ice, on Feb. 20, the ice gave way and let the building sink to the bottom of the stream.

A BILL was introduced in the Nevada Legislature by a Chinaman. It was a wash bill against one of the members, and was lobbied through by its author.

MR. KEELEY will give the world a practical test of the efficiency of his motor within the next six months. The same statement was made two years ago, and is just as trustworthy now as then.

A MAN was devoured by wolves recently in Sec. 14, north of Menominee, Wis., leaving nothing but his bones and boots. The wolves have been very troublesome among the lumber camps in northern Wisconsin this winter.

SUNDRY old ladies in Detroit report that from a careful estimate, the average number of Detroit girls who go out each year after autumn leaves is 460, the number who get any leaves is 19; the number who discover young men, and forget all about leaves, is 441.

MR. WESTERHOF, one of our milk men, placed too much reliance on his horse, who, it is said, used to be considerable of a stepper. His horse tried how fast he could go, and succeeded in breaking the wagon, scattering the milk cans, and landing his master on the edge of the sidewalk, and injuring Mr. Westerhof considerable.

THE Pilgrim monument at Plymouth will be finished in about two years, though one-fourth of the \$60,000 subscribed can not be collected. The Connecticut Legislature has paid the \$3,000 appropriated for a marble alto-relievo, representing the departure of the Pilgrims from Delft Haven; and the four sitting figures—Morality, Law, Freedom and Education—are being modeled at Plymouth.

A GRAND aquarium, which is expected to surpass anything of the kind ever attempted, is to be constructed for the Paris exposition. The aquarium will be formed of an immense iron case, around which will be several galleries for sight-seers. A huge mole or diving-bell is also to be made, in which the visitors can descend to the bottom of the tank and view its wonders by the electric light with which the bell is to be fitted.

IN the Chinese quarter of San Francisco there is a fine Maltese cat that has developed the habit of indulging in opium smoking. She makes her headquarters at one of the principal dens of the locality, and perching herself in front of the recumbent smoker, eagerly inhales the smoke escaping from his nostrils and mouth. She will keep her position for two or three hours, until, overcome by the fumes, she rolls herself up in a ball and sleeps off the effect of the drug.

MARTIN, the celebrated lion tamer, while staying at Ghent, in 1825, noticed among the most constant attendants at his menagerie a young artist. Martin yearned toward him, and the two became intimate. One day the artist, while taking the portrait of a noble lion, called Nero, complained bitterly that the bars of the cage were in the way. "Don't let that be any obstacle," said Martin; "If you will come with me into Nero's apartment and allow me to introduce you, I can answer for it that he will show how flattered he is by a visit from so excellent an artist, and will give you every facility for handing down his features to posterity." The artist jumped at the offer; and Martin, who was not the man to lose an opportunity of advertising himself, sent word to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Governor of Ghent, and to other notabilities, that he would on a given day go into Nero's cage and take "un amateur étranger" with him. The Duke did not fail to put in an appearance; the plucky pair walked into the cage, and Nero was at first inclined to be what is called nasty. But, reassured by his master's voice, the lion went and lay down in a corner; and the painter, sitting down opposite, coolly proceeded to cut his pencil. Having performed this little preliminary to his satisfaction, he executed a sketch of Nero, which was pronounced to be very like. The "dompteur" and the painter then took a polite leave of the lion; and the Duke, having complimented the artist on the pluck as well as talent displayed, would fain have purchased the sketch. But it was not to be had for money, and the artist kept it himself. His name was Verboeckhoven, afterward famous as a Belgian animal painter. How much of his success he owed to his daring feat there is no telling, but it very likely gave him the start which talent requires.

## NEW

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

## H. Wijkhuijsen, ELGIN WATCHES



## Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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

No. 52, Eighth Street.

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

CALL AND SEE.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 25, 1876.

H. WIJKHUIJSEN,  
J. ALBERS.

## NEW FIRM!

G. Van Putten.

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

Dry Goods,  
Hats & Caps,  
Groceries,  
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Etc., Etc.

The Goods are first-class

PRICES ARE LOW.

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

CALL AND SEE.

G. VAN PUTTEN.

HOLLAND, Aug. 2, 1876.

## Mark these Facts.

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

"I enclose a dollar; your price is 25 cents, but the medicine to me is worth a dollar."  
"Send me five boxes of your Pills."  
Let me have three boxes of your Pills by return mail for Chills and Fever."

I have over 400 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

**FOR CUTANEOUS DISORDERS,**

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

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Invariably cure the following diseases;

**DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS.**

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

**For Stomachs Out of Order.**

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

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

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.**

None are genuine unless the signature of J. Holloway, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of PILLS, and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor Holloway & Co., New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1. each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger size.

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

Office, 112 Liberty Street, New York.

39-17

**I. P. THIBOUT,**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

Has removed his business to

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

**Repairing Neatly Done.**

GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18

I. P. THIBOUT.



# A ROSARY OF SONNETS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

## I.—NATURE.

As a fond mother when the day is o'er,  
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,  
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,  
And leave the broken playthings on the floor,  
Still gazing at them through the open door,  
Nor wholly reassured and comforted  
By promise of others in their stead,  
Which, though more splendid, may not please him  
more;  
So Nature deals with us, and takes away  
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand  
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go  
Scarcely knowing if we wish to go or stay;  
Being too full of sleep to understand  
How far the unknown transcends the what we  
know.

## II.—IN THE CHURCHYARD AT TARRYTOWN.

Here lies the gentle humorist, who died  
In the bright Indian summer of his fame!  
A simple stone, with but a date and name,  
Marks his secluded resting-place beside  
The river that he loved and gloried in.  
Here in the autumn of his days he came,  
But the dry leaves of life were all a-fall;  
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.  
How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death!  
Living, to wing with mirth the weary hours,  
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;  
Dying to leave a memory like the breath  
Of summer's full of sunshine and of showers,  
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere.

## III.—ELIOT'S OAK.

Thou ancient oak! whose myrtle leaves are lone  
With sounds of unintelligible speech,  
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,  
Or multitudinous hum of a crowd;  
With some mysterious gift of tongues endowed,  
Thou speakest a different dialect to each;  
To me a language that no man can teach,  
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud,  
For underneath thy shade, in days remote,  
Seated like Abraham at eventide  
Beneath the oaks of Mamre, the unknown  
Apostle of the Indians, Eliot, wrote  
His Bible in a language that hath died  
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.

## IV.—THE DESCENT OF THE MUSES.

Nine sisters, beautiful in form and face,  
Came from their convent on the shining heights  
Of Parnassus, the mountain of delights,  
To dwell among the people of the base.  
Then seemed the world to change. All time and space  
Splendor of cloudless days and starry nights,  
And men and manners, and all sounds and sights,  
Had a new meaning, a diviner grace.  
Proud were these sisters, but were not too proud  
To teach in schools of little country towns  
Science and song, and all the arts that please;  
So that while housewives spun, and farmers plowed,  
Their comely daughters, clad in homespun gowns,  
Learned the sweet songs of the Pierides.

## V.—VENICE.

White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest  
So wonderfully built among the reeds  
Of the lagoon, that fences thee and feeds,  
As sayeth thy old historian and thy guest!  
White water-lily, cradled and caressed  
By ocean streams, and from the silt and weeds  
Lifting thy golden petals with their seeds,  
Thy sun-blushed spires, thy crown and crest!  
White phantom city, whose untrodden streets  
Are rivers, and whose pavements are the shifting  
Shadows of palaces and stripes of sky;  
I want to see thee vanish like the flees  
Seen in mirage, or towers of cloud uplifting  
In air their unsubstantial masonry.  
—*Atlantic Monthly for March.*

## WHY KITTY DID NOT KILL HERSELF.

Miss Kitty Gibson, aged 19, eyes blue, complexion peachy, health perfect, had made up her mind to die.

This decision had been reached after much deep reflection, some sharp twinges of regret, and a fierce conflict with conscience; nevertheless, it had been reached with unalterable firmness. Perhaps a physiognomist would have declared that firmness was not a quality of mind possessed by Miss Kitty Gibson, and by so declaring he would have proved simply the absurdity of his own science. What though her chin was not square and angular, after the manner of Joan of Arc—did that indicate a lack of courage, self-reliance, or determination? May not blue eyes sometimes look out from as fathomless depths as black? And may not a fixed resolution form itself in the breast of a pretty, peachy-checked girl of 19 as well as in the maturer bosoms of aquiline-nosed maidens? Thus would Kitty Gibson have reasoned with any physiognomist who might have intruded his obnoxious arguments upon her, as she sat, on a certain winter's day, gazing out of the kitchen window.

The question of a speedy death had been settled beyond all quibble or doubt, and it remained now only for this young lady of suicidal proclivities to determine what means she should employ to consummate her design. A pistol would be quick and effective, but there wasn't a pistol in the house. Poison, particularly strychnine, presented itself to her mind as a Mecca for all death-coveting maidens; but there was the difficulty of procuring the drug—of reaching the Mecca. What would Hiram Griswold think if she were to go to the village store and ask him for an ounce of strychnine? And would one ounce be enough? She might hang herself in the barn, but that was more properly a masculine method of self-destruction. She might cut her throat with Uncle Randolph's razor, but for a lingering recollection of the difficulty she had experienced in sharpening lead-pencils with that venerable instrument. Besides, such a plan would disfigure her dreadfully, and she desired, above all things, to be a neat and comely-looking corpse. There was yet another way open to her, and that was the river. This impressed her more favorably than either pistol or poison, rope or razor. Even such sensible heroines as those who figure in George Eliot's novels were given to watery graves, and drowning seemed at once the simplest, the most agreeable, and the most romantic method of putting an end to her burdensome existence. The river it should be—the broad, swift Connecticut, which flowed within half a mile of Uncle Randolph's house, and which seemed at the precise moment, to Uncle Randolph's pretty niece, designed by Providence to afford her a moist and peaceful exit from this dry and warning world. She would drown herself just as soon as the ice melted. And, this weighty question having been decided, Miss Kitty Gibson rose up from her seat, filled the tea-kettle with water, and replenished the fire with a stick of wood.

Except they be insane, girls of 19, with comfortable homes and good digestions, do not make up their minds to drown themselves without cause. I will not say without sufficient cause, since that might plunge me into a defense of suicide under possible conditions—a line of argument which no Christian story-teller would care to follow. Kitty Gibson was not insane, but she believed that

circumstances rendered excusable the step she was about to take, that is, a step into the Connecticut river. Called upon to analyze and explain these circumstances, she would have brought forth as the result of her self-searching, first, love unreciprocated; next, pride deeply wounded; and last, a heart which she believed to be broken so hopelessly that not even the magic of time's cement could mend it. A month before, Kitty Gibson was the happiest, as well as the prettiest, girl in the State of Connecticut; at least that is what everybody who knew her said, and no doubt that is what Kitty herself thought, although she did not, of course, acknowledge the fact to others. A month before, and she was counting the days until spring, until the dawn of that blossomy May, when she was to be married. What was it that had turned the thoughts of this young lady from bridal veils to poisons, pistols and other horrible subjects? What could it be, except a quarrel with Jack? Obviously, nothing. Obviously, Kitty and Jack had quarreled.

Now there are Jacks and Jacks in this world, but with the single exception of Jack Burroughs, Kitty Gibson cared nothing for the whole pack of Jacks. He was her right bower, with which she fully intended to play life's game, and make all the points desirable. That, at least, had been her intention a month before. But now—now, alas! she had turned him down. The mustard seed from which had sprung this many-branched tree of misery had taken root at Helen Clapp's party. Indeed, Helen herself might be termed the seed. With Helen Jack had danced the opening reel, which everybody knew was a shocking breach of etiquette. He ought to have danced it with Kitty, with his affianced bride. Like the spirited young woman she was, Kitty Gibson punished her lover by accepting an invitation to supper from Cyrus Phelps. Jack was dumfounded at this behavior, while Kitty enjoyed her triumph, and ate her ice-cream demurely. It is to be confessed that Cyrus Phelps was not the most agreeable of companions; that his range of conversation was limited to the weather and to the condition of the roads; and that, whenever he attempted to strike out into broader fields, he lost himself completely in the mazes of grammar and the pitfalls of language. Kitty did not care for this, however. She was watching out of the corners of her bright eyes, and with a gleam of wicked satisfaction, the forlorn face of Jack Burroughs; and she accepted Cyrus, with his plural subjects and singular verbs, as a necessary adjunct to the infliction of her righteous punishment. When the hour for going home arrived, Kitty, bundled in shawls and furs, took her seat by Jack's side in the cutter, but said never a word.

"Perhaps you would have preferred Cyrus Phelps' company to mine," remarked the young man, when they had ridden a mile without speaking.

"And no doubt you would be very much happier if Helen Clapp was sitting at your side," rejoined Kitty.

"G'lang!" said Jack, touching the flanks of his horse with the whip.

This was the first instance on record where Jack Burroughs had sought to get over ground rapidly with Kitty Gibson in the cutter at his side, and the stars twinkling overhead.

When the sleigh drew up in front of Uncle Randolph's gate, Jack, holding the reins in one hand, helped Kitty to alight. His face was very stern and grave.

"Good-night," said he. And with that, for the first time since their engagement, Jack drove off without kissing the red lips which he had a right to kiss.

If the red lips pouted, or possibly quivered, there was no one present to see. And if the owner of those red lips, so cruelly neglected, cried herself to sleep that night, Jack Burroughs was profoundly ignorant of the fact.

This, then, was the little seed which had grown into a tree of misery mustard-like in proportions.

On the very next day Kitty had written a note to Jack, beginning "Mr. Burroughs," requesting the immediate return of her letters and picture, and signed, "Respectfully yours, Kate Gibson." When lovers fall into such strait-laced formalities of expression as these, what is to be expected? Jack sent back the letters and picture; and from the moment of their receipt Kitty began to meditate upon the simplest and most agreeable method of suicide. Her cogitation culminated, as we have seen, in a final resolve to throw herself into the Connecticut river—just as soon as the ice melted.

Had Uncle Randolph been a man quick to detect the exterior evidences of a broken heart, or even of a broken engagement, he must surely have seen that something was wrong with Kitty. As it was, however, Uncle Randolph was not quick to detect anything, except, perhaps, opinions differing from his own. A man of political, religious, social, or moral beliefs antagonistic in any way to the political, religious, social, or moral beliefs of Uncle Randolph was held by the latter to be a rascal. Nor would the minor virtues of honesty, integrity, and industry in any manner mitigate the ultimate conclusion, or compensate for the fatal differences. Uncle Randolph held it to be a truth as self-evident as any of those set forth in the Declaration of Independence that a man who supported Thismism and not Thatism was a knave. And yet Uncle Randolph was a very good man at heart, as was abundantly shown by his acts. He talked like a terrible bigot, yet he did all things in a spirit of broad catholicity. He had denounced the unfortunate father of Kitty Gibson as a worthless scamp (chiefly because he was a Thistist), and yet when this worthless scamp came to die he took Kitty to his own home, and cared for her as tenderly

as though she had been his child. Besides himself and his pretty niece, Uncle Randolph's household included his maiden sister Martha, his aunt, whose memory stretched back through the mists of eighty years, and Tom Turner, a distant twig of the family trunk, who never troubled himself to find out why it was that he came to be numbered among the family. Uncle Randolph devoted himself chiefly to protracted and heated discussions in Hiram Griswold's store; old Aunt Charity spent all her time in knitting; Miss Martha kept her mind fixed upon the household duties; while Tom Turner's mind, such as it was, drew nourishment principally from the writings of Sylvanus Cobb, Jun. Thus severally occupied, none of the members of the family had found time to discover that Kitty's heart was broken. It was known, in a vague sort of way, that the young lady had quarreled with her lover, and that Jack Burroughs had not visited the house for a month; but then young ladies were always quarreling with their lovers, and no doubt Jack would turn up again in good time. Taking this sensible view of the matter, Uncle Randolph continued his discussions, Miss Martha her scrubbing, Aunt Charity her knitting, and Tom Turner his regular doses of peppery literature. And it is to be added that even Kitty herself, influenced, no doubt, by the course of those about her, followed very closely in the accustomed grooves of life, and ate her three meals a day with tolerable relish. Yet she had fully made up her mind to die.

Like all well-conducted heroines who drown themselves, Kitty determined to leave behind her a touching little letter, wherein forgiveness should be extended to all her enemies, and an appeal made to her friends not to mourn her loss.

"I will write that letter now," thought she to herself, pouring the water into the tea-kettle.

And thereupon, as a proper preliminary to all epistolary effort, Kitty brought out the dictionary, a sheet of paper, and a lead-pencil, and sat down to bid the world a final farewell. The date was left blank, to be inserted when the sun should thaw the ice in the river. The early winter twilight was deepening into darkness, and the kettle was singing on the stove, when Kitty finished her letter. One or two of the hard words in which her heart-rooted grief found utterance were searched out in the dictionary; for this suicidal young lady would have deemed it shocking indeed to have left behind her so momentous a document with any slips of orthography. Thus Webster reassured her doubting mind as to "melancholy," and determined the order of vowels in "relief." And it was while Kitty was yet picturing to herself the effect which this pathetic letter would produce upon those who loved her—in which category Mr. Jack Burroughs was not included—that the sound of Uncle Randolph's voice broke in upon her reveries. With a blush and a start, Kitty thrust the sheet of paper into the dictionary and closed the volume.

"He is a scoundrel and a thief," she heard her uncle say, as he drew near the door. "You can't tell me anything about the Marshalls; I've known the whole race of 'em for twenty years. Old Silas Marshall went from Windsor to Hartford, and sold soap and candles, and, during the Jackson campaign—"

Precisely what the late Silas Marshall did during the Jackson campaign was not told at that moment, for the door opening cut short the thread of the conversation. Uncle Randolph walked into the kitchen, while behind him, self-confident and smiling, walked Mr. Jack Burroughs. Trembling all over, Kitty rose up from her seat and thanked the twilight which hid her face.

"Where's your aunt Martha?" inquired Uncle Randolph. "Jack has come over to eat supper with us. Why don't you light up?"

"Here's a match," said Jack, and he held out his hand.

"Aunt Martha is up stairs," answered Kitty, addressing herself to her uncle, and paying no heed to Mr. Burroughs' proffered match. "I'll go and call her." And with this the young lady beat a hasty retreat.

"That Josiah Marshall is a scoundrel and a thief," resumed Uncle Randolph, as he took down the kerosene lamp from the mantel-piece. "I'd like to kick him, and the whole tribe of Marshalls along with him!"

"It's a pretty numerous tribe," observed Jack, good-humoredly. "Let me help you to put on that chimney."

While Jack was adjusting the lamp, Miss Martha, who never found time to dress up, as she expressed it, until late in the afternoon, entered the room. Miss Martha was a capital housekeeper. Moreover, she was what the New Englander calls "smart" and the Englishman "clever." And she was what all the world, in diverse tongues and dialects, calls "eccentric." Perhaps one of her most noticeable eccentricities was that of mixing the names of the members of her own household. Tom Turner was called "Randolph" quite as often as he was "Tom," and Kitty answered promptly, when addressed as "Nancy," albeit the only Nancy in the family had married a dozen years before, and was living now in Oregon. Jack Burroughs had long before grown familiar with this peculiarity, so that when Miss Martha, upon entering the kitchen, said, "Is that you, William?" Jack responded, cheerily, "It is."

"Well, I'm proper glad to see you," exclaimed Miss Martha. "It seems an age since you've been inside the house. Take off your great-coat, and come into the sitting-room and get warm. How's Lydia and the folks?"

Jack gave a satisfactory account of the health of the Burroughs family, and Miss Martha then withdrew to look after the supper.

Meantime Kitty, who had rushed to her own room, with face flushed, hands trembling, and bosom heaving, had donned her best black alpaca, and

combed out the braids of nut-brown hair, which was hers by growth and not by purchase. Not that she did this in honor of Jack Burroughs. By no means. She would have done it for anybody—anybody who was going to stay to supper. And she tried hard to convince herself that it was not because of Jack that her face flushed and her hands trembled. What was Jack to her now? Had he not sent back her letters and picture, and kept away from her a whole month? And was she not a heart-broken maiden, resolved to die as soon as the ice in the Connecticut river melted? These thoughts whirled through her brain as she fastened a bit of white lace at her throat—lace which Aunt Charity had once worn, when knitting was not her sole aim in life—and took a final peep at her pretty self in the double-sectioned mirror. At all events, it made her conscious of her beauty, and caused her to forget the terrible letter lying between the pages of the dictionary down stairs.

When Kitty went into the sitting-room to announce that "supper was ready," she saluted Jack with chilling politeness, and addressed him as "Mr. Burroughs." This ought to have stabbed the young man to the heart, but it didn't. He looked very grave, to be sure, and called her "Miss Gibson," but there was the old roguish twinkle in his gray eyes, and Kitty detected at once that, under his assumed gravity, there was a desire, restrained only by continued exertion, to burst out laughing. Naturally this vexed the young lady to a degree where tears would have been a sweet relief. It was not enough, then, that this wicked, deceitful, cruel Jack should make a plaything of her heart, but he must needs exult over his atrocious conduct. Kitty could have cried with a relish, but she remembered her letter and her resolution to die, and so, in lieu of tears, she drew solace from that grim thought.

At the supper-table Jack was unusually talkative. He complimented Miss Martha upon the excellence of her flaky biscuits, and emphasized his appreciation by eating half a dozen of them; he expressed his cordial sympathy with Uncle Randolph's desire to kick the tribe of Marshalls, and evinced a deep interest in the plot of the story which Tom Turner had just devoured; he shouted the praises of Aunt Charity's knitting in tones so lusty that the old lady was made to hear, albeit she was wont to declare herself "so proper deaf she couldn't hear anything;" and as for Kitty, this wicked Jack bombarded her with such a volley of interrogatories that she was forced into an unwilling conversation. When the meal was at an end, Kitty persisted in helping Miss Martha wash the dishes.

"You'll only hinder me," expostulated the elder maiden, "and besides you've got on your best dress. Go into the sitting-room and entertain Jack."

But the younger maiden was fixed in her purpose. So she went to her room to don an apron, and left Jack to entertain himself.

Thereupon, the heir of the house of Burroughs picked up a bulky volume and sat down by the open fire in the sitting-room. The bulky volume proved to be Webster's Dictionary, which careless Kitty had thrown on the table on her first hasty retreat from the kitchen. Jack turned over the leaves listlessly until he came to a sheet of paper written upon in a chirography pleasantly familiar. Of course it was highly improper for him to read that paper, yet as a chronicler of simple facts I am forced to record that he did read it. And this is what it contained:

To dear Uncle Randolph, and all who love me:  
I have determined to drown myself, because I am tired of life. My heart is broken, and I can see no relief except in death. Forgive me for what I am about to do, and I shall pray to God to forgive me also. I do not want to live and suffer as I have suffered—

Here the words "since Jack" were scratched out, and in their stead was written, "during the past—" (a blank to be filled in when the ice should thaw).

I forgive everybody. I hope you will not mourn for me, nor remember my melancholy end, because I do not deserve it. With love to you and to dear Aunt Charity and Tom, I remain, Your heart-broken KATE.

How many times Jack read and re-read this singular document will never be known, but when Kitty entered the room, a quarter of an hour later, he was still sitting with the dictionary upon his knees and the paper in his hand.

"I thought Uncle Randolph was here," said Kitty, hesitating whether to remain or not, and failing to observe what it was that so absorbed Jack's attention. He turned with a start, as though first conscious of her presence, and thrust the sheet of paper back into the volume. Then he said, very gravely:

"Your uncle is not here, Kitty. Won't you be seated? I want to talk with you."

Kitty sat down upon the high-backed sofa, and fell to studying the figures in the carpet. Jack went over and took a seat by her side. She did not notice that he held the dictionary under his right arm.

"Kitty," said Jack, with becoming solemnity, "I do not believe that you have been very happy during the past month, have you?"

Kitty's lip began to tremble, but she answered, desperately, "Why shouldn't I have been happy?"

"Because," replied the candid Jack, "you have not had me to torment you."

"You mean to say that I can not be happy without you, Mr. Burroughs?" Kitty was still gazing intently at the carpet, so that she did not see the smile that played about Jack's mouth as he answered:

"Yes, I have reason to believe that without me you would be very miserable."

"Indeed!" exclaimed Kitty. "I should like to know what right you have to believe that?"

"Well, Kitty, I judge you by myself. I have been wretched ever since the night of that unfortunate party. I made

up my mind yesterday to swallow my pride and come here and ask you to forget and forgive. We were both to blame, although the fault, no doubt, was mine to begin with."

"If you have been wretched, as you say," rejoined Kitty, her eyes fixed on the floor, "why didn't you go to Helen Clapp? You would surely have found comfort there."

"Nonsense, Kitty! I care nothing for Helen Clapp—no more than you do for Cyrus Phelps. I haven't seen her, nor have I wanted to see her, since the night of the party."

"You take it for granted, I presume, that I will overlook all that has happened without a word."

"I did not take it for granted, Kitty, until—"

"Until what?" Here the young lady turned her eyes suddenly upon Jack, and discovered for the first time the volume under his arm. "What is that book?" she demanded, blushing scarlet.

"That," returned Jack, with tantalizing composure—"that is Webster's Dictionary. While you were engaged in washing the dishes I was improving the time by a study—"

"Give it to me this instant!" demanded Kitty, springing to her feet.

Jack handed her the volume without a word. She snatched it impetuously, and turned over the leaves until she came to the letter.

"You have read it!" she exclaimed, crumpling the sheet of paper in her hand.

"If you mean your farewell epistle," rejoined Jack, gravely, "I have."

"Why, Jack!" And, thereupon Kitty threw herself upon the sofa, and, with her face buried in the cushion, began to sob convulsively.

And what did Jack do? Perhaps he drew her to his side and told her what a very, very wicked girl she was to think of drowning her pretty self. Perhaps he repeated to her, for the thousandth time at least, the story of his love, which had grown and deepened during a month of self-inflicted torture, and which was dearer to him than all else in life—dearer than fame or fortune, or even the Phi Beta Kappa key which he had won at Yale. Perhaps he soothed her with soft words, and rested her head upon his breast, and convinced her that, after all, she had much to live for in this world, and that her heart was not so seriously shattered as she had fancied. Perhaps, even, he kissed her; but that is no affair of ours.

Whatever Jack may have done, this much I know to be a fact: when the ice in the river thawed, Kitty did not throw herself into the waters of the Connecticut. And when the blossomy May came round, she blushed prettily because people called her "Mrs. Burroughs."—*Harper's Bazar.*

## Two Good Bear Stories.

No. 1.—By "Texas Jack." "I was once out with a party in Texas, and we came across a big cinnamon bear. A fellow proposed to capture him with his lasso. He made a good throw, and got the loop around the bear's neck. When old Cinnamon felt it get tight, what do you think he did? He just sat up on his haunches, felt of the rope with one paw, and then began pulling it in hand over hand. There was a horse and a man fast to the other end of the rope, and they had to come, both of them. As for the hunter, he jumped off and got away, but the bear drew the pony right up to him, and killed him."

No. 2.—By the Glencoe (Minn.) Register: "On Thursday last a son of Christian Hanson, about 9 years of age, went to a straw-stack near the stable to get some straw for horse-bedding. He says while pulling out the straw a huge black bear held him in such a way that he could make no resistance, but, after running a considerable distance, nearly half a mile, and leaping a high fence, the monster seemed to get out of wind, and let him drop on the ground, while he stood over him with his great red tongue hanging out of his mouth panting for breath. The boy says he seized hold of the bear's tongue with both hands, and held on until he raised upon his hind feet and scratched him in the face with his fore paws so hard that he let go and ran. The bear did not follow, and the little fellow made the best time possible toward the house. Mr. Hanson was away from home at the time. The next day he and his neighbors followed the bear's track for some distance and the citizens of Helen will make it warm for Bruin if he does not return to his hole."

## A Boy of Mettle.

On Wednesday afternoon, in Capp street, a lady and child had just taken their seats in a buggy, to which two horses were harnessed, when the animals took fright and went down the street at full speed. The lines had fallen over the dashboard, and the lady had no means of controlling the team, but she had presence of mind enough to retain her seat and tightly grasp the child. Several attempts were made by persons on the street to stop the runaways, but they only served to increase the speed of the frightened horses. At length a boy on horseback appeared on the scene and galloped after the fugitives. He headed them at the corner of Fourteenth and Capp streets, after they had cleared two or three blocks, and, by dexterous handling of his own horse, managed to seize the lines of the runaway team and bring them to a standstill. As may be imagined, the lady was greatly agitated by the adventure, but was not too overcome to speak her gratitude to her deliverer. The name of the little hero is John Flynn. He is about 12 or 13 years of age, and is said to have stopped other runaways in much the same way.—*San Francisco Call.*

A CALIFORNIAN has projected the longest railroad in the world—to run from San Francisco to the edge of civilization in the South American continent.



THE TELEPHURP.

A Brand-New Invention—How a Yaller Dog was Sent Over the Wires.  
(From the Operator.)

A good story comes from Norwalk, Ct. One day last week a gaunt, slab-sided chap, with particles of hay-seed on his coat and in his tow-colored hair, stepped up to the telegraph office at the railroad depot and asked if the boss was in. The operator assured him that he was, and his rural friend went on to relate that he lived up in Danbury, had come down from there that morning, and intended bringing his brother's dog, which a man in Norwich wanted to buy, but had forgotten it, and wanted to know if the dog could be sent down from there by telegraph. The man of lightning, seeing a good chance for a little fun, at once answered:

"Certainly, sir; that is a matter of daily occurrence. All that is necessary for you to do is to give me a description of the dog, so that no mistake can be made; call again in about half an hour, and the dog will be here."

"It is a yellow dog, with small ears, and is about so high," said the Granger, placing his hand eighteen inches from the floor. He then took his departure with the remark that he would call again soon. The operator then sent his messenger boy to look for a dog as near the description as possible, which he soon succeeded in finding. It was at once brought to the office, and secured to the operator's desk by means of a piece of telegraph wire. After a little coaxing the dog was made to lie quietly down, and everything was in readiness for our rural friend. Punctual to the time appointed he made his appearance, and asked if the dog had come.

"I will see," said the operator, and stepping up to the instrument he tapped a few times on the key, at the same time, inserting his leg under the desk, he managed to step on the dog's toes, which caused the canine to yelp. "Ah! he's coming," said the operator, and then, tapping more furiously on the key, he at the same time kicked the dog clean from under the table, who, not relishing this kind of treatment, barked furiously, and ran around the office with the wire attached to his neck. "Fifty cents, sir," said the operator, turning around to the countryman. "Uncommon nice dog, must be worth \$50; but he is the hardest dog I ever received over the wires; he is so muscular, you see, that he broke the wire, in fact a piece of it is now attached to his neck, which he broke off."

During the whole of this operation the countryman gazed on the operator with eyes wide open and full of surprise; but when the dog came from under the table and was seen by the countryman, that was the culminating point, and he was struck with amazement. After looking at the dog a moment or so, he said, "Say, mister, he ain't so big as he was, and he is darker, how is that?"

"Oh! that is easily explained," said the operator; "you see the chemicals employed in making electricity of course darken his original color, and the velocity with which he passed over the wire caused him to contract in size; but after you expose him to the air for a short time he will soon assume his original size and color."

"Du tell," said the countryman, and, after placing 50 cents on the counter, he picked up the dog, and walked out of the office, remarking that "the man who invented them telegraphs must be a very knowledgeable man."

Qualities of Fire Wood.

It is a great convenience to know the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. Shell-bark hickory is regarded as the highest standard of our forest trees, and calling that 100, other trees will compare with it for real value as fuel for house purposes as follows:

Shell-bark hickory.....	100
Pignut hickory.....	90
White oak.....	85
White ash.....	80
Dogwood.....	75
Scrub oak.....	70
White hickory.....	65
Apple tree.....	60
Red oak.....	55
Black walnut.....	50
Black birch.....	45

It is worth bearing in mind that in woods of the same species there is a great difference, according to the soil on which they grow. A tree that grows on a wet, low, rich ground will be less solid and less durable for fuel, and therefore of a less value than a tree of the same kind that grows on a dry and poorer soil. To the ordinary purchaser, oak is oak, and pine is pine, but for home use the tree grown on dry upland and standing apart from others is worth a great deal more.—Our Home Journal.

Railway Tickets.

About forty years ago, railway tickets were originated by a station master at Clapham, England. From that time the printing of these tickets has remained in the hands of the same family, who have pursued it with an amount of perseverance and ingenuity perfectly marvelous; and it is a curious fact to know that in one long, low building in a suburban street of a provincial town the tickets of the whole world, except North America, are made.

Improving Upon Gen. Pleasanton's Discovery.

John B. Last, of Green Bay, Wis., has invented a new kind of stove-pipe hat. It is intended for the benefit of bald-headed married men of that city. The invention consists of the inserting of "blue glass" in the crown of the hat in order to propagate the growth of the hair.

The Detroit Board of Trade has officially expressed its approval of the proposal to appropriate \$50,000 to give the Howgate plan of polar explorations a practical test.

SWORN STATEMENT OF A BOSTON DRUGGIST.

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, diverse pains across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently I might find myself springing out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat, caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head, had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. It stopped my cough in three days. By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of hearing and of seeing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy. I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practiced by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or cure excepting from Catarrh. Since curing myself with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I have recommended it in over one hundred cases without a single case of failure, and have in numerous instances received whole and entire cures from whom I have sold one bottle. This is the only patent medicine I have ever recommended, never having believed in them before, although constantly engaged in their sale. Very respectfully,  
BOSTON, Feb. 23, 1875. GEORGE F. DINSMORE.

Feb. 23, 1875. Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,  
SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Cures Pains and Aches. It equalizes the Circulation. It subdues Inflammatory Action. It cures Rheumatism and Strains. It removes Pain and Swelling. It cures Kidney Complaint. It strengthens the Muscles. It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia. It Relaxes Stiffened Joints. It cures Nervous Shocks. It is invaluable in Paralysis. It cures Inflammation of the Liver. It removes Nervous Pains. It cures Spinal Weakness. It is Grateful and Soothing. It cures Epilepsy or Fits. It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical. It is prescribed by Physicians. It is Indorsed by Electricians. Sold by all druggists for 25 cents. Sent on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.50 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and guaranteed perfect, by WELLES & PUTTICK, Front-street, Boston, Mass.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six acre farm. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh and true, and the very best stock. New Vegetables a Specialty.  
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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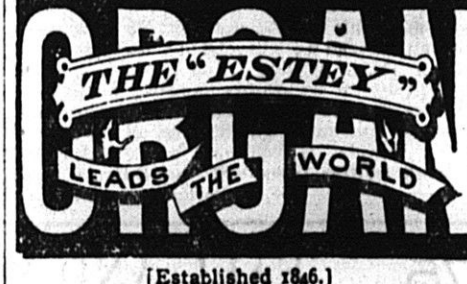
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THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY,  
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The London Publishing Co. have just issued a large, magnificent, and superb series of color chromo works of art, embracing three handsome and exquisite motives entitled God Bless Our Home, The Lord is my Shepherd, and Praise the Lord. These motives are in old English type, beautifully embellished with vines and roses running through the entire work; in the center of the first "G" is a mother teaching her two children to repeat a prayer, while to her right are two larger children with beautiful flowing robes, singing "Praise to God." The background of the entire motto is a beautiful Landscape Scene, representing Home. These three beautiful premiums, size 10x12 inches, sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cts. each. Address: London Publishing Co., 123 and 125 W. 34 St. Cincinnati, O.



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- Important Notice.** If you have already read any one or more books in above list, you can select others in their stead from the following leading New Books. And in this case draw your pencil through the books not wanted, leaving only the books you do want. Cut out this Advertisement and return to us with \$1.00. Each book, as published, is numbered, for convenience in ordering, as 65, 40, etc., and for one dollar we will send any ten numbers postpaid! For example, the list in large type contains 10 numbers, viz: 69, 61, 65, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 65, 68, and the list below, in small type, also contains 10 numbers, viz: 38, 40, 42, 44, 52, 54, 70, 71, 75. Either set will be sent entire, postpaid, for one dollar, or a selection of ten numbers can be made from both sets, at same price.
- Any one Book in the following List, 10 cts.; by mail, 12 cts., except No. 74-75, a DOUBLE number, Price 20c.; by mail, 25c.
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- It is one of Miss Braddon's best novels, and is literally fascinating.

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report OF THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE—921 Chestnut Street.

Assets January 1, 1875. \$5,230,788.28

RECEIPTS.

Premium receipts.....	\$1,194,280.44
Interest received.....	315,143.16
Deferred payments.....	\$15,933.63
Decrease in value of stocks, etc.....	166,737.64
Accrued interest.....	50,871.39
Total.....	\$5,097,250.06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses and endowments paid.....	\$377,089.35
Dividends to policyholders.....	1,654,341.34
Surrendered policies.....	10,446.34
Reinsurance, etc.....	20,963.52
Commissions, salaries, etc.....	20,416.34
Taxes, advertising, etc.....	25,282.61
Total.....	\$1,107,244.29

Assets..... \$5,240,006.37

ASSETS.

United States 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia, and city loans, 7 per cent. mortgage, railroad bonds, bank and other stocks.....	\$1,969,744.48
Mortgages on first liens on property valued at \$4,000,000.....	2,318,692.58
Premium notes, secured by policies.....	722,284.35
Loans on mortgages, etc.....	10,446.34
Agents' balances secured by bonds.....	29,561.36
Premiums on policies not reported, net.....	62,313.40
Deferred payments due in 1877, net.....	45,201.35
Interest due and accrued on loans.....	5,287.35
Cash on hand and in trust companies.....	122,971.01
Real Estate owned by the company.....	40,890.25
Furniture at home offices and agencies.....	12,563.01
Total.....	\$5,240,006.37

LIABILITIES.

Death losses, etc., not yet due.....	\$101,796.00
Reinsurance reserve, 4 1/2 per cent.....	4,635,283.14
Actuary's table, etc.....	4,737,028.14
*Surplus for policyholders 4 1/2 per cent. basis.....	\$1,202,978.28
Number of policies in force.....	10,643
Amount of risk.....	\$31,665,730.00

\*The Penn has the largest ratio of surplus to liabilities of any Mutual Life Company in the country.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.  
SAMUEL E. STOKES, H. N. STEVENS, 2d Vice President.  
JAS. WEIR MASON, HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.  
HENRY C. BROWN, Asst. Secretary.  
J. W. IREDELL, Jr., Gen. Agt., 33 West 3d St., Cincinnati.

DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET.

With Skirt Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads. Secures HEALTH and COMFORT of Body, with GRACE and BEAUTY of Form. Three Garments in one. Approved by all Physicians. AGENTS WANTED. Samples sent by mail, in Coutil, \$2; Saiten, \$1.75. To Agents at 25 cents each. Order size two inches smaller than waist measure over the dress.  
Warner Bros, 763 Broadway, N. Y.

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First-class Stock Farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco Region in the West. Short winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices, Long Credit. Free Transportation to the land furnished purchasers. For further information, address  
A. L. DEANE, Land Commissioner, St. Louis.

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MILLIONS of Trees and Plants. Captain Jack and Great American, the best Strawberries. Ten acres of BRANDY WINE (Sanguine) Raspberries yielded last summer \$4,334. Send for Catalogue. WM. PARRY, Cincinnati, N. J.

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The Florida Agricultural Society. For specimen, Pleading Florida Fruit-Growers' Association—meeting of 1875—25c. Climatology and Resources of Florida, etc. Galeano's Treatise on the Citrus Family (translated from the French), 21c. Guide Map of Florida, etc. Address: WATSON & CO., Jacksonville, Fla. \$2 sent where you saw this.

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- CLARKE'S 81 INSTRUTOR FOR REED ORGANS (\$2.50) is an abbreviated but very good method for beginners.
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